



Bundeskriminalamt

Police Crime Statistics

- Federal Republic of Germany -

Report 2014

Produced by:

Bundeskriminalamt
(Federal Criminal Police Office)
- Section KI 12 -

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1 Preliminary remarks

General

The PCS tables are compiled on the basis of the respective individual data sets available at the Länder Criminal Police Offices and at the Bundeskriminalamt (BKA, Federal Criminal Police Office) by applying fixed rules. Due to system-specific factors, the values calculated at the federal level may slightly differ from the data published in the Länder.

As percentage figures may be brought to a greater or smaller round figure the overall sum of percentage figures may be unequal 100 per cent.

Significance

According to the pertinent Guidelines for the Compilation of Police Crime Statistics (PCS), the PCS

- "is a compilation of all criminal circumstances that have come to police notice limited to the essential recordable case details. In the interest of an efficient fight against crime, the PCS is intended to provide a picture of reported crime that should be concise and ideally free from distortion".

In this respect, the PCS serves the purpose of

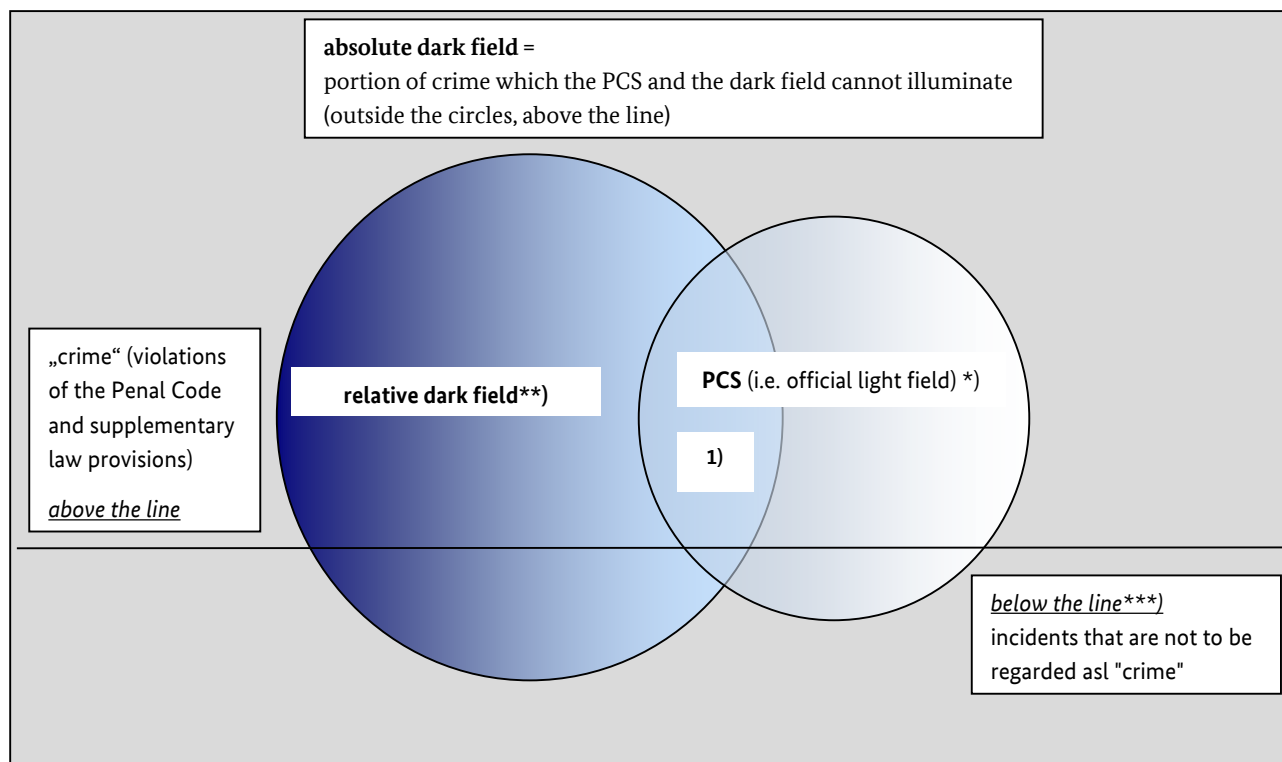
- "monitoring crime and the different types of offences, the total number and the composition of the group of suspects as well as changes in the crime quotients"
- "gaining information for crime prevention and prosecution, organisational plans and decisions as well as criminological-sociological research and action in terms of law enforcement policy".

The **informative value** of the PCS is particularly limited by the fact that a portion of crime does not come to police notice at all. The size of this 'dark field' of unreported crime depends on the type of offence and may change over time under the influence of variable factors. The notion of a firmly established relation between the offences committed and those recorded in the statistics is therefore not justifiable.

Besides actual changes in the criminal activities, the following factors may have an influence on the development of PCS figures:

- Extent to which crime is reported (e.g. the insurance aspect)
- Police control
- Collection of data for statistical purposes
- Amendments to criminal law.

Thus the Police Crime Statistics do not provide an exact reflection of crime, but rather an approximation of reality 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.

Fig. 1: Unreported and reported crime

- 1) The intersection of the relative dark field and the PCS is formed by crimes brought to police notice and recorded and those that been reported in dark field studies.
- *) Crime brought to police notice and recorded, but not captured in dark field studies (such as crimes without victims; crimes to the prejudice of travellers, children or alienated segments of society; accomplished homicide offences)
- **) More light shed on the dark field (unreported and unrecorded crime), by, for example, crime surveys
- ***) This is a representation of incidents not labelled as crime in terms of criminal justice but revealed as crime by interviewees and/or recorded as crime by police (PCS).

Contents

Simple and serious crimes, including punishable offences, as well as suspects investigated by (criminal) police are recorded in the PCS on the basis of the PCS catalogue of offences (see Annex). In principle, this also includes drug offences¹ dealt with by the Customs Investigation Service. The PCS record of drug investigations conducted by Customs is incomplete. Recording these cases does not follow uniform standards in the Länder and the data supply procedures applied by Customs does not permit a complete registration in the majority of the Länder, or at least not with a tolerable work input. Once the required IT interfaces have been introduced/ implemented, a complete PCS registration of drug investigations conducted by customs may probably be feasible starting in 2016. It can be expected that this will lead to an increase in the number of cases.

The PCS covers crimes committed on national territory and on board German ships and aircraft. The PCS does not account for the protective function resulting from the broader application of German penal law within the scope of the so-called international criminal law.

Not included are further administrative offences, politically motivated crime (offences against state security), traffic offences (however including sects. 315, 315b PC and sect. 22a German Road Traffic Act, which are not regarded as traffic offences pursuant to the guidelines) as well as violations of Länder criminal laws (with the exception of: data protection laws and assemblies and processions acts of the Länder). Offences not covered by the remit of the police (such as financial and revenue offences) or those directly reported to and handled exclusively by the public prosecutor's office are not contained in the PCS either.

In order to obtain the most complete statistical picture possible of the security situation, offences by children who cannot be held responsible under criminal law due to their age, and by mentally ill persons who

¹ Most of these cases involve drug offences dealt with by Joint Police /Customs Investigation Teams.

also cannot be held responsible under criminal law, are included as well in 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.

The PCS catalogue used for recording criminal offences is based on substantive penal law provisions and represents to a large extent, and partly in a structure following criminological criteria, the provisions laid down in the Penal Code and in numerous special laws deemed subsidiary penal law. "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.

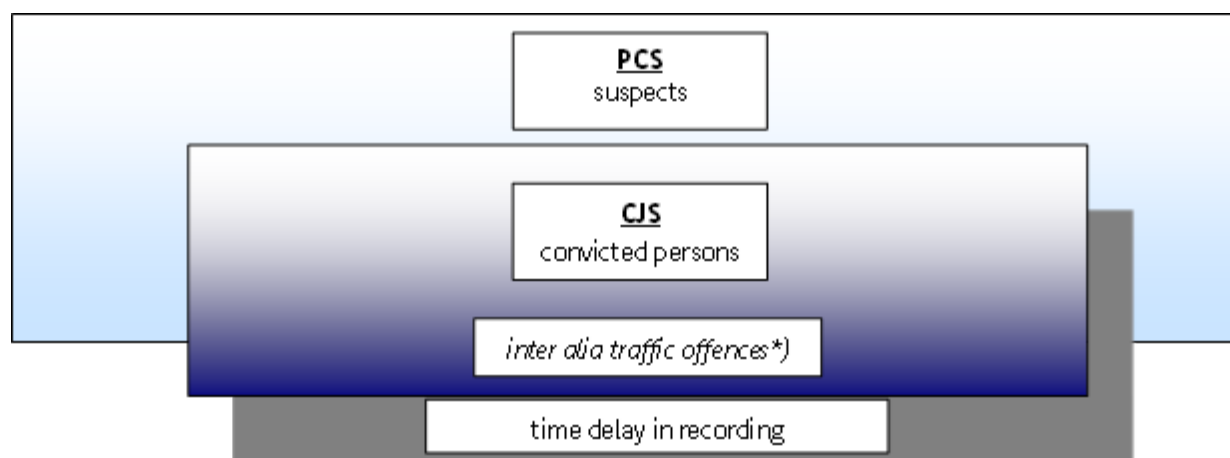
In addition to the police criminal statistics, there are further criminal statistics providing information on the crime situation in Germany: the criminal prosecution statistics and the statistics on the execution of sentences (both published by the Federal Statistical Office).

The PCS **cannot** be compared with the criminal prosecution statistics (conviction statistics), as

- the collection periods are incongruent
- the collection principles and the data differ and
- individual cases may be categorised differently in penal law terms by the judiciary (see also the term "suspicious" in the Annex)

If, in the reporting year, a final and binding judgment is imposed on the suspects registered in the PCS some of them will enter the criminal justice statistics (CJS) in the reporting year, some in the subsequent year or even later as a result of differences in the duration of proceedings. Such distortions will become even more recognizable in the statistics on the execution of sentences as the course of criminal proceedings involves further selection processes. The reason lies in the large number of discontinued proceedings that can be observed.

Figure 2: Suspects / Convicted persons



*) Traffic offences are not recorded in the Police Crime Statistics

As the new Länder encountered initial problems in the years 1991 and 1992, the corresponding PCS figures were much too low and do not represent a reliable basis for comparisons over time. Starting with the reporting year 1993, comparisons with the subsequent years are possible.

Crime development period under review

The period for reviewing the crime development has been fixed at 15 years. Consequently, the time series featured in the 2014 Yearbook of Police Crime Statistics starts with the base year 2000.

Special Aspects of Cybercrime

Cybercrime has become the term of choice for denoting the various facets of "computer crime", the subgroup of "information and communication technology crimes" in the narrower sense as well as offences involving the Internet as an instrument of crime. The term cybercrime refers to all offences targeting the Internet, data networks, IT systems and their data or committed by means of such information technology.

According to the Police Crime Statistics (PCS) the average number of cybercrime offences for Germany is significantly smaller in the year 2014 than it was in previous years whereas the clear-up rate increased in the same period.

These statistical findings are the result of changed recording modalities in the PCS: Up until the end of 2013, the majority of the Länder recorded cybercrime offences as having caused damage in Germany (a computer harmed by malware or a fraud victim based in Germany, for example) even if it was not known if the criminal act had been committed in Germany or abroad.

The year 2014 marked the beginning of recording cybercrime offences in the PCS, uniformly throughout Germany, only in those cases where there are concrete indications that the criminal act was committed in Germany.

Consequently, the 2014 PCS figures for the phenomenon of cybercrime are not suited as a reference and cannot be compared with the figures of previous years. Based on the figures published for the year 2014 one may not conclude that the threat emanating from cybercrime offences would be on the wane.

2 Brief overview of crime trends

Offences

2 – T01 part 1

selected offences or offence categories	number		change		clearance rate in %	
	2014	2013	in total	in %	2014	2013
total offences	6,082,064	5,961,662	120,402	2.0	54.9	54.5
cases cleared up	3,336,398	3,249,396	87,002	2.7		
*) violent crime	180,955	184,847	-3,892	-2.1	74.8	74.5
including:						
murder and manslaughter	2,179	2,122	57	2.7	96.5	95.8
rape and aggravated sexual coercion (Sects. 177 (2, 3 and 4), 178 PC)	7,345	7,408	-63	-0.9	81.0	82.0
robberies	45,475	47,234	-1,759	-3.7	51.6	51.7
dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	125,752	127,869	-2,117	-1.7	82.4	82.1
(intentional simple) bodily injury	374,576	378,747	-4,171	-1.1	91.1	90.9
*) street crime	1,342,905	1,309,807	33,098	2.5	16.5	17.0
total number of thefts	2,440,060	2,382,743	57,317	2.4	27.0	27.5
including:						
motor vehicle theft	36,388	37,427	-1,039	-2.8	27.5	26.1
theft of bicycles	339,760	316,857	22,903	7.2	9.6	9.6
theft of non-cash means of payment	144,358	136,034	8,324	6.1	8.1	8.7
theft from the exterior/interior of vehicles	332,773	332,605	(-)	(-)	9.8	9.7
in/from office, manufacturing, workshops, storage premises etc.	136,120	140,186	-4,066	-2.9	20.4	21.8
shoplifting	365,373	356,152	9,221	2.6	91.8	92.2
theft in/from dwellings	207,561	208,292	-731	-0.4	25.0	25.7
including:						
theft by burglary of a dwelling	152,123	149,500	2,623	1.8	15.9	15.5
pickpocketing	157,060	135,617	21,443	15.8	5.9	5.7
fraud	968,866	937,891	30,975	3.3	76.8	76.2
including:						
merchandise fraud and merchandise credit fraud	292,031	290,684	1,347	0.5	72.4	72.4
fraudulent obtaining of services	274,322	238,547	35,775	15.0	99.3	99.2
fraud using unlawfully obtained debit cards without PIN	16,069	16,434	-365	-2.2	46.6	41.1
fraud using unlawfully obtained credit cards	8,840	8,021	819	10.2	36.8	37.2
fraud using unlawfully obtained payment card data	17,348	20,700	-3,352	-16.2	30.4	27.5
account opening and transfer fraud	25,400	18,971	6,429	33.9	36.7	50.0
*) economic crime	63,194	71,663	-8,469	-11.8	90.7	91.8
competition- and corruption-related offences, offences in public office	6,571	5,084	1,487	29.2	82.3	82.0
***) computer crime	73,907	88,722	x	x	31.9	28.8
offences against copyright legislation	8,762	8,089	673	8.3	79.0	80.3
damage to property	601,112	621,699	-20,587	-3.3	24.9	25.1
including						
damage to property by graffiti	95,160	97,900	-2,740	-2.8	18.8	21.6
insult	225,098	222,892	2,206	1.0	90.6	90.4

*) Included keys see page 71.

**) In 2014 no case of “female genital mutilation” was registered.

**) Included keys see page 71. Information about number of cases and clearance rates see page 3.

x No data provided due to lack of credible statistics.

2 – T01 – part 2

selected offences or offence categories	number		change		clearance rate in %	
	2014	2013	absolut	in %	2014	2013
*) environmental crime	33,448	31,388	2,060	6.6	67.4	62.4
<i>including</i>						
unauthorised dealing with wastes (Sect. 326 except (2) PC)	8,493	7,595	898	11.8	58.9	63.0
offences against the Residence Act and the Asylum Procedures Act and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U.	156,396	110,555	45,841	41.5	99.2	98.8
<i>including</i>						
unauthorised entry (border crossing)	49,714	33,796	15,918	47.1	99.9	99.7
unauthorised stay						
offences violating the Weapons Act	30,785	31,440	-655	-2.1	93.4	93.7
drug offences - total	276,734	253,525	23,209	9.2	94.4	94.5
<i>by type of drug:</i>						
heroin	11,305	12,064	-759	-6.3	95.3	94.7
cocaine	13,911	14,129	-218	-1.5	94.4	93.9
amphetamine/methamphetamine and derivatives (including ecstasy)	52,763	48,497	4,266	8.8	95.6	95.6
<i>of which:</i>						
amphetamine and derivatives (including ecstasy)	38,759	(-)	(-)	(-)	95.3	(-)
methamphetamine and derivatives	14,004	(-)	(-)	(-)	96.6	(-)
cannabis	161,040	145,013	16,027	11.1	94.5	94.8
offences under the Pharmaceutical Preparations Act	4,473	4,439	34	0.8	89.5	88.8

*) Included keys see page 71.

Suspects

2 – T02

suspects	number		change		distribution in %	
	2014	2013	absolut	in %	2014	2013
*) suspects - total	2,149,504	2,094,160	55,344	2.6	100.0	100.0
male	1,597,241	1,555,099	42,142	2.7	74.3	74.3
female	552,263	539,061	13,202	2.4	25.7	25.7
German suspects - total-	1,532,112	264,201	1,267,911	479.9	71.3	12.6
non-German suspects - total-	617,392	1,555,711	-938,319	-60.3	28.7	74.3
total suspects by age						
children (<14)	68,295	69,275	-980	-1.4	3.2	3.3
juveniles (14<18)	190,352	190,205	147	0.1	11.9	9.1
young adults (18<21)	192,289	188,670	3,619	1.9	34.8	9.0
adults	1,698,568	1,646,010	52,558	3.2	677.2	78.6
no. of German suspects per 100,000/by age group						
suspects - total (excluding children under 8)	2,230	2,260	-30	-1.3		
children	1,232	1,283	-51	-4.0		
juveniles (14<18)	5,010	5,211	-201	-3.9		
young adults (18<21)	6,239	6,413	-174	-2.7		
adults	2,015	2,029	-13	-0.6		

*) number of suspects that come to police notice

Victims

2 – T03

total offences *)	victims total		change		male victims		female victims	
	2014	2013	absolut	in %	2014	2013	2014	2013
completed	883,973	893,134	-9,161	-1	521,188	526,470	362,785	366,664
attempted	63,595	62,603	992	2	41,594	41,009	22,001	21,594
total	947,568	955,737	-8,169	-1	562,782	567,479	384,786	388,258

2 – T04

total offences *)	children <14		juveniles 14 <18		young adults 18<21		adults 21 and older	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
completed	60,972	61,609	73,341	77,067	79,345	85,318	670,315	669,140
attempted	3,612	3,725	4,607	4,566	4,457	4,562	50,919	49,750
total	64,584	65,334	77,948	81,633	83,802	89,880	721,234	718,890

*) Information about victims is only recorded for certain offences or offence categories, see "Catalogue of offences 2014".

3 Cases that come to police notice

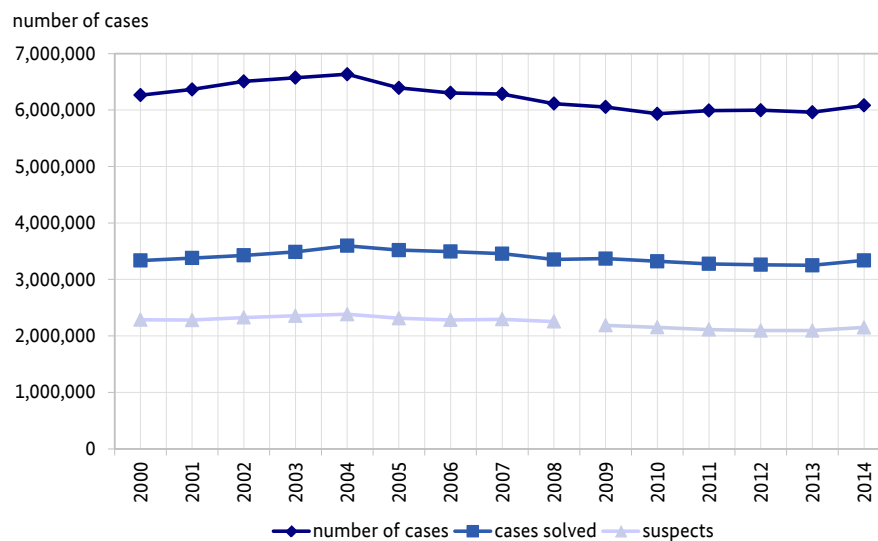
3.1 Total crime

For the Federal Republic of Germany 6,082,064 violations of Federal criminal laws were registered in 2014, *not counting traffic offences and offences against state security*. Attempts which are subject to punishment were counted in the same way as completed acts. This represents an increase of +2.0 % compared to the previous year. The offence rate (number of cases per 100,000 inhabitants) increased from 7,404 to 7,530 cases per 100,000 inhabitants.

The sharp increase in the number of cases and suspects has its origin in the large number of violations of laws applying to foreigners (such as illegal entry and illegal residence) resulting from migration flows.

3.1.1 Development of total crime

3.1.1 – G01



Note:

In 2009 the PCS started to count the “real” number of suspects at federal level. The number of suspects is therefore not comparable with those in the earlier years.

The following overview illustrates changes in population and the overall offence rates since 2000.

3 1.1 – T01

year	number of inhabitants as of 01.01.14 *)	number of cases	change in % compared to previous year	total offence rate **)	change in % compared to previous year	clearance rate in %
2000	82,163,500	6,264,723	-0.6	7,625	-0.7	53.2
2001	82,259,500	6,363,865	1.6	7,736	1.5	53.1
2002	82,440,300	6,507,394	2.3	7,893	2.0	52.6
2003	82,536,700	6,572,135	1.0	7,963	0.9	53.1
2004	82,531,700	6,633,156	0.9	8,037	0.9	54.2
2005	82,501,000	6,391,715	-3.6	7,747	-3.6	55.0
2006	82,438,000	6,304,223	-1.4	7,647	-1.3	55.4
2007	82,314,900	6,284,661	-0.3	7,635	-0.2	55.0
***)) 2008	82,217,800	6,114,128	-2.7	7,436	-2.6	54.8
***)) 2009	82,002,400	6,054,330	-1.0	7,383	-0.7	55.6
2010	81,802,300	5,933,278	-2.0	7,253	-1.8	56.0
2011	81,751,602	5,990,679	1.0	7,328	1.0	54.7
2012	81,843,743	5,997,040	0.1	7,327	0.0	54.4
****)) 2013	80,523,746	5,961,662	-0.6	7,404	(x)	54.5
2014	80,767,463	6,082,064	2.0	7,530	1.7	54.9

*) Source: German Federal Statistical Office

**) Offence rate: number of cases per 100,000 inhabitants

***)) 2008: 7,335 cases recorded in Bavaria could not be included in the federal data pool due to programme-related technical reasons.
2009: The figures from Berlin have an overhang of 9,372 cases, as a technical adjustment of the counting date was made.

****)) Due to the change in the population data basis following the 2011 Census a comparison with the previous years is not possible.

(x) Due to changes in the data basis a calculation is not possible.

Ranking of selected offences/offence categories based on their share in the total number of cases recorded

3.1.1 – T02

key	selected offences or offence categories	2014		2013
		recorded cases	share in %	share in %
-----	total offences	6,082,064	100.0	100.0
890000	total offences, excluding offences against the Residence Act, the Asylum Act, the Asylum Procedures Act, and the Freedom Movement Act/E.U.	5,925,668	97.4	98.1
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	1,322,144	21.7	21.8
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	1,117,916	18.4	18.2
510000	fraud	968,866	15.9	15.7
674000	damage to property	601,112	9.9	10.4
220000	bodily injury	527,429	8.7	9.0
224000	(intentional simple) bodily injury	374,576	6.2	6.4
730000	drug offences	276,734	4.6	4.3
515000	fraudulent obtaining of services	274,322	4.5	4.0
673000	insult	225,098	3.7	3.7
232000	forced marriage, stalking, deprivation of liberty, coercion, threats	192,709	3.2	3.2
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling	152,123	2.5	2.5
620000	resistance to public authority and offences against public order	128,911	2.1	2.1
222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	125,752	2.1	2.1
530000	misappropriation	112,673	1.9	1.9
540000	document forgery	63,398	1.0	1.1
210000	robberies	45,475	0.7	0.8
630000	accessory after the fact, obstruction of punishment (without obstructing criminal justice as a public official), receiving stolen property and money laundering	30,502	0.5	0.5
520000	breaches of trust	23,571	0.4	0.4
130000	sexual abuse	22,422	0.4	0.4
640000	arson and causing a danger of fire	19,298	0.3	0.3
110000	offences against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	12,537	0.2	0.2
131000	sexual abuse of children	12,134	0.2	0.2
140000	exploiting sexual inclinations	12,023	0.2	0.2
678000	data espionage, interception of data including preparatory acts	11,887	0.2	0.3

The quantity of theft cases continues to represent a significant portion of the overall volume of crime although there has been a downward tendency since 1993 (2014: 40.1 %, 2013: 40.0 %, 1993: 61.5 %).

Share represented by attempts with regard to individual offences or offence groups

3.1.1 – T03

key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases incl. attempts	including attempts		
			number	share in %	
				2014	2013
-----	total offences	6,082,064	461,117	7.6	7.7
890000	total offences excluding offences against the Residence Act, the Asylum Procedures Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U.	5,925,668	458,681	7.7	7.8
892500	murder and manslaughter	2,179	1,624	74.5	75.0
111000	rape and sexual coercion - Sect. 177 (2, 3 and 4), Sect. 178 PC	7,345	1,153	15.7	14.5
210000	robberies	45,475	8,648	19.0	18.5
222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	125,752	17,106	13.6	12.6
224000	(intentional simple) bodily injury	374,576	17,577	4.7	4.7
230000	offences against personal freedom	195,036	6,177	3.2	2.4
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	1,322,144	32,971	2.5	22.5
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	1,117,916	254,541	22.8	40.2
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling(Sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC)	152,123	62,934	41.4	9.6
510000	fraud	968,866	88,098	9.1	0.0
520000	breaches of trust	23,571	0	0.0	0.6
530000	misappropriation	112,673	740	0.7	2.2
540000	document forgery	63,398	1,457	2.3	65.4
610000	extortion (Sect. 253 PC)	7,146	3,886	54.4	0.3
620000	resistance to public authority and offences against public order	128,911	346	0.3	9.1
630000	accessory after the fact, obstructing of punishment (without obstructing criminal justice as a public official), receiving stolen property, and money laundering	30,502	2,567	8.4	11.1
640000	arson and causing a danger of fire	19,298	2,219	11.5	3.1
650000	competition offences, corruption offences, offences committed in public office	6,571	120	1.8	2.0
674000	damage to property	601,112	8,413	1.4	1.9
676000	offences against the environment (PC)	13,553	273	2.0	1.0
710000	offences against supplementary criminal laws in the economic sector	24,009	250	1.0	2.7
725000	offences against the Residence Act, the Asylum Procedures Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U.	156,396	2,436	1.6	0.4
726000	offences violating the Explosives Act, the Weapons Act and the War Weapons Control Act	36,713	148	0.4	1.2
730000	drug offences	276,734	4,760	1.7	0.0

The highest percentage of attempts was reported in case of “murder and manslaughter offences”. In addition, a lower percentage of attempts than in the previous year (54.4 %, compared to 65.4 % in 2013) was recorded for “extortion” cases (key no.: 610000). In the case of “theft committed under aggravating circumstances”, “robberies”, “rape and sexual coercion” the percentage of attempts is also relatively high. 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 only a small 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 2014: 22.8 %). However, in the case of “theft by burglary in a dwelling”, the percentage of attempts has risen from 28.3 % (1993) to 41.4 % (2014), 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.

3.1.2 Geographical distribution of crime

In 2014, the total population and the criminal offences registered can be broken down by the four categories of municipalities as follows:

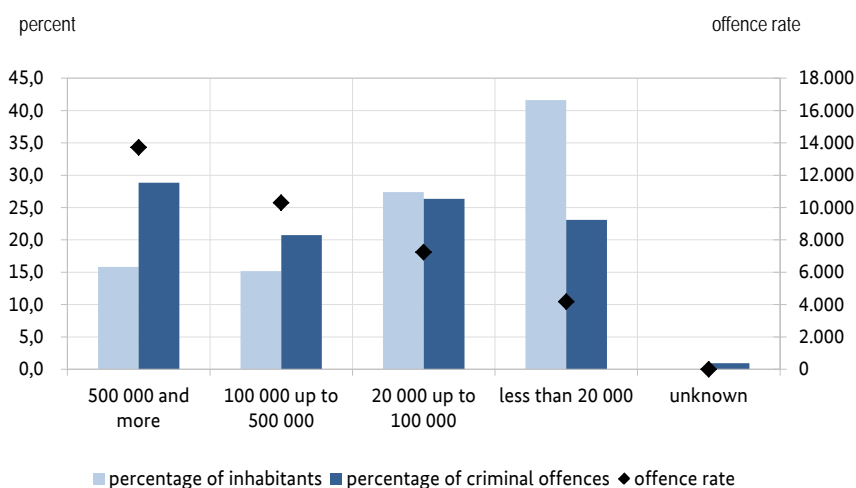
3.1.2 – T01

municipality size class (inhabitants)	inhabitants as of 01/01/2014		registered cases in 2014		offence rate*)
	number	%	number	%	
total	80,767,463	100.0	6,082,064	100.0	7,530
major cities of 500,000 and more inhabitants	12,789,592	15.8	1,755,141	28.9	13,723
major cities of 100,000 up to 500,000	12,241,787	15.2	1,261,205	20.7	10,302
cities of 20,000 up to 100,000	22,127,576	27.4	1,602,590	26.3	7,243
communes of less than 20,000	33,608,508	41.6	1,404,723	23.1	4,180
unknown			58,405	1.0	

*) Offence rate: Cases per 100,000 inhabitants.

Percentage of inhabitants and criminal offences in the respective municipality size classes in 2014

3.1.2 – G01



The crime scenes are attributed to the four municipality size classes exclusively on the basis of the number of inhabitants of the political municipality where the crime was committed. Socio-economic aspects or the geographical location of the crime scene are not taken into account. Consequently, small but urbanised municipalities located in industrialised conurbations or in the periphery of major cities are placed into the category of the smallest municipalities although, by their structure, they belong to the metropolitan catchment area. However, even this rough categorisation of crime scenes reveals marked differences in the criminal structure as can be seen from the subsequently featured tables. Major cities of more than 500,000 inhabitants stand out by clearly higher offence rates whereas municipalities of less than 20,000 inhabitants have relatively low offence rates.

Distribution of crime scenes with selected criminal offences / offence categories

3.1.2– T02

key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	crime scene distribution by municipality size classes in percent				
			up to 20,000 *)	20,000 < 100,000 *)	100,000 < 500,000 *)	500,000 and more *)	un-known
			41,6	27,4	15,2	15,8	41,6
-----	total offences	6,082,064	23.1	26.3	20.7	28.9	1.0
890000	total offences excluding offences against the Residence Act, the Asylum Procedures Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U.	5,925,668	23.1	26.4	20.8	28.7	1.0
892500	murder and manslaughter	2,179	29.3	30.8	20.8	18.5	0.5
111000	rape and sexual coercion - Sect. 177 (2, 3 and 4), Sect. 178 PC	7,345	25.6	27.1	21.1	25.5	0.7
210000	robberies	45,475	12.0	24.0	25.1	38.7	0.2
222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	125,752	22.2	26.3	22.7	28.7	0.2
224000	(intentional simple) bodily injury	374,576	25.6	27.8	21.5	25.0	0.2
230000	offences against personal freedom	195,036	29.5	28.5	19.2	21.8	0.9
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	1,322,144	18.6	25.4	22.0	33.6	0.4
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	1,117,916	21.1	26.3	21.0	31.5	0.1
510000	fraud	968,866	20.7	23.7	20.9	31.5	3.2
520000	breaches of trust	23,571	34.5	29.6	20.1	15.4	0.3
530000	misappropriation	112,673	25.7	28.7	20.9	23.9	0.8
540000	document forgery	63,398	27.6	26.0	17.9	23.9	4.7
620000	resistance to public authority and offences against public order	128,911	23.0	26.8	20.9	29.0	0.3
630000	accessory after the fact, obstructing of punishment (without obstructing criminal justice as a public official), receiving stolen property, and money laundering	30,502	22.6	26.7	18.9	30.5	1.3
640000	arson and causing a danger of fire	19,298	41.6	28.4	14.1	15.7	0.2
650000	competition offences, corruption offences, offences committed in public office	6,571	23.8	34.9	16.1	23.7	1.5
671000	violation of maintenance obligations	8,231	45.4	29.8	12.6	11.9	0.3
673000	insult	225,098	28.9	28.4	20.0	21.5	1.2
674000	damage to property	601,112	27.7	28.8	20.3	22.7	0.5
676000	offences against the environment (PC)	13,553	48.2	19.8	14.9	16.7	0.4
710000	offences against supplementary criminal laws in the economic sector	24,009	30.6	26.5	16.5	23.9	2.5
725000	offences against the Residence Act, the Asylum Procedures Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U.	156,396	23.2	23.3	17.0	36.2	0.4
726000	offences violating the Explosives Act, the Weapons Act and the War Weapons Control Act	36,713	35.7	25.5	16.0	22.6	0.3
730000	drug offences	276,734	25.3	29.9	20.6	23.8	0.4

*) Percentage of this municipality size class with regard to the population as of 01/01 of the current reporting year.

In small-size municipalities of up to 20,000 inhabitants, an above-the-average volume of "criminal offences against the environment" (48.2%), "violation of maintenance obligations" (45.4%) as well as "arson and causing danger of fire" (41.6%) was recorded whereas "robbery offences" (12.0%) were relatively rare. With regard to major cities of 500,000 and more inhabitants, the largest crime scene proportion for the above offences/offence categories was recorded in relation to "robberies" (38.7 %), in relation to "offences against the Residence Act, the Asylum Procedures Act and the EU Freedom of Movement Act" (36.2 %) and "theft without aggravating circumstances" (33.6 %).

Distribution of crime broken down by the “Länder”

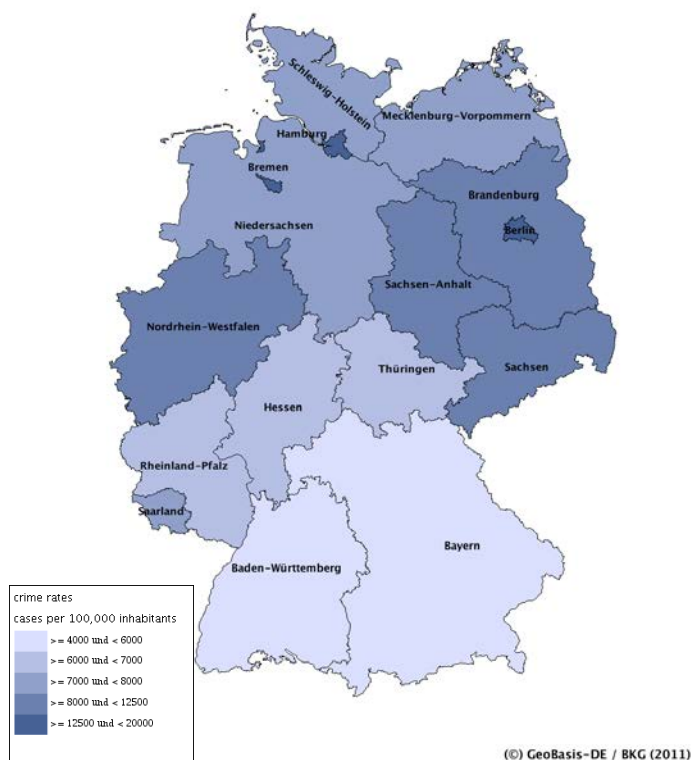
3.1.2 – T03

Land (federal state)	population (*)	share of po- pulation in %	recorded cases		change in %	clearance rate		share of rec. cases in %	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
			2014	2013		2014	2013		2014	2013
Baden-Württemberg	10,631,278	13.2	594,534	576,067	3.2	58.9	58.0	9.8	5,592	5,451
Bayern	12,604,244	15.6	650,868	635,131	2.5	64.4	64.1	10.7	5,164	5,073
Berlin	3,421,829	4.2	543,157	503,164	7.9	44.9	43.7	8.9	15,873	14,908
Brandenburg	2,449,193	3.0	196,033	197,228	-0.6	52.4	54.2	3.2	8,004	8,052
Bremen	657,391	0.8	83,777	85,508	-2.0	45.8	49.8	1.4	12,744	13,059
Hamburg	1,746,342	2.2	239,998	238,019	0.8	43.9	43.7	3.9	13,743	13,724
Hessen	6,045,425	7.5	396,931	386,778	2.6	59.3	59.5	6.5	6,566	6,429
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	1,596,505	2.0	116,609	120,484	-3.2	60.4	58.3	1.9	7,304	7,529
Niedersachsen	7,790,559	9.6	552,730	545,704	1.3	60.6	61.3	9.1	7,095	7,015
Nordrhein-Westfalen	17,571,856	21.8	1,501,125	1,484,943	1.1	49.8	48.9	24.7	8,543	8,459
Rheinland-Pfalz	3,994,366	4.9	264,553	267,441	-1.1	61.9	60.9	4.3	6,623	6,702
Saarland	990,718	1.2	75,706	72,540	4.4	53.3	52.6	1.2	7,642	7,296
Sachsen	4,046,385	5.0	327,196	312,500	4.7	54.8	54.8	5.4	8,086	7,716
Sachsen-Anhalt	2,244,577	2.8	194,486	193,881	0.3	57.1	56.5	3.2	8,665	8,581
Schleswig-Holstein	2,815,955	3.5	202,301	199,964	1.2	51.2	50.5	3.3	7,184	7,125
Thüringen	2,160,840	2.7	142,060	142,310	-0.2	63.9	64.5	2.3	6,574	6,557
Germany	80,767,463	100.0	6,082,06	5,961,662	2.0	54.9	54.5	100.0	7,530	7,404

*) Source: Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden.

Geographical distribution by offence rates

3.1.2 – K01



When comparing individual “Länder” one needs to bear in mind that a considerable portion of perpetrators, but also of the victims, does not belong to the resident population of the Land where the respective crime scene is located. The number of commuters presumably is also very high in Berlin, Bremen, and Hamburg. In addition, there are tourists, people of no fixed address and other groups that do not belong to the resident population of the Land with the crime scene, whose criminal acts are however attributed to the statistics of the corresponding Land. When comparisons are made, special attention has to be paid to the fact that the extent to which crime is reported (e.g. with obtaining services by fraud and shoplifting) and the offence structure can differ in these cities, also as a result of policing efforts, that population and crime opportunity structures and perpetrator mobility vary and that, when offence rates are calculated, they take only registered inhabitants into account, but not

commuters, tourists, foreign travellers in transit, members of the armed forces stationed in Germany and other unregistered persons - all figures that can also differ considerably from city to city. Furthermore, urban ways of life and lifestyles, to some extent conducive to deviant behaviour, need to be taken into account when making comparisons between the cities, especially in relation to Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, and “Länder” with a large surface area.

Crime recorded for cities with 200,000 and more inhabitants

3.1.2 – T04

city	population 01.01.2014	area in sq km	total offences		change		offence rate per 100,000 inhabit-	
			2014	2013	in total	in %	2014	2013
Aachen	241,683	161	31,213	30,720	493	1.6	12,915	12,795
Augsburg	276,542	147	23,188	22,297	891	4.0	8,385	8,176
Berlin	3,421,829	892	543,157	503,164	39,993	7.9	15,873	14,908
Bielefeld	328,864	259	27,942	26,001	1,941	7.5	8,497	7,920
Bochum	361,734	146	36,920	38,342	-1,422	-3.7	10,206	10,585
Bonn	311,287	141	35,781	34,649	1,132	3.3	11,495	11,182
Braunschweig	247,227	192	25,074	23,692	1,382	5.8	10,142	9,639
Bremen	548,547	325	70,781	71,212	-431	-0.6	12,903	13,032
Chemnitz	242,022	221	25,560	24,675	885	3.6	10,561	10,230
Dortmund	575,944	281	86,549	80,540	6,009	7.5	15,027	14,078
Dresden	530,754	328	61,295	59,676	1,619	2.7	11,549	11,365
Duisburg	486,855	233	50,482	52,048	-1,566	-3.0	10,369	10,692
Düsseldorf	598,686	217	86,071	87,610	-1,539	-1.8	14,377	14,757
Erfurt	204,880	269	21,203	21,569	-366	-1.7	10,349	10,600
Essen	569,884	210	62,283	57,317	4,966	8.7	10,929	10,111
Frankfurt am Main	701,350	248	118,796	112,049	6,747	6.0	16,938	16,292
Freiburg im Breisgau	220,286	153	27,297	26,462	835	3.2	12,392	12,136
Gelsenkirchen	257,850	105	25,950	25,331	619	2.4	10,064	9,833
Halle (Saale)	231,565	135	27,621	26,227	1,394	5.3	11,928	11,332
Hamburg	1,746,342	755	239,541	238,019	1,522	0.6	13,717	13,724
Hannover	518,386	204	79,286	75,866	3,420	4.5	15,295	14,756
Karlsruhe	299,103	173	30,867	31,209	-342	-1.1	10,320	10,542
Kiel	241,533	119	24,380	24,043	337	1.4	10,094	10,024
Köln	1,034,175	405	157,113	153,744	3,369	2.2	15,192	15,009
Krefeld	222,058	138	23,290	22,219	1,071	4.8	10,488	10,007
Leipzig	531,562	297	79,235	70,451	8,784	12.5	14,906	13,526
Lübeck	212,958	214	24,907	24,526	381	1.6	11,696	11,585
Magdeburg	231,021	201	30,802	30,490	312	1.0	13,333	13,261
Mainz	204,268	98	20,543	19,540	1,003	5.1	10,057	9,637
Mannheim	296,690	145	31,703	31,975	-272	-0.9	10,686	10,853
Mönchengladbach	255,430	170	22,409	22,516	-107	-0.5	8,773	8,827
München	1,407,836	311	110,208	102,667	7,541	7.3	7,828	7,395
Münster	299,708	303	30,505	28,777	1,728	6.0	10,178	9,702
Nürnberg	498,876	186	46,079	44,755	1,324	3.0	9,237	9,039
Oberhausen	209,097	77	18,938	18,633	305	1.6	9,057	8,873
Rostock	203,431	181	20,055	19,059	996	5.2	9,858	9,394
Stuttgart	604,297	207	61,576	58,325	3,251	5.6	10,190	9,754
Wiesbaden	273,871	204	23,742	23,017	725	3.1	8,669	8,442
Wuppertal	343,488	168	33,637	34,190	-553	-1.6	9,793	9,971

Note:

When comparisons are made, special attention should be paid to the fact that the extent to which crime is reported and the offence structure can differ from city to city, that population structure and perpetrator mobility vary and that, when offence rates are calculated, 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 due to by complex criminal investigations that include numerous individual cases.

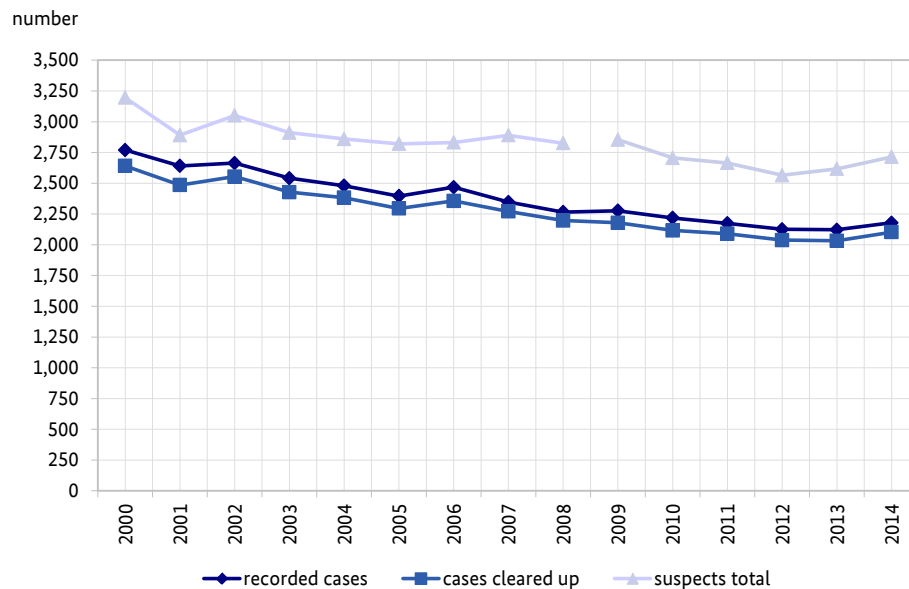
3.2 Selected offence categories

3.2.1 Murder and manslaughter (key 892500)

In the 2014 reporting year, 2,179 cases of „murder and manslaughter“ were recorded. Cases of murder and manslaughter account less than 0.1 per cent of all crimes.

Development of murder and manslaughter

3.2.1 – G01



Note: In 2009 the PCS started to count the "real" number of suspects at federal level. The number of suspects is therefore not comparable with those in earlier years.

Recorded cases

3.2.1 – T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts	suspects			clearance rate *)
				total	male	female	
010000	murder	664	62.5	829	84.3	15.7	95.3
	<i>including:</i>						
011000	robbery attended with murder	44	47.7	75	90.7	9.3	93.2
012000	sexual murder	18	50.0	17	100.0	0.0	94.4
020000	manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request (Sects. 212, 213, 216 PC)	1,515	79.8	1,893	88.3	11.7	97.0

*) clearance rate = percentage relationship between cases cleared up and cases that came to police notice during the period under review

Offence rates in the “Länder“

3.2.1 – T02

Land (federal state)	recorded cased	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants						complet- ed cases	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants					
		2014	2013)	2012	2011	2010	2009		2014	2013)	2012	2011	2010	2009
Baden-Württemberg	257	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.3	66	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
Bayern	395	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.8	70	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Berlin	131	3.8	3.1	4.2	3.7	3.5	4.9	40	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.8
Brandenburg	49	2.0	2.5	1.6	2.3	3.1	3.6	13	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.1
Bremen	26	4.0	3.2	4.8	4.6	5.0	4.8	4	0.6	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.2
Hamburg	47	2.7	3.2	4.2	3.4	4.3	3.4	20	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.0
Hessen	255	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.7	4.1	4.1	56	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	38	2.4	2.5	2.5	3.3	2.9	2.3	11	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Niedersachsen	288	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.5	74	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7
Nordrhein-Westfalen	355	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.0	103	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6
Rheinland-Pfalz	77	1.9	1.4	2.3	1.6	2.4	2.2	20	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.6
Saarland	18	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.4	1.6	7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.5
Sachsen	78	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.2	22	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6
Sachsen-Anhalt	67	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.8	21	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.4
Schleswig-Holstein	59	2.1	1.7	3.1	2.6	2.2	2.0	20	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.7
Thüringen	39	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.7	8	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.2	1.4
Germany	2,179	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	555	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8

*) Since 2013 the number of inhabitants is counted (census 2011) therefore the older offence rates cannot be compared with the rates beginning in 2013.

Note: See comment on page 14.

Offence rates in cities 200,000 and more inhabitants

3.2.1 – T03

city	record- ed cases	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants						complet- ed cases	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants					
		2014	2013)	2012	2011	2010	2009		2014	2013)	2012	2011	2010	2009
Aachen	6	2.5	5.8	4.6	6.6	5.0	5.4	4	1.7	1.7	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.4
Augsburg	12	4.3	2.6	4.1	4.5	2.7	3.8	5	1.8	0.4	2.6	1.1	1.5	0.0
Berlin	131	3.8	3.1	4.2	3.7	3.5	4.9	40	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.8
Bielefeld	10	3.0	0.9	1.9	2.8	2.8	0.3	2	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.0
Bochum	5	1.4	2.5	1.3	2.1	0.8	1.6	1	0.3	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0
Bonn	11	3.5	0.0	1.8	2.5	3.4	1.9	4	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.6	0.3
Braunschweig	11	4.4	4.1	2.0	3.6	4.4	2.4	0	0.0	2.0	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.8
Bremen	14	2.6	2.6	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.5	3	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.7
Chemnitz	8	3.3	2.1	0.4	3.7	1.2	3.7	2	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.8
Dortmund	14	2.4	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.1	2.4	2	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.3
Dresden	10	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.7	6.2	2.3	1	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	2.9	0.4
Duisburg	8	1.6	4.5	1.6	3.1	2.6	2.0	3	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6
Düsseldorf	17	2.8	2.0	1.7	3.1	2.2	0.9	6	1.0	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.3
Erfurt	4	2.0	2.9	2.4	1.5	1.0	2.5	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	2.0
Essen	18	3.2	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.9	3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.9
Frankfurt am Main	29	4.1	4.9	8.0	5.6	6.4	5.6	8	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.4
Freiburg im Breisgau	7	3.2	2.8	1.7	2.7	1.4	0.9	2	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.5
Gelsenkirchen	7	2.7	3.1	1.6	3.1	2.7	3.1	1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8
Halle (Saale)	15	6.5	5.2	3.0	5.6	3.4	3.4	3	1.3	1.3	0.4	1.7	0.9	3.4
Hamburg	47	2.7	3.2	4.2	3.4	4.3	3.4	20	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.0
Hannover	22	4.2	4.9	3.2	5.4	3.6	3.8	5	1.0	1.0	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.0
Karlsruhe	10	3.3	3.0	4.0	3.1	2.4	2.1	1	0.3	1.0	1.7	0.3	1.0	0.7
Kiel	6	2.5	2.1	6.2	4.2	5.9	3.8	3	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.8
Köln	25	2.4	3.4	4.1	3.6	4.4	3.5	6	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.8	0.7
Krefeld	9	4.1	0.9	1.3	2.6	1.7	2.5	2	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0
Leipzig	15	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.7	1	0.2	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.8
Lübeck	6	2.8	1.4	2.4	0.5	3.3	3.3	2	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.9
Magdeburg	5	2.2	4.8	3.0	2.6	2.6	3.5	1	0.4	1.3	1.3	0.4	1.3	3.5
Mainz	11	5.4	3.5	4.0	(-)	(-)	(-)	4	2.0	1.5	1.5	(-)	(-)	(-)
Mannheim	9	3.0	6.8	3.8	6.1	4.8	3.9	1	0.3	1.4	0.6	1.3	1.6	0.0
Mönchengladbach	5	2.0	3.1	3.5	2.7	3.5	3.1	1	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.4	1.2
München	26	1.8	2.7	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.9	3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3
Münster	7	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.1	2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
Nürnberg	26	5.2	5.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	3.8	3	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0
Oberhausen	6	2.9	1.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.4	3	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.5
Rostock	10	4.9	4.4	5.4	5.9	3.0	4.5	3	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5
Stuttgart	35	5.8	3.2	5.1	2.8	5.3	4.5	7	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.8
Wiesbaden	18	6.6	4.8	2.5	6.5	3.2	3.3	6	2.2	0.4	0.4	1.8	0.7	1.1
Wuppertal	7	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.1	2.8	2.8	2	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.4	1.1

*) Since 2013 the number of inhabitants is counted (census 2011) therefore the older offence rates cannot be compared with the rates beginning in 2013.

(-) In the years before 2012 the city of Mainz does not belong to the cities with more than 200,000 inhabitants, therefore the offence rates are missing.

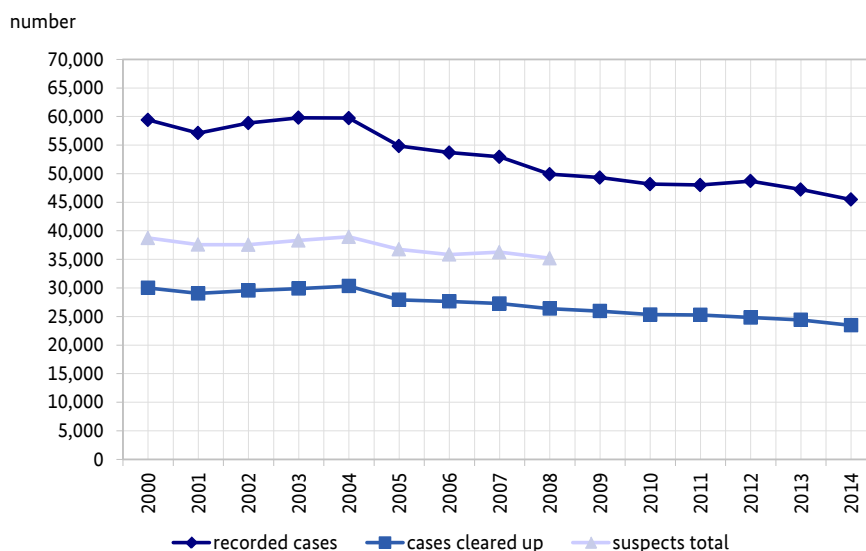
Note See comment on page 14

3.2.2 Robbery offences (key 210000)

In the 2014 reporting year, 45,475 cases of „robbery, extortion resembling robbery and assault of a motor vehicle driver resembling robbery“ (robbery offences) were recorded. Cases of robbery account for 0.7 per cent of all crimes.

Development of robbery offences

3.2.2 – G01



Note: In 2009 the PCS started to count the "real" number of suspects at federal level. The number of suspects is therefore not comparable with those in earlier years.

Recorded cases

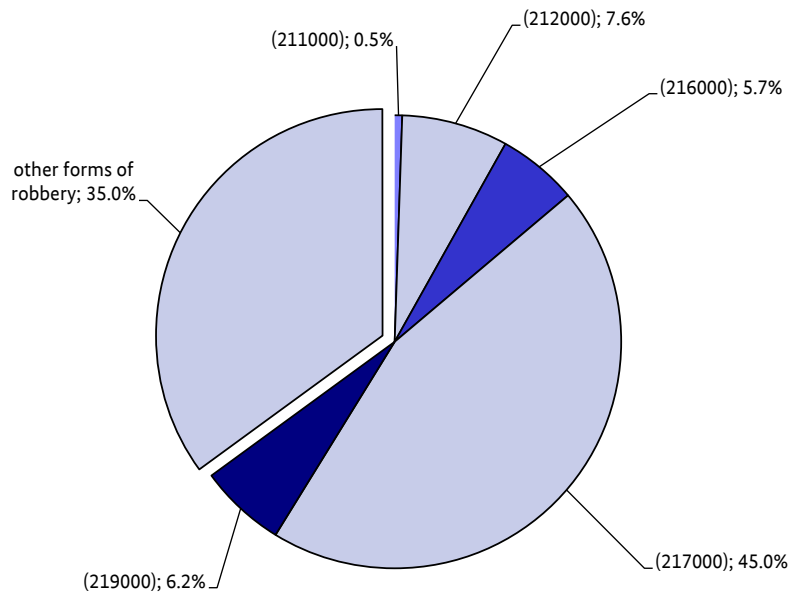
3.2.2 – T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts	suspects			clearance rate *)
				total	male	female	
210000	robberies	45,475	19.0	29,435	90.5	9.5	51.6
	<i>including:</i>						
211000	robbery/extortion resembling robbery to the prejudice of financial institutions and post offices/postal agencies	244	32.0	167	97.0	3.0	67.6
212000	robbery/extortion resembling robbery of other cash points and businesses	3,450	22.8	1,890	96.2	3.8	45.8
	<i>including:</i>						
212100	robbery/extortion resembling robbery of gambling halls	815	19.4	499	97.0	3.0	45.3
212200	robbery/extortion resembling robbery of filling stations	681	17.3	442	96.8	3.2	55.1
213000	robbery/extortion resembling robbery of transports of cash and valuables	118	28.0	89	94.4	5.6	43.2
	<i>including:</i>						
213100	robbery/extortion resembling robbery of cash couriers and cash-department staff	116	27.6	85	94.1	5.9	42.2
214000	assault of a motor vehicle driver resembling robbery	247	34.0	196	92.9	7.1	53.8
216000	handbag robbery	2,599	19.8	901	91.2	8.8	29.0
217000	other forms of robbery in streets, lanes or public places	20,447	19.0	11,324	93.0	7.0	39.1
219000	robberies in residences	2,798	18.5	3,331	89.5	10.5	75.7

*) clearance rate = percentage relationship between cases cleared up and cases that came to police notice during the period under review

Distribution of "robbery offences"

3.2.2 – G02



- (217000) other forms of robbery in streets, lanes or public places
- (212000) robbery/extortion resembling robbery of other cash points and businesses
- (216000) handbag robbery
- (219000) robberies in residences
- (211000) robbery/extortion resembling robbery to the prejudice of financial institutions and post offices/postal agencies

Offence rates in the "Länder"

3.2.2 – T02

Land (federal state)	recorded cases	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants							
		2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Baden-Württemberg	3,275	30.8	32.1	32.8	32.6	30.2	30.1	28.8	29.6
Bayern	2,507	19.9	20.9	20.5	20.9	20.8	20.9	21.2	22.7
Berlin	5,697	166.5	184.3	183.3	176.5	174.2	183.5	189.1	235.0
Brandenburg	1,035	42.3	41.3	44.5	45.6	48.6	47.1	55.8	61.6
Bremen	1,277	194.3	189.5	209.1	199.6	191.6	187.3	204.3	216.9
Hamburg	2,729	156.3	175.6	159.9	152.5	149.4	167.7	169.7	174.7
Hessen	3,134	51.8	54.0	58.2	61.1	59.0	63.4	60.9	60.9
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	636	39.8	42.9	47.9	51.9	49.8	58.7	70.7	65.7
Niedersachsen	3,768	48.4	47.9	49.9	48.9	53.1	55.1	54.6	59.7
Nordrhein-Westfalen	13,836	78.7	83.6	81.6	80.2	81.1	79.9	78.7	80.2
Rheinland-Pfalz	1,441	36.1	39.8	40.9	38.5	38.9	38.0	39.5	41.0
Saarland	573	57.8	59.8	55.2	40.8	53.4	53.1	52.6	51.7
Sachsen	1,984	49.0	44.5	47.9	45.4	46.6	49.5	46.0	49.6
Sachsen-Anhalt	1,394	62.1	55.0	62.6	58.8	57.3	65.7	74.9	75.9
Schleswig-Holstein	1,489	52.9	50.6	59.2	67.7	68.0	63.9	63.1	65.4
Thüringen	700	32.4	32.6	29.2	32.3	33.0	31.4	36.9	36.4
Germany	45,475	56.3	58.7	59.5	58.7	58.9	60.1	60.7	64.4

*) Since 2013 the number of inhabitants is counted (census 2011) therefore the older offence rates cannot be compared with the rates beginning in 2013.

Note: See comment on page 14.

Offence rates in cities with 200,000 and more inhabitants

3.2.2 – T03

city	recorded cases	clearance rate	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants						
			2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Aachen	406	43.3	168.0	182.4	152.4	153.1	153.3	141.6	158.3
Augsburg	118	72.9	42.7	45.8	44.6	45.0	56.5	54.7	58.2
Berlin	5,697	33.1	166.5	184.3	183.3	176.5	174.2	183.5	189.1
Bielefeld	257	46.3	78.1	60.9	79.5	92.5	96.9	81.6	78.5
Bochum	374	50.0	103.4	115.1	96.0	88.1	115.9	90.1	94.1
Bonn	421	48.2	135.2	147.5	133.6	169.0	151.3	132.1	132.4
Braunschweig	181	60.8	73.2	82.2	54.3	73.5	69.9	81.3	65.5
Bremen	1,053	40.0	192.0	186.3	206.3	184.5	180.9	176.8	202.8
Chemnitz	158	75.9	65.3	50.6	58.4	60.4	53.5	54.5	78.8
Dortmund	1,116	41.3	193.8	213.4	148.7	165.2	193.5	137.4	138.4
Dresden	347	56.8	65.4	61.1	62.5	56.2	56.5	66.6	68.8
Duisburg	525	48.8	107.8	131.1	127.3	115.0	100.4	106.1	117.0
Düsseldorf	916	33.1	153.0	172.3	166.1	144.9	154.2	154.6	155.6
Erfurt	159	69.8	77.6	69.8	67.4	76.6	98.1	88.5	120.2
Essen	557	47.0	97.7	123.3	111.4	107.7	95.3	108.1	104.4
Frankfurt am Main	976	46.0	139.2	147.7	158.8	162.0	145.3	159.3	140.4
Freiburg im Breisgau	194	45.9	88.1	73.8	59.4	70.5	70.7	75.6	71.5
Gelsenkirchen	388	43.8	150.5	146.0	155.9	147.3	148.2	173.6	153.3
Halle (Saale)	308	57.8	133.0	107.6	142.5	119.3	103.7	148.5	165.6
Hamburg	2,728	43.0	156.2	175.6	159.9	152.5	149.4	167.7	169.7
Hannover	653	50.8	126.0	116.1	120.4	121.1	132.8	148.6	127.6
Karlsruhe	221	44.3	73.9	76.3	75.3	57.0	61.3	67.1	59.5
Kiel	303	48.2	125.4	107.6	143.0	174.5	194.7	167.1	176.4
Köln	1,774	38.4	171.5	180.7	182.2	173.1	162.6	183.5	177.5
Krefeld	240	50.4	108.1	107.6	107.1	107.6	91.3	101.6	113.3
Leipzig	668	54.8	125.7	100.4	112.1	123.2	111.4	115.2	107.1
Lübeck	214	52.3	100.5	120.4	121.1	128.0	110.1	129.5	106.4
Magdeburg	276	56.9	119.5	119.2	116.6	110.1	108.5	160.0	140.3
Mainz	139	65.5	68.0	64.6	69.7	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Mannheim	308	44.5	103.8	94.7	94.9	80.5	71.2	68.1	67.1
Mönchengladbach	291	47.8	113.9	91.7	127.9	105.8	103.8	105.5	96.5
München	578	60.4	41.1	39.0	43.3	42.9	41.0	41.5	45.3
Münster	266	45.9	88.8	81.9	79.5	98.6	91.8	92.0	80.2
Nürnberg	349	61.3	70.0	72.5	58.8	60.9	57.4	57.8	50.7
Oberhausen	206	44.7	98.5	89.0	101.1	109.9	107.9	79.3	88.4
Rostock	178	60.7	87.5	90.7	83.2	120.4	107.7	133.3	165.2
Stuttgart	553	47.4	91.5	96.3	102.2	100.7	78.0	76.5	85.9
Wiesbaden	230	63.9	84.0	81.4	95.4	94.6	134.1	104.8	108.8
Wuppertal	320	45.0	93.2	131.5	103.6	107.8	90.3	107.3	97.1

(-) In the years before 2012 the city of Mainz does not belong to the cities with more than 200,000 inhabitants, therefore the offence rates are missing.

*) Since 2013 the number of inhabitants is counted (census 2011) therefore the older offence rates cannot be compared with the rates beginning in 2013.

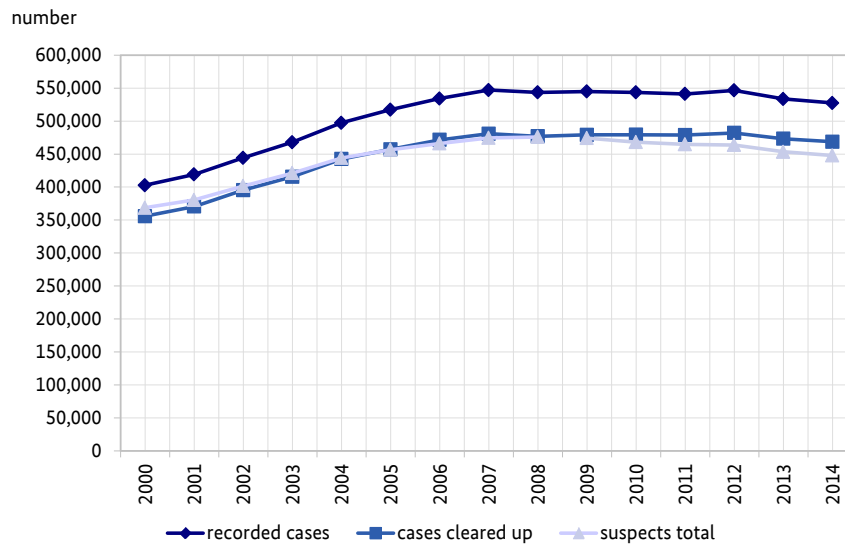
Note: See comment on page 14.

3.2.3 Bodily injury (key 220000)

In the 2014 reporting year, a total of 527,429 cases of bodily injury were registered. Cases of bodily injury account for 8.7 per cent of all crimes.

Development of bodily injury

3.2.3 – G01



Note: In 2009 the PCS started to count the "real" number of suspects at federal level. The number of suspects is therefore not comparable with those in earlier years.

Recorded cases

3.2.3 – T01

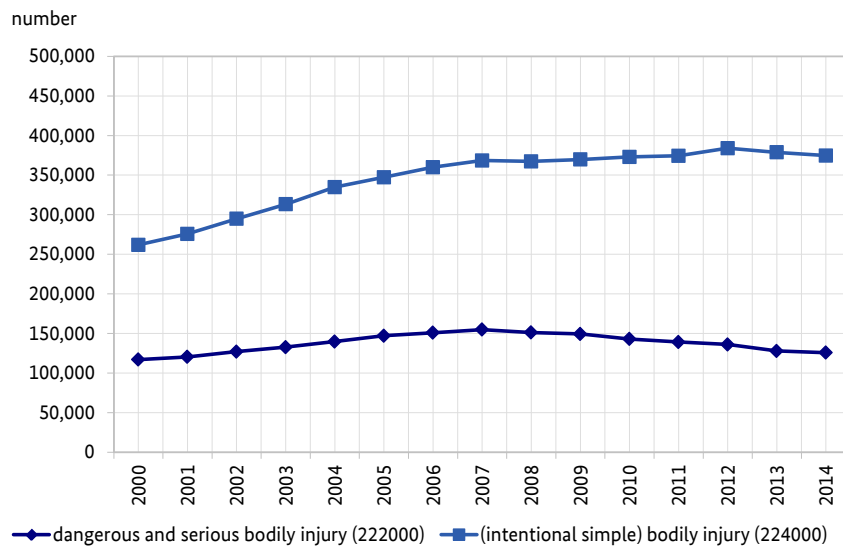
key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included at-tempts	suspects			clear-ance rate *)
				total	male	female	
220000	bodily injury	527,429	6.6	447,886	80.6	19.4	88.9
	<i>including:</i>						
221000	bodily injury resulting in death	91	1.1	105	76.2	23.8	95.6
**) 222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	125,752	13.6	134,042	84.1	15.9	82.4
	<i>including:</i>						
222100	dangerous and serious bodily injury in streets, lanes or public place	57,594	12.5	63,977	87.7	12.3	75.2
223000	mistreatment of persons under offender's care	4,710	0.8	4,781	57.2	42.8	96.5
	<i>including:</i>						
223100	mistreatment of children	3,649	0.8	3,735	56.7	43.3	97.4
224000	(intentional simple) bodily injury	374,576	4.7	315,717	80.9	19.1	91.1

*) clearance rate = percentage relationship between cases cleared up and cases that came to police notice during the period under review

**) In 2014 no case of "female genital mutilation" was registered.

Development of “dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation “ and “(intentional simple) bodily injury“

3.2.3 – G02



Note In 2014 no case of “female genital mutilation” was registered.

Offence rates in the “Länder“

3.2.3 – T02

Land (federal state)	recorded cases	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants							
		2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Baden-Württemberg	12,927	121.6	120.7	127.6	133.2	137.0	136.0	139.5	146.6
Bayern	15,481	122.8	128.3	129.2	131.3	130.4	132.1	136.1	140.1
Berlin	9,946	290.7	306.4	317.8	304.8	319.3	343.5	349.2	361.0
Brandenburg	2,907	118.7	121.0	128.3	125.2	142.3	143.6	151.8	159.0
Bremen	1,884	286.6	284.5	316.2	304.2	301.2	313.2	306.0	324.2
Hamburg	5,778	330.9	311.7	309.0	331.3	320.4	357.1	311.2	315.0
Hessen	8,614	142.5	142.6	149.6	153.6	163.7	162.9	167.3	168.7
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	2,231	139.7	154.3	166.7	176.4	173.2	180.6	196.0	174.0
Niedersachsen	12,423	159.5	171.5	181.2	186.5	188.9	206.7	205.7	207.0
Nordrhein-Westfalen	30,133	171.5	171.3	179.2	186.9	191.7	200.8	200.9	205.2
Rheinland-Pfalz	6,304	157.8	173.1	182.4	186.1	190.3	202.5	198.2	208.9
Saarland	1,778	179.5	179.5	200.2	203.1	217.7	218.9	243.0	225.0
Sachsen	4,713	116.5	108.4	114.4	112.1	113.3	118.3	123.4	125.0
Sachsen-Anhalt	3,607	160.7	158.9	171.7	176.4	181.9	204.0	204.7	219.0
Schleswig-Holstein	4,087	145.1	149.9	168.1	180.1	193.0	197.9	200.6	204.0
Thüringen	2,939	136.0	144.9	139.9	133.2	144.9	140.1	152.1	158.0
Germany	125,752	155.7	158.8	166.3	170.1	174.7	182.1	183.9	188.3

*) Since 2013 the number of inhabitants is counted (census 2011) therefore the older offence rates cannot be compared with the rates beginning in 2013.

Note: See comment on page 14.

Offence rates in cities with 200,000 and more inhabitants

3.2.3 – T03

city	recorded cases	clearance rate	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants						
			2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Aachen	748	74.5	309.5	326.5	327.1	318.6	325.0	316.3	323.1
Augsburg	640	85.6	231.4	205.4	221.3	235.7	227.0	231.7	245.6
Berlin	9,946	73.1	290.7	306.4	317.8	304.8	319.0	343.5	349.2
Bielefeld	506	72.9	153.9	144.4	146.9	155.9	165.0	186.6	174.5
Bochum	906	78.4	250.5	240.7	297.6	279.7	306.0	279.7	288.6
Bonn	690	77.2	221.7	219.1	217.4	234.5	234.0	227.1	218.4
Braunschweig	665	79.8	269.0	305.1	289.8	367.3	346.0	374.0	386.9
Bremen	1,609	75.3	293.3	279.8	311.3	296.9	290.0	304.6	305.4
Chemnitz	434	85.7	179.3	145.1	153.0	143.9	144.0	128.3	160.8
Dortmund	2,066	73.1	358.7	338.2	351.7	390.7	353.0	348.7	370.9
Dresden	686	69.7	129.3	135.0	125.0	116.4	135.0	137.2	136.7
Duisburg	1,239	77.9	254.5	238.3	253.1	258.0	261.0	285.6	275.2
Düsseldorf	1,494	75.6	249.5	246.4	263.3	263.4	242.0	253.5	252.3
Erfurt	415	85.3	202.6	269.3	238.9	239.5	227.0	192.8	242.9
Essen	1,129	77.2	198.1	200.4	185.9	182.2	197.0	201.8	212.8
Frankfurt am Main	2,191	77.0	312.4	316.4	304.7	288.7	310.0	296.8	311.1
Freiburg im Breisgau	673	78.6	305.5	307.7	282.4	372.0	360.0	379.2	327.2
Gelsenkirchen	687	77.4	266.4	238.0	252.9	265.9	251.0	276.3	272.7
Halle (Saale)	594	76.1	256.5	267.9	307.2	305.2	338.0	338.2	322.7
Hamburg	5,777	74.4	330.8	311.7	309.0	331.3	320.0	357.1	311.2
Hannover	1,811	78.1	349.4	388.0	390.2	371.5	378.0	392.0	378.7
Karlsruhe	586	77.6	195.9	231.4	208.7	213.4	210.0	216.7	237.4
Kiel	600	79.5	248.4	266.8	306.6	343.2	362.0	387.7	366.4
Köln	3,406	74.4	329.3	340.5	345.9	351.0	355.0	362.4	356.2
Krefeld	372	82.0	167.5	207.2	196.7	210.6	206.0	212.4	239.3
Leipzig	1,139	74.5	214.3	202.2	217.4	213.8	196.0	205.6	208.6
Lübeck	670	83.4	314.6	310.8	353.8	358.7	362.0	369.9	381.5
Magdeburg	528	75.9	228.6	210.9	198.8	226.3	233.0	304.3	327.2
Mainz	518	78.2	253.6	294.4	273.7	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Mannheim	701	82.3	236.3	274.6	286.4	273.6	266.0	248.0	315.4
Mönchengladbach	617	76.5	241.6	225.4	218.5	228.3	195.0	258.8	266.5
München	3,122	81.9	221.8	240.5	226.9	243.7	243.0	238.7	238.3
Münster	534	69.9	178.2	188.5	183.0	222.3	244.0	260.7	223.5
Nürnberg	1,372	81.3	275.0	293.7	300.2	289.7	263.0	268.2	298.1
Oberhausen	382	82.5	182.7	176.2	186.8	199.1	182.0	200.3	218.8
Rostock	370	80.5	181.9	226.2	235.5	224.9	229.0	236.7	232.5
Stuttgart	1,768	78.1	292.6	262.1	307.0	307.8	291.0	300.3	295.1
Wiesbaden	787	87.4	287.4	290.5	288.6	327.2	343.0	320.2	282.4
Wuppertal	759	79.2	221.0	189.6	199.7	210.7	219.0	252.5	206.2

(-) In the years before 2012 the city of Mainz does not belong to the cities with more than 200,000 inhabitants, therefore the offence rates are missing.

*) Since 2013 the number of inhabitants is counted (census 2011) therefore the older offence rates cannot be compared with the rates beginning in 2013.

Note: See comment on page 14.

In 2014 no case of "female genital mutilation" was registered.

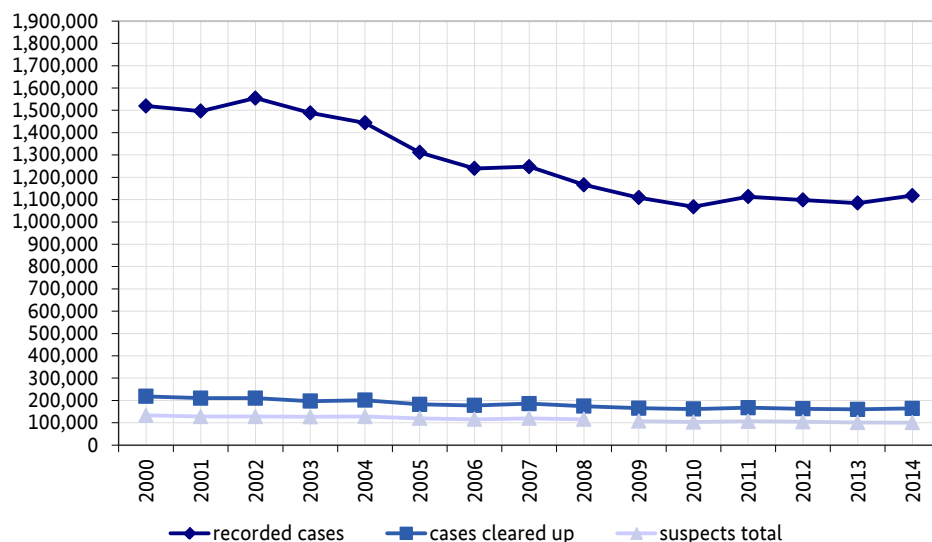
3.2.4 Theft under aggravating circumstances (key 4***00)

In the reporting year of 2014, a total of 1,117,916 cases of thefts under aggravating circumstances were registered. Cases of serious theft account for 18.4 per cent of all crimes.

Development of theft under aggravating circumstances

3.2.4 – G01

number



Note: In 2009 the PCS started to count the "real" number of suspects at federal level. The number of suspects is therefore not comparable with those in earlier years.

Recorded cases

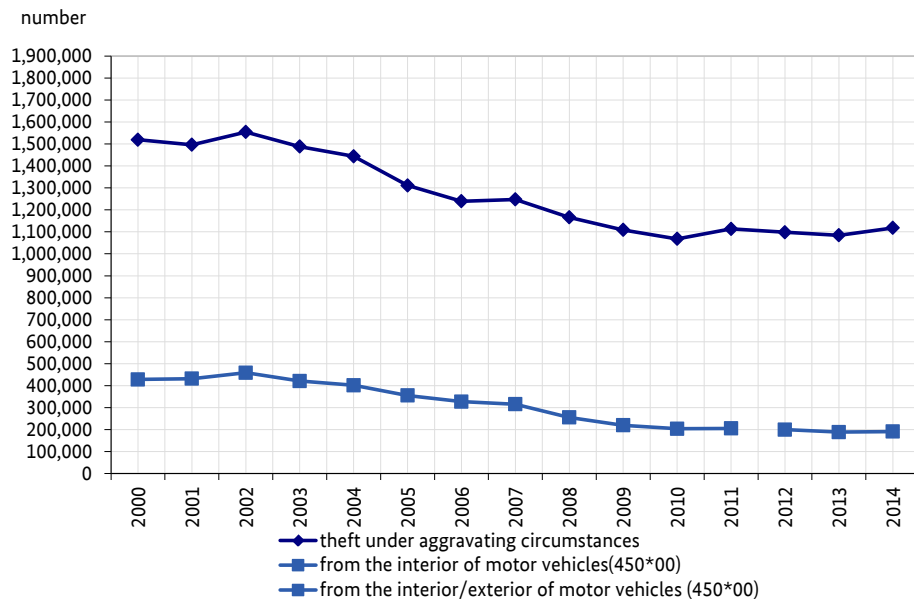
3.2.4 – T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts	suspects			clearance rate *)
				total	male	female	
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	1,117,916	22.8	100,451	87.4	12.6	14.7
	<i>including:</i>						
4**700	of/from coin-operated machines	14,536	20.4	2,727	94.1	5.9	19.9
405*00	in/from banks, saving banks, post offices and the like	1,459	41.1	371	93.8	6.2	31.1
410*00	in/from duty, office, manufacturing, workshop and storage premises	92,311	33.7	14,601	92.9	7.1	18.4
415*00	in/from restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels and boarding houses	25,785	30.4	4,500	93.7	6.3	18.2
425*00	in/from kiosks, department stores, sales rooms, self-service stores, store windows, showcases and display cases	57,142	30.7	22,735	82.3	17.7	45.3
426*00	shoplifting	19,600	6.9	15,007	77.6	22.4	89.5
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling	152,123	41.4	17,051	85.5	14.5	15.9
	<i>of which:</i>						
436*00	daytime burglary of a residence	63,282	35.6	7,962	85.3	14.7	16.3

*) clearance rate = percentage relationship between cases cleared up and cases that came to police notice during the period under review

Development of “serious theft” and “serious theft from the interior/exterior of motor vehicles”

3.2.4 – G02



Offence rates in the “Länder” – “serious theft”

3.2.4 – T02

Land (federal state)	recorded cases	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants							
		2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Baden-Württemberg	86,311	811.9	756.6	720.7	730.2	707.7	727.1	763.6	792
Bayern	67,315	534.1	506.1	504.3	492.2	482.2	504.4	526.4	573
Berlin	107,866	3,152.3	3,072.8	2,798.4	2,898.2	2,607.3	2,646.9	2,593.0	2,639
Brandenburg	54,343	2,218.8	2,112.2	1,953.4	2,037.3	1,983.1	1,960.2	2,028.0	2,089
Bremen	23,184	3,526.7	3,253.9	3,338.4	4,112.6	3,702.2	4,326.3	4,612.0	5,542
Hamburg	49,798	2,851.6	2,714.6	2,638.0	2,651.9	2,639.9	2,728.3	2,973.0	3,131
Hessen	65,592	1,085.0	1,030.6	1,017.8	1,077.2	1,106.8	1,095.3	1,133.0	1,274
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	23,174	1,451.5	1,568.6	1,663.6	1,758.5	1,744.7	1,941.7	2,118.0	2,006
Niedersachsen	99,779	1,280.8	1,237.3	1,267.0	1,259.3	1,285.7	1,412.4	1,443.0	1,609
Nordrhein-Westfalen	306,811	1,746.0	1,740.7	1,831.2	1,877.8	1,747.2	1,776.0	1,893.0	2,085
Rheinland-Pfalz	31,847	797.3	812.0	806.7	838.1	833.3	869.9	950.0	980
Saarland	10,575	1,067.4	1,168.6	1,111.5	1,012.0	1,014.3	1,040.7	1,262.0	1,164
Sachsen	80,698	1,994.3	1,860.8	1,748.3	1,536.6	1,420.1	1,330.2	1,370.0	1,364
Sachsen-Anhalt	46,488	2,071.1	1,993.3	1,777.3	1,807.2	1,733.6	1,909.0	2,055.0	2,078
Schleswig-Holstein	45,458	1,614.3	1,604.2	1,765.3	1,793.0	1,743.1	1,980.2	2,026.0	2,063
Thüringen	18,677	864.3	859.9	794.6	784.0	771.9	774.8	796.0	926
Germany	1,117,916	1,384.1	1,346.4	1,342.1	1,361.8	1,305.6	1,352.1	1,418.0	1,515

*) Since 2013 the number of inhabitants is counted (census 2011) therefore the older offence rates cannot be compared with the rates beginning in 2013.

Note: See comment on page 14.

For the reporting year of 2007 there is no information as to the decimal places.

Offence rates in cities with 200,000 and more inhabitants – “serious theft”

3.2.4 – T03

city	recorded cases	clearance rate	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants						
			2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Aachen	6,809	7.7	2,817.3	3,239.3	2,770.9	2,649.0	2,158	2,467.7	2,641.8
Augsburg	2,234	17.4	807.8	797.6	823.6	820.5	927	903.5	840.7
Berlin	107,866	7.3	3,152.3	3,072.8	2,798.4	2,898.2	2,607	2,646.9	2,592.8
Bielefeld	4,093	16.2	1,244.6	1,126.7	1,277.7	1,590.0	1,487	1,538.6	1,334.8
Bochum	6,895	11.2	1,906.1	2,067.0	1,827.1	1,665.7	1,700	1,667.7	1,885.0
Bonn	7,874	16.3	2,529.5	2,504.0	2,434.5	2,639.0	2,652	2,841.3	2,763.1
Braunschweig	4,391	15.5	1,776.1	1,682.7	1,828.3	1,662.7	1,762	1,727.2	2,238.3
Bremen	20,111	8.6	3,666.2	3,274.8	3,416.3	4,213.8	3,768	4,612.5	4,906.6
Chemnitz	5,254	27.7	2,170.9	1,919.5	1,994.9	1,415.4	1,563	1,317.0	1,043.1
Dortmund	18,788	10.9	3,262.1	2,832.1	3,044.3	3,249.9	2,718	2,426.9	2,712.7
Dresden	16,930	15.6	3,189.8	3,091.6	2,517.3	2,413.5	1,783	1,638.7	1,495.7
Duisburg	10,753	9.1	2,208.7	2,446.7	2,567.4	2,728.8	2,494	2,318.4	2,864.7
Düsseldorf	16,501	8.9	2,756.2	2,706.0	2,991.4	3,346.3	2,976	3,152.3	3,143.9
Erfurt	3,137	18.2	1,531.1	1,434.0	1,396.4	1,198.1	1,327	1,167.5	1,470.0
Essen	13,297	8.3	2,333.3	1,972.6	2,217.9	2,135.8	1,998	2,234.9	2,179.7
Frankfurt am Main	17,684	11.7	2,521.4	2,537.3	2,550.3	2,523.6	2,469	2,416.5	2,411.8
Freiburg im Breisgau	4,797	9.4	2,177.6	2,006.9	1,831.2	1,989.4	1,925	2,138.3	2,472.3
Gelsenkirchen	7,021	12.4	2,722.9	2,584.6	2,711.8	2,823.1	2,379	2,311.7	2,071.6
Halle (Saale)	6,338	11.7	2,737.0	2,280.1	2,098.8	2,220.1	2,138	2,254.0	2,541.2
Hamburg	49,794	7.8	2,851.3	2,714.6	2,638.0	2,651.9	2,640	2,728.3	2,972.7
Hannover	13,748	19.7	2,652.1	2,298.8	2,124.1	2,109.7	2,277	2,403.3	2,558.9
Karlsruhe	5,948	12.1	1,988.6	1,898.8	1,611.8	1,552.8	1,728	1,447.0	1,474.1
Kiel	6,687	8.4	2,768.6	2,644.4	2,981.7	3,027.2	3,037	3,566.8	3,726.4
Köln	32,677	11.6	3,159.7	3,315.1	3,291.2	3,369.4	3,343	3,211.1	3,284.6
Krefeld	4,135	13.5	1,862.1	2,022.3	2,296.1	2,497.9	2,054	1,875.7	2,050.6
Leipzig	24,832	10.4	4,671.5	4,111.5	3,659.6	3,397.7	3,279	2,882.6	3,262.4
Lübeck	5,295	10.7	2,486.4	2,462.3	2,652.7	2,713.2	2,662	3,228.7	3,179.1
Magdeburg	8,631	17.3	3,736.0	3,592.5	3,177.3	2,964.7	2,994	3,275.9	3,146.8
Mainz	2,430	17.4	1,189.6	1,237.0	1,102.2	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Mannheim	5,305	10.0	1,788.1	1,908.9	1,600.0	1,551.9	1,571	1,461.4	1,730.8
Mönchengladbach	3,979	10.8	1,557.8	1,741.0	2,206.4	2,379.1	1,945	1,670.5	1,684.5
München	13,157	22.0	934.6	817.7	770.4	758.1	823	835.7	908.5
Münster	7,895	10.9	2,634.2	2,485.8	2,693.4	2,859.2	2,879	3,109.4	3,189.6
Nürnberg	6,284	16.4	1,259.6	1,153.3	1,230.9	1,098.4	904	919.5	904.6
Oberhausen	3,426	19.3	1,638.5	1,864.2	1,967.4	2,058.3	1,834	1,930.3	1,976.9
Rostock	3,747	15.5	1,841.9	1,906.5	1,850.1	2,238.9	2,490	2,657.9	2,635.6
Stuttgart	6,573	21.0	1,087.7	934.2	841.7	823.5	788	758.1	808.3
Wiesbaden	3,724	14.2	1,359.8	1,191.7	1,274.9	1,504.1	1,524	1,612.3	1,577.3
Wuppertal	4,301	12.5	1,252.2	1,341.0	1,261.3	1,435.4	1,056	1,213.7	1,274.3

(-) In the years before 2012 the city of Mainz does not belong to the cities with more than 200,000 inhabitants, therefore the offence rates are missing.

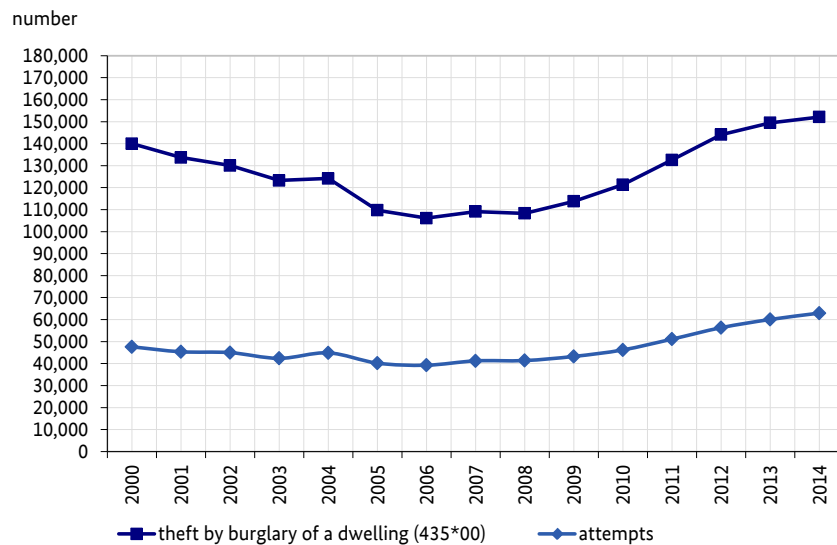
*) Since 2013 the number of inhabitants is counted (census 2011) therefore the older offence rates cannot be compared with the rates beginning in 2013.

Note: See comment on page 14.

For the reporting year of 2010 there is no information as to the decimal places.

Development of theft by burglary of a dwelling

3.2.4 – G03



Note Since 1999, the key 435*00 has represented exclusively cases of theft by burglary of a dwelling within the meaning of section 244 sub-section 1 no. 3 of the Penal Code rather than "serious theft on residential premises" (such as forcing open writing desks), unless the perpetrators have unlawfully entered the premises.

Offence rates in the "Länder" – theft by burglary of a dwelling (key 435*00)

3.2.4 – T04

Land (federal state)	recorded cases	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants							
		2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Baden-Württemberg	13,483	126.8	106.9	79.5	76.2	73.0	69.2	64.2	62.7
Bayern	8,210	65.1	51.0	45.3	41.8	35.7	36.1	48.7	49.3
Berlin	12,159	355.3	342.7	351.0	318.0	253.1	263.1	240.8	203.7
Brandenburg	3,991	163.0	163.3	149.7	118.5	113.0	96.9	97.5	106.7
Bremen	3,555	540.8	525.2	539.5	518.4	434.8	514.0	433.7	406.9
Hamburg	7,490	428.9	399.2	394.4	362.8	424.7	395.4	384.7	395.1
Hessen	10,978	181.6	179.4	173.5	179.2	164.5	141.4	120.4	133.0
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	1,530	95.8	95.0	86.4	81.2	76.5	75.9	85.3	81.1
Niedersachsen	14,654	188.1	202.4	184.5	149.2	149.4	141.9	129.0	136.9
Nordrhein-Westfalen	52,794	300.4	313.0	303.6	282.3	250.5	229.3	211.2	207.4
Rheinland-Pfalz	5,819	145.7	146.8	137.0	127.6	114.2	108.9	106.8	102.8
Saarland	2,485	250.8	210.7	200.4	163.6	165.9	156.3	168.4	162.7
Sachsen	3,869	95.6	89.4	92.8	83.6	77.2	63.3	62.8	54.0
Sachsen-Anhalt	2,598	115.7	114.5	107.4	103.8	97.6	94.3	100.1	100.5
Schleswig-Holstein	7,529	267.4	268.4	269.7	258.2	239.3	219.0	214.7	197.2
Thüringen	979	45.3	54.5	41.1	41.0	28.6	27.5	28.2	128.4
Germany	152,123	188.3	185.7	176.1	162.2	148.3	138.8	131.7	132.6

*) Since 2013 the number of inhabitants is counted (census 2011) therefore the older offence rates cannot be compared with the rates beginning in 2013.

Note: See comment on page 14.

Offence rates in cities with 200,000 and more inhabitants – theft by burglary of a dwelling (key 435*00)

3.2.4 – T05

city	recorded cases	clearance rate	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants						
			2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Aachen	1,019	8.4	421.6	517.3	369.0	361.5	281.0	359.1	374.9
Augsburg	192	14.6	69.4	53.9	60.4	64.6	44.0	36.8	51.7
Berlin	12,159	6.6	355.3	342.7	351.0	318.0	253.1	263.1	240.8
Bielefeld	958	12.0	291.3	218.7	229.4	229.2	154.1	137.8	118.2
Bochum	1,471	18.6	406.7	427.6	398.7	304.5	306.4	280.0	274.9
Bonn	1,289	17.9	414.1	563.8	485.2	432.1	424.6	417.4	311.6
Braunschweig	480	16.9	194.2	179.4	205.1	130.6	184.7	145.5	132.6
Bremen	3,057	6.9	557.3	471.6	534.9	506.4	413.0	531.3	438.0
Chemnitz	181	27.6	74.8	101.2	123.0	64.5	53.9	43.9	39.2
Dortmund	2,762	11.8	479.6	430.7	428.6	403.5	357.3	330.1	338.2
Dresden	637	18.1	120.0	92.4	96.1	66.5	59.8	47.8	60.5
Duisburg	1,556	14.6	319.6	343.0	325.8	338.3	375.3	310.9	285.9
Düsseldorf	2,492	9.8	416.2	451.4	541.0	569.0	448.8	385.8	335.6
Erfurt	172	28.5	84.0	116.0	64.9	97.6	56.9	79.7	79.3
Essen	2,471	11.2	433.6	420.0	409.6	324.7	312.4	365.8	297.9
Frankfurt am Main	2,170	15.4	309.4	309.7	296.6	351.1	313.3	260.5	203.3
Freiburg im Breisgau	487	15.8	221.1	227.5	147.5	130.7	159.5	259.0	187.3
Gelsenkirchen	932	13.8	361.5	447.6	393.9	297.3	288.0	306.8	278.4
Halle (Saale)	327	21.4	141.2	140.0	154.0	173.4	131.7	142.1	141.7
Hamburg	7,490	8.3	428.9	399.2	394.4	362.8	424.7	395.4	384.7
Hannover	1,721	18.6	332.0	358.3	281.6	198.2	264.9	262.1	223.9
Karlsruhe	678	16.4	226.7	254.0	117.7	122.5	151.7	158.2	104.9
Kiel	779	8.3	322.5	305.2	216.1	308.9	304.7	297.2	297.2
Köln	5,057	8.1	489.0	493.5	492.7	504.8	448.0	378.3	334.3
Krefeld	730	27.0	328.7	381.0	356.2	410.1	300.3	291.5	237.2
Leipzig	1,413	16.5	265.8	250.4	258.2	273.3	271.9	225.4	176.5
Lübeck	540	18.5	253.6	216.3	270.7	288.3	300.3	205.3	194.3
Magdeburg	386	17.4	167.1	160.9	162.7	147.3	115.4	157.4	144.7
Mainz	310	6.1	151.8	182.0	242.8	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Mannheim	593	26.5	199.9	199.2	120.7	192.9	209.0	127.2	145.3
Mönchengladbach	683	10.7	267.4	308.1	377.5	330.6	305.1	201.3	173.4
München	1,426	15.6	101.3	85.4	71.0	64.4	60.0	71.9	87.8
Münster	1,003	11.3	334.7	313.9	299.2	172.6	153.9	183.7	178.8
Nürnberg	669	14.5	134.1	108.7	103.0	112.7	63.5	62.5	74.1
Oberhausen	683	23.1	326.6	467.6	390.9	402.9	321.9	338.9	250.6
Rostock	223	26.9	109.6	112.9	85.2	77.9	74.5	82.5	106.8
Stuttgart	1,277	17.6	211.3	171.4	143.8	153.8	131.3	106.8	97.3
Wiesbaden	529	21.2	193.2	203.6	228.4	230.1	213.3	156.5	188.1
Wuppertal	774	14.2	225.3	245.6	259.0	265.4	231.3	239.7	211.8

(-) In the years before 2012 the city of Mainz does not belong to the cities with more than 200,000 inhabitants, therefore the offence rates are missing.

*) Since 2013 the number of inhabitants is counted (census 2011) therefore the older offence rates cannot be compared with the rates beginning in 2013.

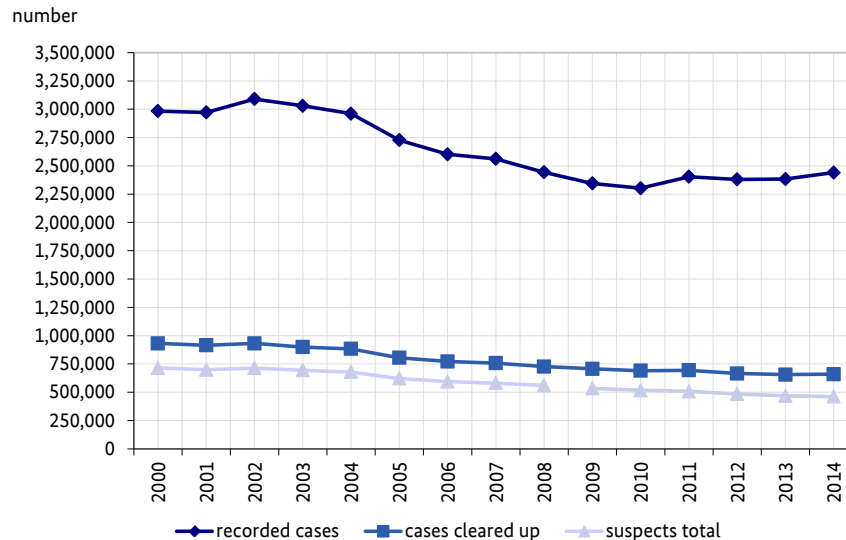
Note: See comment on page 14.

3.2.5 Total thefts (key ****00)

In the reporting year of 2014, a total of 2,440,060 cases of total thefts were registered. Cases of thefts account for 40.1 per cent of all crimes.

Development of total thefts

3.2.5 – G01



Note: In 2009 the PCS started to count the "real" number of suspects at federal level. The number of suspects is therefore not comparable with those in earlier years.

Recorded cases "total thefts"

3.2.5 – T01

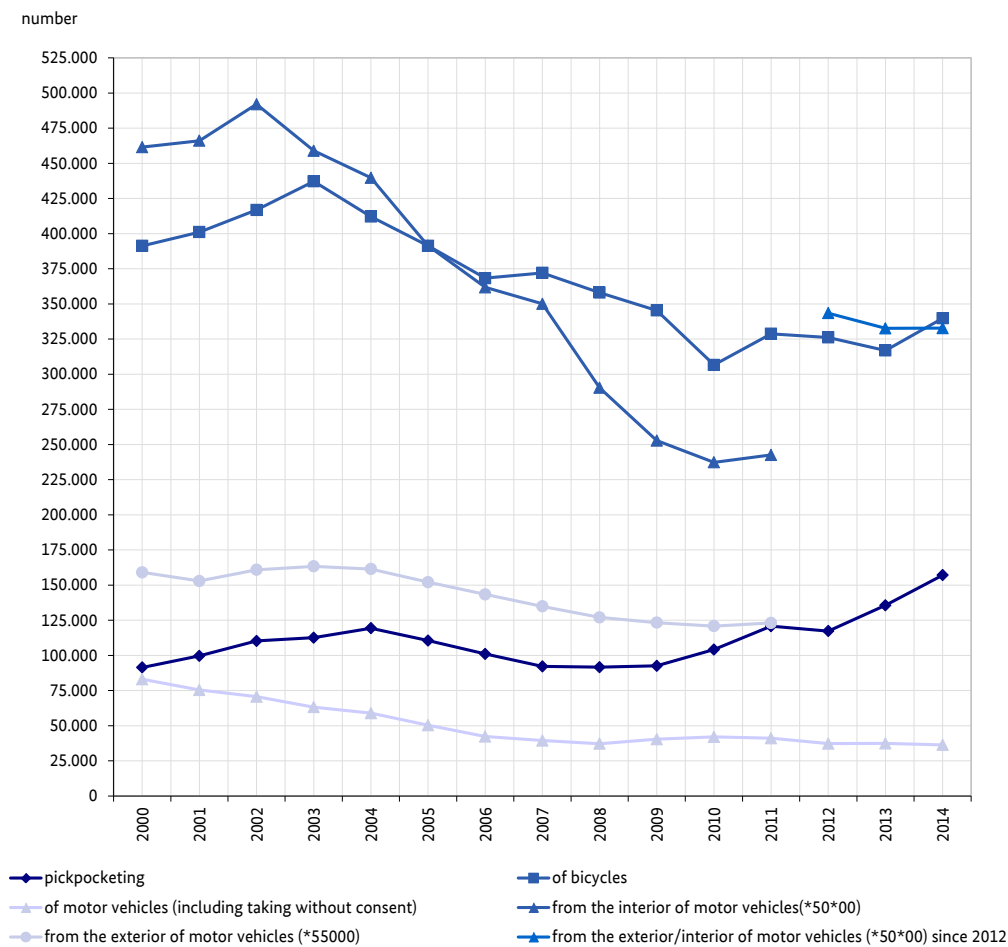
key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts	suspects			clearance rate *)
				total	male	female	
****00	total number of thefts	2,440,060	11.8	461,357	70.2	29.8	27.0
	including:						
) **100	of motor vehicles	36,388	19.8	9,537	91.6	8.4	27.5
) **200	of mopeds and motorbikes	27,898	12.8	5,796	95.8	4.2	21.4
) **300	of bicycles	339,760	1.7	25,740	91.3	8.7	9.6
****500	of non-cash means of payment	144,358	0.6	10,765	75.8	24.2	8.1
*50*00	from the exterior/interior of motor vehicles	332,773	12.1	18,496	92.5	7.5	9.8
*90*00	pickpocketing	157,069	1.8	7,869	75.8	24.2	5.9

*) clearance rate = percentage relationship between cases cleared up and cases that came to police notice during the period under review

**) including taking without consent

Development of selected offences of “total thefts“

3.2.5 – G02



Offence rates in the “Länder“ – total thefts

3.2.5 – T02

Land (federal state)	recorded cases	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants							
		2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Baden-Württemberg	217,220	2,043.2	1,973.7	1,912.8	1,928.7	1,870.7	1,915.0	1,979.6	2,046
Bayern	194,099	1,539.9	1,537.0	1,536.3	1,532.8	1,520.6	1,578.8	1,659.4	1,745
Berlin	242,899	7,098.5	6,704.1	6,082.8	6,155.0	5,531.7	5,388.5	5,338.4	5,490
Brandenburg	84,722	3,459.2	3,410.4	3,200.9	3,339.8	3,234.7	3,189.3	3,323.3	3,520
Bremen	40,005	6,085.4	6,027.6	6,011.8	6,971.0	6,499.3	7,117.5	7,466.0	8,289
Hamburg	120,950	6,925.9	6,578.7	6,122.1	6,022.6	5,802.8	5,802.7	6,116.2	6,268
Hessen	150,275	2,485.8	2,413.5	2,394.4	2,458.4	2,507.8	2,507.5	2,597.6	2,783
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	42,435	2,658.0	2,848.5	2,996.2	3,068.6	2,974.5	3,271.2	3,584.7	3,755
Niedersachsen	208,973	2,682.4	2,652.9	2,710.6	2,693.5	2,693.9	2,859.5	2,951.5	3,161
Nordrhein-Westfalen	667,315	3,797.6	3,740.1	3,751.5	3,861.6	3,575.3	3,552.9	3,678.6	3,885
Rheinland-Pfalz	84,650	2,119.2	2,149.8	2,105.5	2,186.0	2,143.8	2,184.9	2,295.9	2,359
Saarland	28,420	2,868.6	2,838.8	2,721.7	2,515.6	2,529.9	2,636.5	2,894.2	2,732
Sachsen	144,751	3,577.3	3,392.0	3,189.2	2,914.7	2,736.6	2,605.1	2,751.1	2,803
Sachsen-Anhalt	81,069	3,611.8	3,550.0	3,243.3	3,288.3	3,214.5	3,414.6	3,723.2	3,781
Schleswig-Holstein	88,232	3,133.3	3,153.0	3,391.2	3,463.1	3,353.9	3,738.8	3,813.6	3,887
Thüringen	44,045	2,038.3	2,051.4	1,955.6	1,923.0	1,888.1	1,905.2	2,009.7	2,216
Germany	2,440,060	3,021.1	2,959.1	2,907.6	2,940.3	2,813.8	2,859.2	2,971.7	3,112

*) Since 2013 the number of inhabitants is counted (census 2011) therefore the older offence rates cannot be compared with the rates beginning in 2013.

Note: See comment on page 14.

For the reporting year of 2007 there is no information as to the decimal places.

Offence rates in cities with 200,000 and more inhabitants

3.2.5 – T03

city	recorded cases	clearance rate	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants						
			2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Aachen	14,056	20.5	5,815.9	6,086.6	5,527.7	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Augsburg	6,717	36.5	2,428.9	2,392.7	2,477.4	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Berlin	242,899	19.3	7,098.5	6,704.1	6,082.8	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Bielefeld	10,893	32.7	3,312.3	3,064.1	3,344.5	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Bochum	15,879	24.3	4,389.7	4,571.9	4,036.6	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Bonn	17,213	22.2	5,529.6	5,449.7	5,370.0	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Braunschweig	9,377	31.8	3,792.9	3,686.0	3,725.3	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Bremen	33,847	20.1	6,170.3	6,008.8	6,087.5	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Chemnitz	10,141	37.8	4,190.1	4,024.3	3,747.9	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Dortmund	42,031	25.4	7,297.8	6,355.0	6,076.7	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Dresden	29,903	27.6	5,634.1	5,397.8	4,537.2	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Duisburg	21,673	24.4	4,451.6	4,608.1	4,813.7	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Düsseldorf	45,613	16.6	7,618.9	7,480.8	7,292.3	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Erfurt	7,372	37.4	3,598.2	3,385.5	3,095.2	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Essen	28,663	22.8	5,029.6	4,521.2	4,583.5	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Frankfurt am Main	43,388	24.3	6,186.4	5,917.9	5,949.7	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Freiburg im Breisgau	11,725	25.5	5,322.6	4,892.2	4,642.1	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Gelsenkirchen	13,654	24.5	5,295.3	5,133.4	5,038.3	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Halle (Saale)	11,816	26.8	5,102.7	4,388.2	4,083.4	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Hamburg	120,896	19.0	6,922.8	6,578.7	6,122.1	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Hannover	30,634	31.4	5,909.5	5,494.3	5,046.8	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Karlsruhe	13,951	26.6	4,664.3	4,644.8	3,871.4	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Kiel	12,020	23.7	4,976.5	4,803.5	5,272.2	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Köln	79,917	17.7	7,727.6	7,537.3	6,926.2	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Krefeld	9,195	25.8	4,140.8	4,363.9	4,644.7	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Leipzig	40,959	24.7	7,705.4	6,917.1	6,287.4	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Lübeck	11,329	28.3	5,319.8	5,286.9	5,522.9	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Magdeburg	14,931	31.6	6,463.0	6,572.2	5,859.8	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Mainz	7,182	31.6	3,516.0	3,429.7	3,179.8	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Mannheim	12,588	25.2	4,242.8	4,390.0	3,890.1	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Mönchengladbach	9,925	26.7	3,885.6	4,192.3	4,543.4	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
München	37,534	34.9	2,666.1	2,582.4	2,616.9	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Münster	15,978	21.2	5,331.2	4,951.8	5,073.8	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Nürnberg	17,941	37.3	3,596.3	3,440.8	3,321.8	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Oberhausen	7,689	28.8	3,677.2	3,954.7	4,042.0	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Rostock	6,997	30.8	3,439.5	3,470.9	3,582.2	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Stuttgart	20,292	31.7	3,358.0	3,096.6	2,847.4	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Wiesbaden	9,842	28.3	3,593.7	3,325.7	3,484.9	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Wuppertal	13,089	29.4	3,810.6	3,914.1	3,608.0	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)

(-) This table was drawn up for the first time in the reporting year of 2012. Comparative figures for the previous years are not available.

*) Since 2013 the number of inhabitants is counted (census 2011) therefore the older offence rates cannot be compared with the rates beginning in 2013.

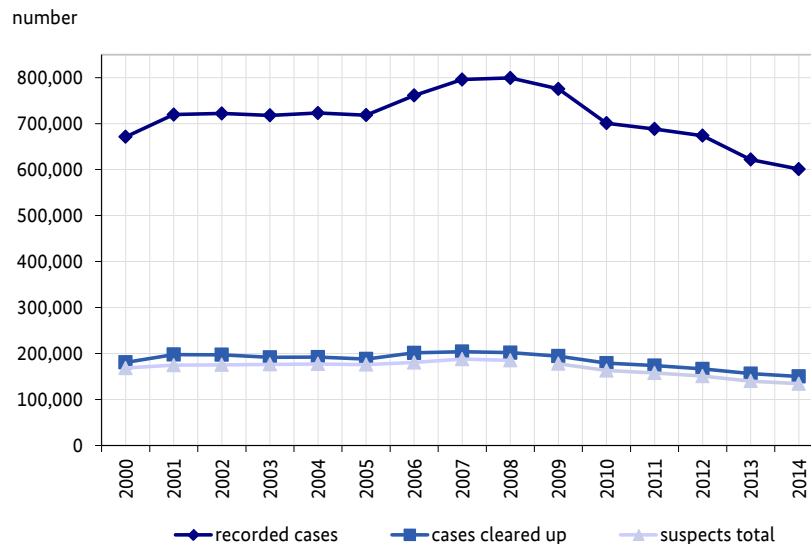
Note: See comment on page 14.

3.2.6 Damage to property (key 674000)

In the reporting year of 2013, a total of 601,112 cases of damage to property were registered. Cases of damage to property account for 9.9 per cent of all crimes.

Development of damage to property

3.2.6 – G01



Note: In 2009 the PCS started to count the "real" number of suspects at federal level. The number of suspects is therefore not comparable with those in earlier years.

Recorded cases

3.2.6 – T01

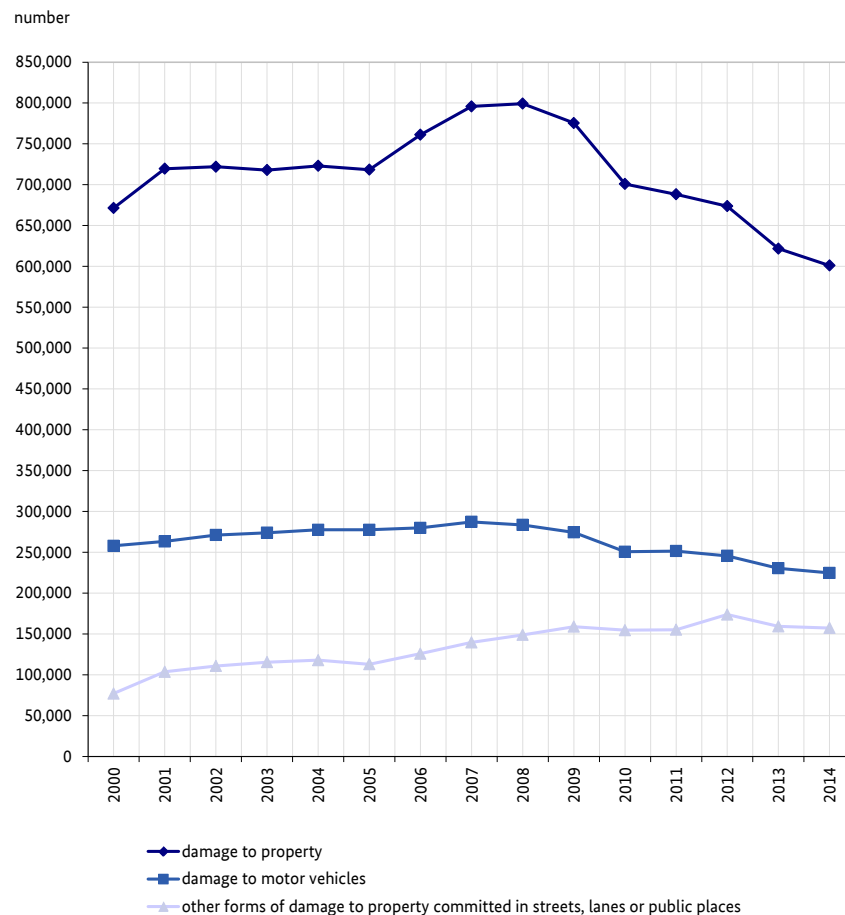
key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts	suspects			clearance rate *)
				total	male	female	
674000	damage to property <i>including:</i>	601,112	1.4	134,215	85.4	14.6	24.9
**) 674100	damage to motor vehicles	224,716	1.0	32,982	86.0	14.0	18.4
**) 674300	other forms of damage to property committed in streets, lanes or public places	157,305	1.1	34,742	89.6	10.4	21.9
**) 674500	destruction of important means of work	423	13.5	214	89.3	10.7	48.0

*) clearance rate = percentage relationship between cases cleared up and cases that came to police notice during the period under review

**) including unauthorised use

Development of selected offences of damage to property

3.2.6 – G02



Offence rates in the “Länder”

3.2.6 – T02

Land (federal state)	recorded cases	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants							
		2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Baden-Württemberg	64,314	605.0	641.9	681.3	713.5	698.1	737.9	775.7	763
Bayern	71,504	567.3	581.0	623.8	632.1	631.0	713.7	695.2	723
Berlin	42,894	1,253.5	1,288.2	1,411.6	1,419.4	1,448.6	1,651.1	1,703.1	1,800
Brandenburg	22,552	920.8	930.5	987.9	1,065.6	1,173.6	1,351.2	1,435.9	1,496
Bremen	5,811	883.9	1,013.8	1,086.5	1,080.5	1,161.1	1,124.5	1,163.7	1,160
Hamburg	19,236	1,101.5	1,205.9	1,135.1	1,227.2	1,219.1	1,468.3	1,485.8	1,486
Hessen	35,265	583.3	594.4	638.5	655.6	664.5	723.8	734.0	692
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	14,019	878.1	976.0	1,061.7	1,076.6	1,078.8	1,131.4	1,260.2	1,229
Niedersachsen	55,491	712.3	717.9	773.1	787.6	792.9	899.9	915.7	918
Nordrhein-Westfalen	137,827	784.4	821.7	869.6	875.5	897.3	969.8	961.4	940
Rheinland-Pfalz	27,719	694.0	746.6	778.7	839.0	814.0	874.8	923.7	875
Saarland	8,584	866.4	896.2	907.5	917.9	958.3	1,084.5	1,101.0	1,053
Sachsen	36,019	890.2	867.2	919.2	899.3	978.8	1,022.7	1,180.0	1,176
Sachsen-Anhalt	20,220	900.8	953.0	1,043.5	1,025.7	1,060.9	1,258.6	1,291.6	1,262
Schleswig-Holstein	22,764	808.4	825.7	936.6	995.4	1,043.4	1,201.0	1,258.3	1,260
Thüringen	16,893	781.8	796.3	823.0	849.3	846.5	934.0	1,002.0	945
Germany	601,112	744.3	772.1	823.2	841.9	856.7	945.8	972.0	967

*) Since 2013 the number of inhabitants is counted (census 2011) therefore the older offence rates cannot be compared with the rates beginning in 2013.

Note: See comment on page 14.

For the reporting year of 2007 there is no information as to the decimal places.

Offence rates in cities with 200,000 and more inhabitants

3.2.6 – T03

city	recorded cases	clearance rate	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants						
			2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Aachen	2,378	21.1	983.9	1,065.9	1,139.9	1,233.3	1,085.2	1,103.1	1,048.5
Augsburg	2,246	27.0	812.2	673.3	795.8	867.0	896.7	845.8	962.4
Berlin	42,894	21.2	1,253.5	1,288.2	1,411.6	1,419.4	1,448.6	1,651.1	1,703.1
Bielefeld	3,021	27.5	918.6	701.8	965.7	932.3	978.1	1,091.1	884.9
Bochum	3,333	26.9	921.4	1,051.9	1,115.8	1,129.9	1,102.8	1,182.5	1,089.0
Bonn	2,993	20.6	961.5	988.8	1,098.5	1,136.4	1,127.7	1,055.5	941.2
Braunschweig	2,591	28.5	1,048.0	1,083.8	1,187.4	1,208.7	1,076.0	1,152.8	1,264.8
Bremen	4,585	22.9	835.8	918.5	982.5	957.0	1,038.7	1,024.7	1,047.0
Chemnitz	2,841	24.4	1,173.9	1,223.8	1,384.2	1,265.8	1,447.2	1,475.3	1,609.3
Dortmund	6,198	22.9	1,076.1	1,112.1	1,281.2	1,261.4	1,400.8	1,699.0	1,657.0
Dresden	5,452	20.9	1,027.2	1,057.1	1,013.1	1,117.1	1,205.5	1,134.4	1,300.5
Duisburg	4,093	25.9	840.7	927.7	944.9	933.5	889.1	957.2	952.2
Düsseldorf	4,671	21.3	780.2	768.3	861.4	951.5	973.5	1,133.7	1,031.6
Erfurt	2,348	29.1	1,146.0	1,133.3	1,084.4	1,200.0	1,280.5	1,246.7	1,646.9
Essen	4,429	21.9	777.2	817.5	894.6	886.1	893.5	1,016.1	914.9
Frankfurt am Main	7,488	15.6	1,067.7	1,060.8	1,125.6	1,160.7	1,169.3	1,337.5	1,233.2
Freiburg im Breisgau	2,262	22.4	1,026.8	1,189.7	1,067.0	1,162.8	1,031.4	1,058.4	1,299.7
Gelsenkirchen	2,021	22.0	783.8	831.1	893.0	936.1	994.4	1,055.1	919.7
Halle (Saale)	2,901	26.1	1,252.8	1,339.0	1,639.7	1,745.3	1,790.2	2,070.3	2,369.2
Hamburg	19,233	18.7	1,101.3	1,205.9	1,135.1	1,227.2	1,219.1	1,468.3	1,485.8
Hannover	6,471	35.8	1,248.3	1,217.4	1,249.7	1,180.2	1,084.7	1,260.9	1,258.9
Karlsruhe	2,182	19.8	729.5	860.0	787.3	911.6	895.7	903.9	997.2
Kiel	2,693	23.1	1,115.0	1,161.9	1,305.2	1,298.0	1,471.8	1,670.6	1,873.3
Köln	10,276	21.9	993.6	1,104.4	1,134.2	1,173.9	1,142.3	1,224.0	1,238.7
Krefeld	2,030	29.5	914.2	969.3	997.0	1,003.1	945.1	1,076.9	1,039.3
Leipzig	7,845	22.0	1,475.8	1,435.0	1,437.2	1,297.6	1,257.6	1,413.1	1,749.6
Lübeck	2,679	22.9	1,258.0	1,315.0	1,365.8	1,626.3	1,736.3	1,786.2	1,840.3
Magdeburg	2,999	26.8	1,298.2	1,350.0	1,392.2	1,492.7	1,528.3	2,133.5	2,168.2
Mainz	1,869	24.9	915.0	970.6	1,042.0	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Mannheim	2,747	21.3	925.9	904.2	816.4	965.6	968.7	1,026.2	1,064.3
Mönchengladbach	2,244	21.8	878.5	908.3	933.5	905.5	856.1	1,029.9	1,251.5
München	10,986	18.3	780.3	766.7	842.1	1,031.6	886.5	968.7	989.3
Münster	2,863	20.2	955.3	1,105.9	1,055.3	1,106.9	1,116.7	1,196.9	1,460.7
Nürnberg	4,703	27.7	942.7	1,001.2	892.7	982.3	1,013.6	1,145.5	1,070.3
Oberhausen	1,750	27.0	836.9	795.7	832.2	893.7	776.1	905.6	836.5
Rostock	2,450	23.0	1,204.3	1,213.5	1,436.9	1,536.5	1,510.1	1,301.9	1,585.2
Stuttgart	5,841	18.7	966.6	1,110.5	1,162.7	1,234.4	1,272.3	1,428.0	1,535.6
Wiesbaden	2,653	25.5	968.7	862.0	873.7	976.2	952.8	1,051.2	995.1
Wuppertal	3,301	22.8	961.0	1,006.2	999.5	997.9	1,073.1	1,231.2	1,070.1

(-) In the years before 2012 the city of Mainz does not belong to the cities with more than 200,000 inhabitants, therefore the offence rates are missing.

*) Since 2013 the number of inhabitants is counted (census 2011) therefore the older offence rates cannot be compared with the rates beginning in 2013.

Note: See comment on page 14.

3.3 Selective forms of crime

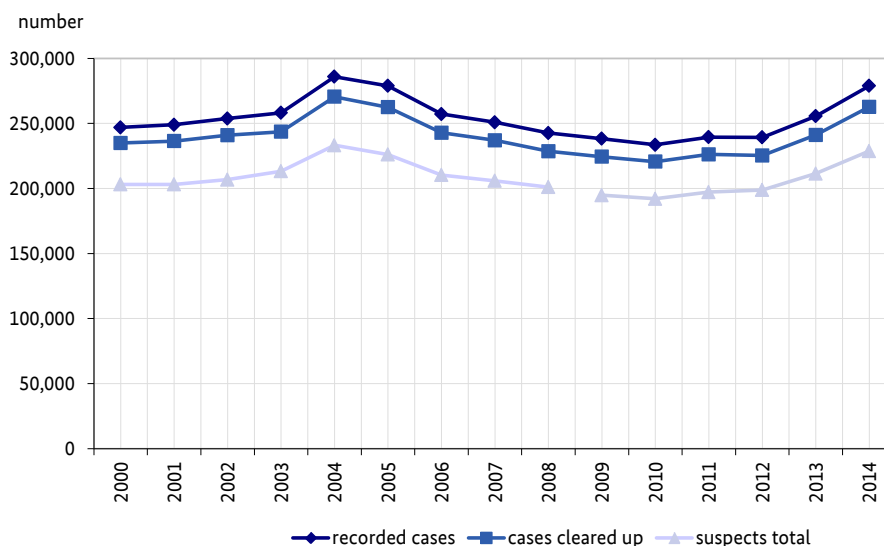
3.3.1 Drug-related crime (key 891000)

The key denoting "drug-related crime" comprises several offences / offence categories. A listing of what the aggregate key represents can be found on page 71.

In the reporting year of 2014, a total of 278,923 cases of drug-related crime was registered. Cases of drug-related crime account for 4.6 per cent of all crimes.

Development of drug-related crime

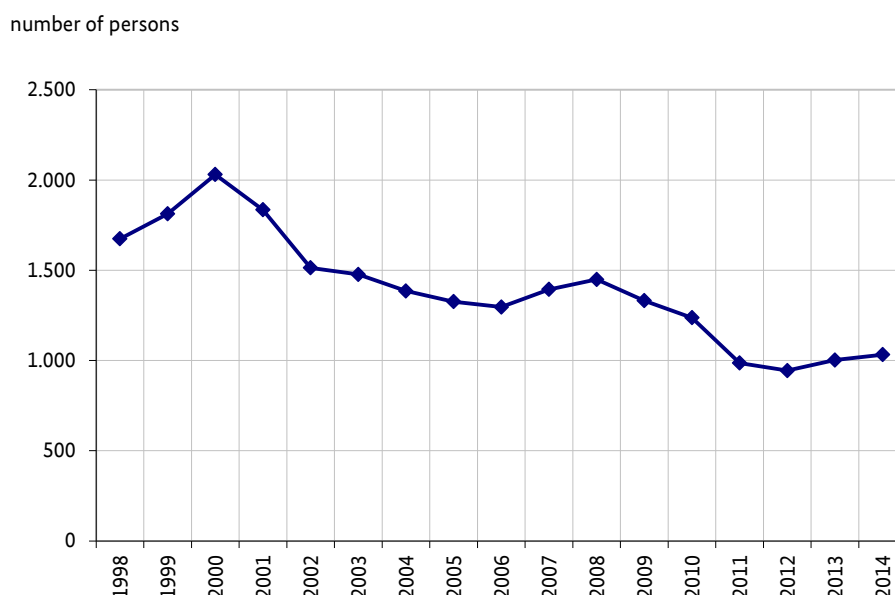
3.3.1 – G01



Note: In 2009 the PCS started to count the "real" number of suspects at federal level. The number of suspects is therefore not comparable with those in earlier years.

Development of deaths caused by drug abuse

3.3.1 – G02



Recorded cases

3.3.1 – T01

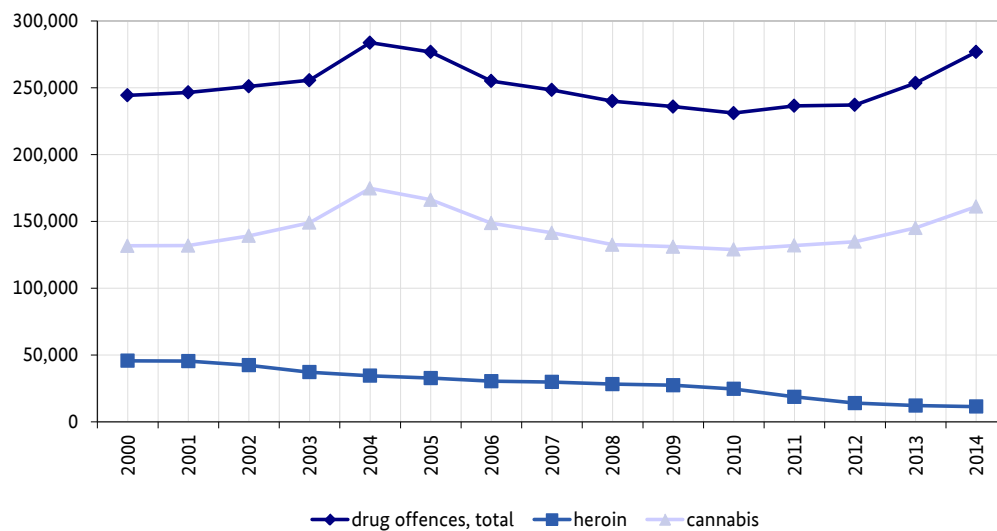
key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts	suspects			clearance rate*)
				total	male	female	
891000	drug-related crime	278,923	1.8	228,768	87.2	12.8	94.2
	<i>including:</i>						
730000	drug offences	276,734	1.7	228,110	87.3	12.7	94.4
	<i>of which:</i>						
731000	general violations under sect. 29 NCA	209,514	1.5	176,775	87.0	13.0	95.1
	<i>of which: involving</i>						
731100	heroin	8,806	1.0	7,140	84.4	15.6	96.0
731200	cocaine	10,933	1.3	9,131	86.4	13.6	95.9
731300	LSD	377	1.9	375	84.5	15.5	95.2
731600	amphetamine and its derivatives in powder or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	32,063	0.9	29,131	83.4	16.6	95.6
731700	methamphetamine in powder, crystalline or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form	10,950	1.0	9,364	78.3	21.7	96.8
731800	cannabis and preparations thereof	131,130	1.0	116,929	89.2	10.8	94.8
731900	other drugs	15,255	7.4	14,052	84.8	15.2	94.2
732000	Unauthorised trafficking in and smuggling of drugs under sect. 29 NCA	46,909	2.8	43,719	89.8	10.2	92.6
	<i>of which: involving</i>						
732100	heroin	2,220	2.7	2,005	84.4	15.6	92.7
732200	cocaine	2,668	5.1	2,578	90.8	9.2	88.8
732300	LSD	87	5.7	85	87.1	12.9	94.3
732600	amphetamine and its derivatives in powder or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	6,518	2.5	6,356	86.9	13.1	93.9
732700	methamphetamine in powder, crystalline or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form	2,647	1.9	2,648	81.3	18.7	95.4
732800	cannabis and preparations thereof	29,280	2.6	27,856	91.9	8.1	92.9
732900	other drugs	3,489	4.0	3,365	87.5	12.5	88.6
733000	unauthorised importation under sect. 30 (1) no. 4 NCA (<i>significant amounts</i>)	1,971	1.4	2,486	85.6	14.4	94.5
	<i>of which: of</i>						
733100	heroin	279	0.0	354	81.4	18.6	94.3
733200	cocaine	310	1.6	377	89.1	10.9	91.3
733300	LSD	2	0.0	1	100.0	0.0	50.0
733600	amphetamine and its derivatives in powder or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	178	0.6	234	88.0	12.0	93.3
733700	methamphetamine in powder, crystalline or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form	407	1.0	577	77.6	22.4	96.6
733800	cannabis and preparations thereof	630	2.4	805	92.4	7.6	95.7
733900	other drugs	165	1.8	166	78.9	21.1	92.7
734000	other violations of the NCA	18,340	1.9	19,100	87.7	12.3	90.7
891100	offences directly aimed at procuring drugs	2,189	14.7	1,030	76.9	23.1	70.1

*) clearance rate = percentage relationship between cases cleared up and cases that came to police notice during the period under review

Development of drug offences (key 730000) and selected drugs

3.3.1 – G03

number of cases



Offence rates in the “Länder” – drug offences (key 730000)

3.3.1 – T02

Land (federalstate)	recorded cases	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants							
		2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Baden-Württemberg	35,428	333.2	299.4	250.8	243.7	222.8	230.1	253.2	277
Bayern	38,555	305.9	283.0	260.4	245.7	253.1	252.2	256.9	266
Berlin	13,466	393.5	395.5	349.5	324.7	335.4	341.2	340.5	330
Brandenburg	7,134	291.3	210.0	185.4	243.6	200.4	183.6	177.7	237
Bremen	3,744	569.5	564.3	647.7	666.7	555.5	620.2	593.1	579
Hamburg	8,491	486.2	492.8	439.5	433.5	462.0	526.6	591.1	615
Hessen	22,039	364.6	340.9	320.8	319.9	310.3	330.5	280.3	284
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	4,946	309.8	244.5	268.2	216.2	221.8	244.8	197.7	202
Niedersachsen	29,801	382.5	353.5	329.3	327.7	326.5	340.2	354.8	340
Nordrhein-Westfalen	60,328	343.3	323.4	298.2	305.2	290.9	294.0	315.4	330
Rheinland-Pfalz	16,561	414.6	355.3	344.5	414.5	449.8	470.7	427.6	426
Saarland	2,302	232.4	190.8	194.5	227.2	228.6	211.3	240.1	228
Sachsen	10,481	259.0	232.3	214.5	195.1	168.9	146.0	160.7	169
Sachsen-Anhalt	7,057	314.4	268.2	254.7	242.5	189.7	203.1	198.0	233
Schleswig-Holstein	7,104	252.3	241.4	204.6	214.3	279.1	291.3	274.1	257
Thüringen	9,297	430.2	400.8	392.7	352.5	301.7	243.5	241.3	272
Germany (total)	276,734	342.6	314.8	289.8	289.3	282.4	287.6	291.8	302

*) Since 2013 the number of inhabitants is counted (census 2011) therefore the older offence rates cannot be compared with the rates beginning in 2013.

Note: See comment on page 14.

For the reporting year of 2007 there is no information as to the decimal places.

Offence rates in cities with 200,000 and more inhabitants – drug offences (key 730000)

3.3.1 – T03

city	recorded cases	clearance rate	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants						
			2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Aachen	2,378	21.1	983.9	1,065.9	1,139.9	1,233.3	1,085.2	1,103.1	1,048.5
Augsburg	2,246	27.0	812.2	673.3	795.8	867.0	896.7	845.8	962.4
Berlin	42,894	21.2	1,253.5	1,288.2	1,411.6	1,419.4	1,448.6	1,651.1	1,703.1
Bielefeld	3,021	27.5	918.6	701.8	965.7	932.3	978.1	1,091.1	884.9
Bochum	3,333	26.9	921.4	1,051.9	1,115.8	1,129.9	1,102.8	1,182.5	1,089.0
Bonn	2,993	20.6	961.5	988.8	1,098.5	1,136.4	1,127.7	1,055.5	941.2
Braunschweig	2,591	28.5	1,048.0	1,083.8	1,187.4	1,208.7	1,076.0	1,152.8	1,264.8
Bremen	4,585	22.9	835.8	918.5	982.5	957.0	1,038.7	1,024.7	1,047.0
Chemnitz	2,841	24.4	1,173.9	1,223.8	1,384.2	1,265.8	1,447.2	1,475.3	1,609.3
Dortmund	6,198	22.9	1,076.1	1,112.1	1,281.2	1,261.4	1,400.8	1,699.0	1,657.0
Dresden	5,452	20.9	1,027.2	1,057.1	1,013.1	1,117.1	1,205.5	1,134.4	1,300.5
Duisburg	4,093	25.9	840.7	927.7	944.9	933.5	889.1	957.2	952.2
Düsseldorf	4,671	21.3	780.2	768.3	861.4	951.5	973.5	1,133.7	1,031.6
Erfurt	2,348	29.1	1,146.0	1,133.3	1,084.4	1,200.0	1,280.5	1,246.7	1,646.9
Essen	4,429	21.9	777.2	817.5	894.6	886.1	893.5	1,016.1	914.9
Frankfurt am Main	7,488	15.6	1,067.7	1,060.8	1,125.6	1,160.7	1,169.3	1,337.5	1,233.2
Freiburg im Breisgau	2,262	22.4	1,026.8	1,189.7	1,067.0	1,162.8	1,031.4	1,058.4	1,299.7
Gelsenkirchen	2,021	22.0	783.8	831.1	893.0	936.1	994.4	1,055.1	919.7
Halle (Saale)	2,901	26.1	1,252.8	1,339.0	1,639.7	1,745.3	1,790.2	2,070.3	2,369.2
Hamburg	19,233	18.7	1,101.3	1,205.9	1,135.1	1,227.2	1,219.1	1,468.3	1,485.8
Hannover	6,471	35.8	1,248.3	1,217.4	1,249.7	1,180.2	1,084.7	1,260.9	1,258.9
Karlsruhe	2,182	19.8	729.5	860.0	787.3	911.6	895.7	903.9	997.2
Kiel	2,693	23.1	1,115.0	1,161.9	1,305.2	1,298.0	1,471.8	1,670.6	1,873.3
Köln	10,276	21.9	993.6	1,104.4	1,134.2	1,173.9	1,142.3	1,224.0	1,238.7
Krefeld	2,030	29.5	914.2	969.3	997.0	1,003.1	945.1	1,076.9	1,039.3
Leipzig	7,845	22.0	1,475.8	1,435.0	1,437.2	1,297.6	1,257.6	1,413.1	1,749.6
Lübeck	2,679	22.9	1,258.0	1,315.0	1,365.8	1,626.3	1,736.3	1,786.2	1,840.3
Magdeburg	2,999	26.8	1,298.2	1,350.0	1,392.2	1,492.7	1,528.3	2,133.5	2,168.2
Mainz	1,869	24.9	915.0	970.6	1,042.0	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Mannheim	2,747	21.3	925.9	904.2	816.4	965.6	968.7	1,026.2	1,064.3
Mönchengladbach	2,244	21.8	878.5	908.3	933.5	905.5	856.1	1,029.9	1,251.5
München	10,986	18.3	780.3	766.7	842.1	1,031.6	886.5	968.7	989.3
Münster	2,863	20.2	955.3	1,105.9	1,055.3	1,106.9	1,116.7	1,196.9	1,460.7
Nürnberg	4,703	27.7	942.7	1,001.2	892.7	982.3	1,013.6	1,145.5	1,070.3
Oberhausen	1,750	27.0	836.9	795.7	832.2	893.7	776.1	905.6	836.5
Rostock	2,450	23.0	1,204.3	1,213.5	1,436.9	1,536.5	1,510.1	1,301.9	1,585.2
Stuttgart	5,841	18.7	966.6	1,110.5	1,162.7	1,234.4	1,272.3	1,428.0	1,535.6
Wiesbaden	2,653	25.5	968.7	862.0	873.7	976.2	952.8	1,051.2	995.1
Wuppertal	3,301	22.8	961.0	1,006.2	999.5	997.9	1,073.1	1,231.2	1,070.1

(-) In the years before 2012 the city of Mainz does not belong to the cities with more than 200,000 inhabitants, therefore the offence rates are missing.

*) Since 2013 the number of inhabitants is counted (census 2011) therefore the older offence rates cannot be compared with the rates beginning in 2013.

Note: See comment on page 14.

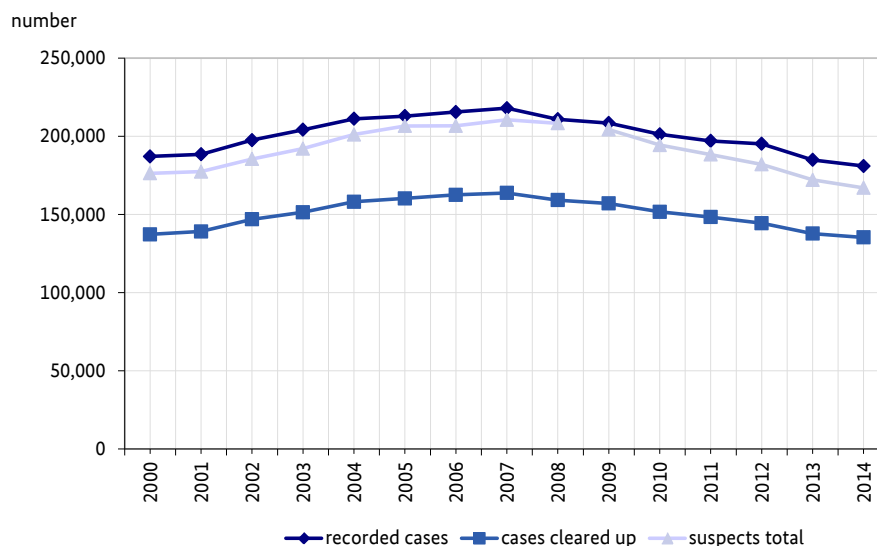
3.3.2 Violant crime (key 892000)

The key denoting "violent crime" comprises several offences / offence categories. A listing of what the aggregate key represents can be found on page 71.

In the reporting year of 2014, a total of 180,955 cases of violent crime was registered. Cases of violent crime account for 3.0 per cent of all crimes.

Development of violant crime

3.3.2 – G01



Note: In 2009 the PCS started to count the "real" number of suspects at federal level. The number of suspects is therefore not comparable with those in earlier years.

Recorded Cases

3.3.2 – T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts	suspects			clearance rate*)
				total	male	female	
892000	violant crime	180,955	15.8	167,019	85.5	14.5	180,955
	of which:						
010000	murder	664	62.5	829	84.3	15.7	664
020000	manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request	1,515	79.8	1,893	88.3	11.7	1,515
111000	rape and sexual coercion - sects. 177 (2, 3 and 4), 178 PC	7,345	15.7	6,162	98.8	1.2	7,345
210000	robberies	45,475	19.0	29,435	90.5	9.5	45,475
221000	bodily injury resulting in death	91	1.1	105	76.2	23.8	91
222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	125,752	13.6	134,042	84.1	15.9	125,752
233000	extortionate kidnapping	88	23.9	210	91.0	9.0	88
234000	hostage taking	23	30.4	40	97.5	2.5	23

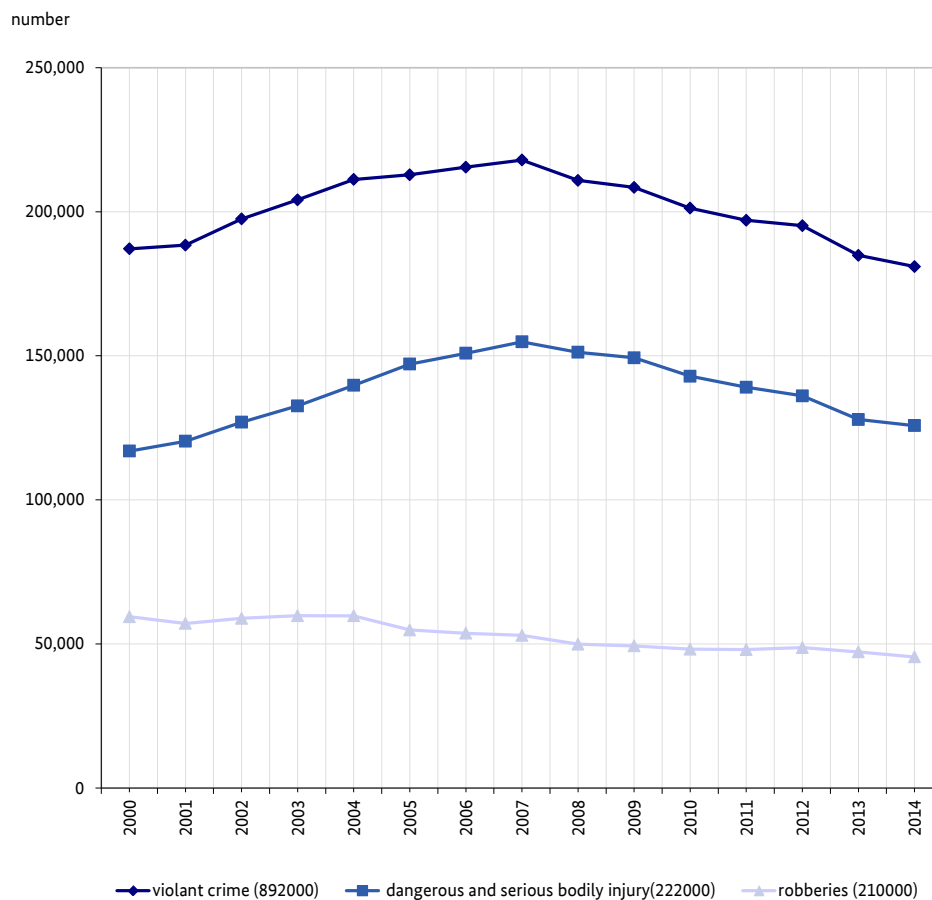
*) clearance rate = percentage relationship between cases cleared up and cases that came to police notice during the period under review

**) In 2014 no case of "female genital mutilation" was registered.

The drop in violent crime continued in the current reporting year. The number of registered offences decreased by 2.1 % to a total of 180,955 cases. This development is primarily owing to a decline in the area of "dangerous and serious bodily injury..." (-1.7 %).

Development of selected offences of violent crime

3.3.2 – G02



Note: In 2014 no case of “female genital mutilation” was registered.

Offence rates in the “Länder”

3.3.2 – T02

Land (federal state)	recorded cases	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants							
		2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Baden-Württemberg	17,319	162.9	163.7	171.0	176.0	177.6	175.4	178.6	188.4
Bayern	19,229	152.6	160.0	159.1	162.2	161.3	164.0	168.1	174.0
Berlin	16,470	481.3	511.8	525.1	503.8	517.4	550.7	558.2	618.6
Brandenburg	4,178	170.6	173.7	184.5	182.4	201.7	204.6	223.0	232.9
Bremen	3,308	503.2	493.0	544.8	525.2	518.8	521.9	533.1	569.7
Hamburg	8,727	499.7	499.6	482.5	495.5	485.2	540.3	499.6	505.4
Hessen	12,542	207.5	209.4	220.3	227.4	235.9	238.6	239.8	242.5
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	2,986	187.0	204.0	221.3	236.0	230.2	245.0	273.4	253.9
Niedersachsen	17,453	224.0	234.9	247.0	251.0	258.1	277.3	274.0	280.1
Nordrhein-Westfalen	46,174	262.8	267.6	275.5	280.2	285.5	292.5	291.0	296.3
Rheinland-Pfalz	8,205	205.4	223.3	236.7	236.1	242.9	251.5	249.1	260.3
Saarland	2,448	247.1	251.4	266.4	254.9	284.2	281.1	304.7	284.8
Sachsen	6,889	170.3	157.9	167.3	162.6	165.4	173.0	174.8	180.0
Sachsen-Anhalt	5,274	235.0	226.6	247.1	246.9	252.0	282.7	293.3	305.8
Schleswig-Holstein	5,926	210.4	213.4	242.2	262.5	275.1	274.7	279.8	286.3
Thüringen	3,827	177.1	187.0	178.2	174.0	186.8	181.9	198.5	205.5
Germany	180,955	224.0	229.6	238.4	241.0	246.0	254.2	256.5	264.7

*) Since 2013 the number of inhabitants is counted (census 2011) therefore the older offence rates cannot be compared with the rates beginning in 2013.

Note: See comment on page 14.

Offence rates in cities with 200,000 and more inhabitants

3.3.2 – T03

city	recorded cases	clearance rate	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants						
			2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Aachen	1,185	64.1	490.3	529.8	502.2	494.5	504.7	477.9	502.6
Augsburg	797	83.7	288.2	263.7	282.8	301.1	297.0	299.3	318.6
Berlin	16,470	59.1	481.3	511.8	525.1	503.8	517.4	550.7	558.2
Bielefeld	804	64.6	244.5	220.5	242.1	264.2	277.3	279.3	265.9
Bochum	1,333	70.5	368.5	369.1	414.7	380.8	436.6	386.4	395.0
Bonn	1,176	67.0	377.8	382.4	369.6	426.9	405.2	374.0	367.2
Braunschweig	899	75.9	363.6	405.6	362.8	462.5	439.4	474.4	468.7
Bremen	2,779	61.9	506.6	482.9	536.7	502.2	495.5	500.8	531.8
Chemnitz	611	83.1	252.5	199.0	215.5	210.5	202.8	188.2	248.2
Dortmund	3,297	62.1	572.5	569.3	523.8	571.1	560.3	494.9	516.6
Dresden	1,068	66.0	201.2	202.8	192.2	179.9	200.8	211.6	212.6
Duisburg	1,818	70.0	373.4	386.0	394.9	388.9	374.8	404.6	407.5
Düsseldorf	2,513	60.2	419.8	439.5	440.8	428.7	413.7	422.4	425.6
Erfurt	601	81.2	293.3	351.9	317.4	329.8	333.1	294.1	377.5
Essen	1,780	68.3	312.3	339.4	316.3	305.8	306.8	325.7	331.9
Frankfurt am Main	3,292	67.9	469.4	482.0	482.3	470.4	474.9	476.5	470.4
Freiburg im Breisgau	906	71.2	411.3	399.0	350.9	455.0	445.6	465.7	416.5
Gelsenkirchen	1,117	66.1	433.2	397.9	418.5	427.6	408.5	461.7	438.1
Halle (Saale)	944	70.3	407.7	392.8	468.5	445.1	460.6	502.5	510.9
Hamburg	8,725	64.5	499.6	499.6	482.5	495.5	485.2	540.3	499.6
Hannover	2,574	71.3	496.5	525.9	531.1	515.4	533.2	563.5	528.9
Karlsruhe	854	68.9	285.5	317.5	296.8	281.6	278.1	295.8	308.0
Kiel	948	69.3	392.5	390.6	469.8	536.9	577.9	572.0	558.9
Köln	5,406	62.5	522.7	544.1	560.9	552.1	545.3	570.0	561.0
Krefeld	649	70.4	292.3	330.1	323.8	336.1	313.1	329.2	365.7
Leipzig	1,839	67.7	346.0	310.1	336.0	344.4	315.1	327.5	320.7
Lübeck	922	75.9	432.9	447.8	501.0	504.2	488.5	518.3	510.1
Magdeburg	848	70.8	367.1	347.9	329.2	347.7	352.3	483.8	487.1
Mainz	698	75.8	341.7	371.9	361.8	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Mannheim	1,060	71.2	357.3	393.4	401.7	375.5	352.3	337.2	403.5
Mönchengladbach	948	67.7	371.1	334.4	364.3	348.1	313.6	383.6	383.8
München	3,876	78.5	275.3	293.2	283.3	299.9	299.7	299.0	301.0
Münster	832	62.6	277.6	280.9	276.9	337.0	352.4	365.9	319.1
Nürnberg	1,816	77.8	364.0	386.6	376.6	366.4	338.5	340.9	364.3
Oberhausen	621	70.5	297.0	276.7	295.9	313.7	298.6	289.8	318.7
Rostock	568	74.6	279.2	324.8	331.4	356.6	342.5	376.9	408.2
Stuttgart	2,467	71.0	408.2	380.0	429.7	427.1	393.4	395.8	400.6
Wiesbaden	1,071	82.6	391.1	389.5	397.6	444.2	494.1	439.4	409.6
Wuppertal	1,130	70.2	329.0	336.0	319.3	331.4	323.6	376.2	314.2

(-) In the years before 2012 the city of Mainz does not belong to the cities with more than 200,000 inhabitants, therefore the offence rates are missing.

*) Since 2013 the number of inhabitants is counted (census 2011) therefore the older offence rates cannot be compared with the rates beginning in 2013.

Note: See comment on page 14.

3.3.3 Computer crime (key 897000)

The key denoting "computer crime" comprises several offences / offence categories. A listing of what the aggregate key represents can be found on page 71.

Cybercrime has become the term of choice for denoting the various facets of "computer crime", the subgroup of "information and communication technology crimes" in the narrower sense as well as offences involving the Internet as an instrument of crime. The term cybercrime refers to all offences targeting the Internet, data networks, IT systems and their data or committed by means of such information technology. According to the Police Crime Statistics (PCS) the average number of cybercrime offences for Germany is significantly smaller in the year 2014 than it was in previous years whereas the clear-up rate increased in the same period.

These statistical findings are the result of changed recording modalities in the PCS: Up until the end of 2013, the majority of the Länder recorded cybercrime offences as having caused damage in Germany (a computer harmed by malware or a fraud victim based in Germany, for example) even if it was not known if the criminal act had been committed in Germany or abroad.

The year 2014 marked the beginning of recording cybercrime offences in the PCS, uniformly throughout Germany, only in those cases where there are concrete indications that the criminal act was committed in Germany.

Consequently, the 2014 PCS figures for the phenomenon of cybercrime are not suited as a reference and cannot be compared with the figures of previous years. Based on the figures published for the year 2014 one may not conclude that the threat emanating from cybercrime offences would be on the wane.

Due to these overall conditions, a chapter on "computer crime" has not been included for the 2014 reporting year.

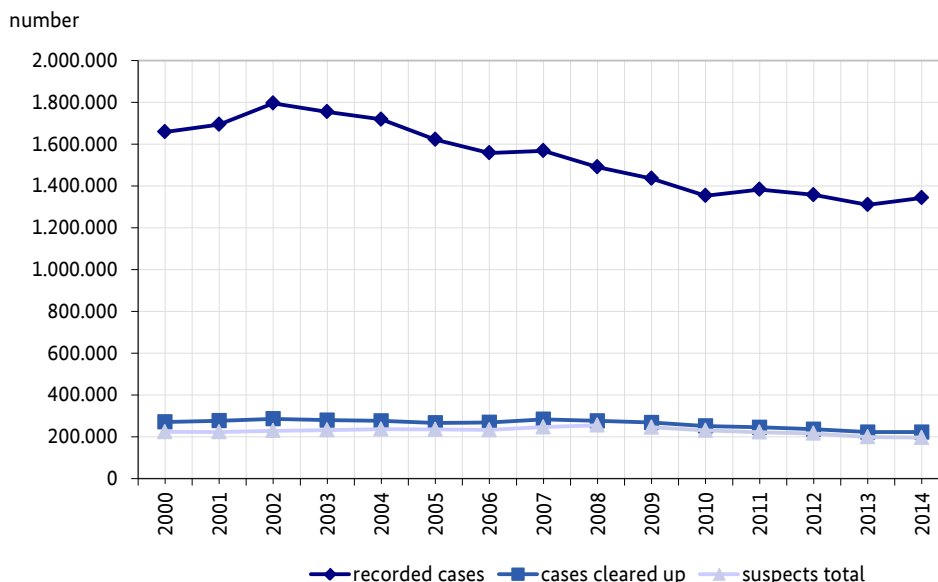
3.3.4 Street crime (key 899000)

The key denoting "street crime" comprises several offences / offence categories. A listing of what the aggregate key represents can be found on page 71.

In the reporting year of 2014, a total of 1,342,905 cases of street crime was registered. Cases of street crime account for 22.1 per cent of all crimes.

Development of street crime

3.3.4 – G01



Note: In 2009 the PCS started to count the "real" number of suspects at federal level. The number of suspects is therefore not comparable with those in earlier years.

Recorded Cases

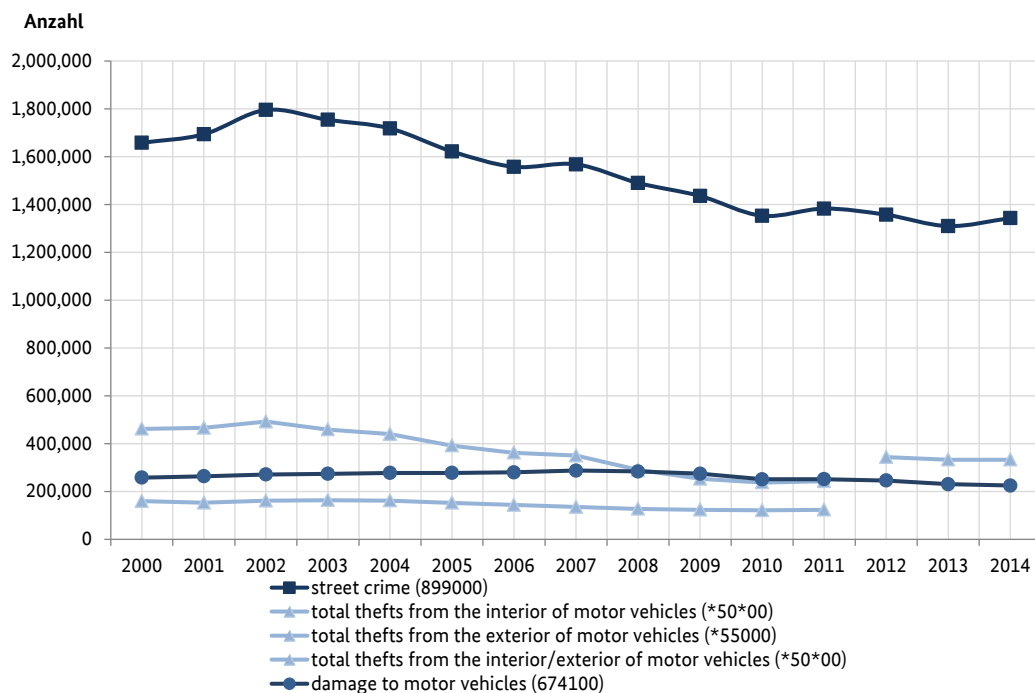
3.3.4 – T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts	suspects			clearance rate*)
				total	male	female	
899000	street crime	1,342,905	77,948.0	195,751	88.4	11.6	16.5
	of which:						
216000	handbag robbery	2,599	515.0	901	91.2	8.8	29.0
217000	other forms of robbery in streets, lanes or public places	20,447	3,893.0	11,324	93.0	7.0	39.1
222100	dangerous and serious bodily injury in streets, lanes or public places	57,594	7,218.0	63,977	87.7	12.3	75.2
*50*00	total thefts from the exterior/interior of motor vehicles	332,773	40,246.0	18,496	92.5	7.5	9.8
*90*00	pickpocketing	157,069	2,821.0	7,869	75.8	24.2	5.9
623000	breach of the public peace	1,785	0.0	3,128	92.5	7.5	56.0
674100	damage to motor vehicles	224,716	2,343.0	32,982	86.0	14.0	18.4
674300	other forms of damage to property committed in streets, lanes or public places	157,305	1,712.0	34,742	89.6	10.4	21.9

*) clearance rate = percentage relationship between cases cleared up and cases that came to police notice during the period under review

Development of selected offences of street crime

3.3.4 – G02



Offence rates in the “Länder”

3.3.4 – T02

Land (federal state)	recorded cases	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants							
		2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Baden-Württemberg	108,712	1,022.6	1,006.2	1,040.2	1,069.8	998.6	1,046.6	1,085.7	1,085.1
Bayern	112,508	892.6	898.1	959.9	949.4	934.7	1,024.8	1,054.7	1,097.6
Berlin	133,345	3,896.9	3,490.3	3,178.5	3,302.9	3,068.7	3,030.6	3,120.0	3,267.4
Brandenburg	40,649	1,659.7	1,654.8	1,597.9	1,690.3	1,742.3	1,773.2	1,765.0	1,916.7
Bremen	21,466	3,265.3	3,255.6	3,267.6	3,822.1	3,724.4	4,174.1	4,545.4	5,480.9
Hamburg	70,835	4,056.2	3,788.8	3,471.3	3,569.7	3,596.2	3,851.8	3,975.0	4,154.5
Hessen	76,055	1,258.1	1,224.0	1,242.4	1,313.5	1,351.0	1,406.1	1,443.9	1,530.0
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	21,905	1,372.1	1,544.1	1,706.8	1,787.0	1,752.8	1,921.6	2,128.1	1,980.9
Niedersachsen	118,704	1,523.7	1,497.1	1,576.8	1,617.1	1,650.1	1,879.3	1,932.8	2,125.3
Nordrhein-Westfalen	393,279	2,238.1	2,215.2	2,317.6	2,340.9	2,232.6	2,278.9	2,344.6	2,507.4
Rheinland-Pfalz	51,165	1,280.9	1,309.8	1,310.1	1,429.7	1,427.4	1,554.3	1,587.7	1,536.8
Saarland	14,363	1,449.8	1,550.5	1,420.0	1,392.8	1,396.1	1,480.0	1,603.7	1,565.6
Sachsen	69,790	1,724.7	1,635.0	1,664.0	1,474.1	1,553.0	1,616.5	1,764.6	1,842.1
Sachsen-Anhalt	38,238	1,703.6	1,710.5	1,620.5	1,639.9	1,640.1	1,917.9	2,038.8	2,078.5
Schleswig-Holstein	52,240	1,855.1	1,751.7	1,900.3	1,985.9	1,916.0	2,165.2	2,185.6	2,306.6
Thüringen	19,651	909.4	933.8	895.5	950.1	928.7	982.1	1,029.3	1,034.2
Germany	1,342,905	1,662.7	1,626.6	1,658.2	1,691.6	1,653.9	1,750.7	1,812.5	1,905.0

*) Since 2013 the number of inhabitants is counted (census 2011) therefore the older offence rates cannot be compared with the rates beginning in 2013.

Note: See comment on page 14.

Offence rates in cities with 200,000 and more inhabitants

3.3.4 – T03

city	recorded cases	clearance rate	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants						
			2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Aachen	7,892	13.2	3,265.4	3,497.5	3,221.3	3,473.2	2,870.6	3,284.2	3,488.4
Augsburg	3,832	24.4	1,385.7	1,272.5	1,422.5	1,464.3	1,489.5	1,510.0	1,744.7
Berlin	133,345	9.3	3,896.9	3,490.3	3,178.5	3,302.9	3,068.7	3,030.6	3,267.4
Bielefeld	6,722	18.3	2,044.0	1,693.8	2,033.1	2,282.0	2,376.2	2,332.1	1,996.6
Bochum	8,088	15.6	2,235.9	2,516.8	2,405.5	2,353.7	2,353.1	2,261.8	2,637.2
Bonn	10,689	14.2	3,433.8	3,380.1	3,475.0	3,643.0	3,579.0	3,596.2	3,719.7
Braunschweig	6,329	18.4	2,560.0	2,383.3	2,468.9	2,459.5	2,384.0	2,442.6	3,285.2
Bremen	18,473	10.8	3,367.6	3,285.2	3,298.3	3,870.9	3,778.3	4,380.8	5,813.5
Chemnitz	3,979	24.5	1,644.1	1,746.6	1,988.3	1,692.1	1,808.8	2,037.5	2,210.0
Dortmund	23,003	13.6	3,994.0	3,552.8	3,672.2	4,021.4	3,821.7	3,553.3	3,400.1
Dresden	13,855	14.8	2,610.4	2,421.8	2,275.7	2,164.2	2,097.7	2,140.6	2,091.9
Duisburg	11,597	14.5	2,382.0	2,508.1	2,816.2	2,822.7	2,464.6	2,446.5	3,287.4
Düsseldorf	25,353	10.7	4,234.8	4,282.6	4,038.0	4,710.4	4,159.2	3,899.4	4,495.5
Erfurt	3,074	20.2	1,500.4	1,600.6	1,381.9	1,549.3	1,629.3	1,513.3	2,052.2
Essen	15,349	12.3	2,693.4	2,454.2	2,628.2	2,409.4	2,444.7	2,452.4	2,543.2
Frankfurt am Main	20,575	14.6	2,933.6	2,817.8	2,820.3	2,897.8	2,753.6	2,855.3	2,866.8
Freiburg im Breisgau	6,136	13.8	2,785.5	2,403.2	2,455.7	2,675.0	2,356.2	2,528.4	2,830.2
Gelsenkirchen	6,701	15.5	2,598.8	2,496.8	2,688.5	3,108.8	2,737.7	2,600.9	2,406.9
Halle (Saale)	5,523	17.1	2,385.1	2,369.9	2,436.4	2,700.4	2,556.8	2,970.2	3,209.3
Hamburg	70,824	9.8	4,055.6	3,788.8	3,471.3	3,569.7	3,596.2	3,851.8	4,154.5
Hannover	15,957	22.2	3,078.2	2,726.3	2,691.9	2,744.5	2,605.2	2,955.4	3,647.8
Karlsruhe	7,087	12.0	2,369.4	2,288.9	2,105.3	2,108.8	2,092.8	1,851.2	2,302.3
Kiel	7,156	13.1	2,962.7	2,544.3	2,952.8	3,069.0	3,004.4	3,425.8	3,169.1
Köln	47,086	13.1	4,553.0	4,353.7	4,261.2	4,265.5	4,033.4	4,101.9	5,080.8
Krefeld	5,470	17.1	2,463.3	2,587.5	2,943.3	2,962.4	2,702.0	2,634.4	3,035.4
Leipzig	21,120	15.4	3,973.2	3,674.1	3,509.9	3,052.5	3,111.4	3,056.6	4,142.9
Lübeck	6,474	13.7	3,040.0	3,000.8	3,251.1	3,427.6	3,081.2	3,791.5	4,098.2
Magdeburg	6,892	24.8	2,983.3	3,091.9	2,867.9	2,746.6	2,771.9	3,534.1	3,658.9
Mainz	3,996	19.6	1,956.3	2,010.3	1,822.3	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Mannheim	7,030	12.3	2,369.5	2,521.8	2,277.0	2,255.9	2,192.8	2,258.6	2,544.5
Mönchengladbach	5,860	16.1	2,294.2	2,146.7	2,375.5	2,518.7	2,231.9	2,340.4	2,536.9
München	20,388	20.0	1,448.2	1,352.8	1,495.8	1,641.2	1,484.2	1,524.1	1,757.1
Münster	10,986	13.3	3,665.6	3,583.6	3,584.9	4,065.0	3,944.9	4,125.6	3,747.8
Nürnberg	9,040	20.8	1,812.1	1,899.3	1,801.2	1,768.8	1,665.0	1,818.8	1,882.6
Oberhausen	4,167	19.2	1,992.9	2,106.6	2,372.4	2,424.6	2,210.0	2,273.8	2,718.4
Rostock	4,184	18.8	2,056.7	2,278.1	2,530.6	2,874.7	2,916.0	2,893.1	3,326.2
Stuttgart	9,292	18.6	1,537.7	1,403.8	1,404.5	1,480.4	1,272.3	1,282.4	1,374.6
Wiesbaden	5,192	21.2	1,895.8	1,785.2	1,833.9	2,092.9	2,243.7	2,490.0	2,276.8
Wuppertal	7,258	13.8	2,113.0	2,252.7	2,107.8	2,248.9	1,974.6	2,177.4	1,843.3

(-) In the years before 2012 the city of Mainz does not belong to the cities with more than 200,000 inhabitants, therefore the offence rates are missing.

*) Since 2013 the number of inhabitants is counted (census 2011) therefore the older offence rates cannot be compared with the rates beginning in 2013.

Note: See comment on page 14.

4 Clearing-up

According to the PCS, 6,082,064 offences were recorded in 2014 and 3,336,398 were registered as cleared-up. This corresponds to a total clear-up rate of 54.9 % (2013: 54.5 %, 2012: 54.4 %, 1993: 43.8 %).

However, the total clear-up rate has little meaning as can be seen from a breakdown by individual offences/categories of offences (see table 4.1 - T01).

There are considerable differences between individual categories of offences. For example, only 14.7 % of the cases of "theft committed under aggravating circumstances" were cleared up. On the other hand, the clear-up rate with regard to "drug-related offences" is high (94.4 %), which must not obscure the fact that only a small portion of the crimes actually committed come to police notice. The total clear-up rate is not a direct indication of the quality or the quantity of police work. It is only a mathematical value that does not represent the diverse nature of the recorded offences and the level of ease with which they may be cleared up.

Development of clearing rates of selected offences/offence categories

4 - T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	clearance rate in %							
		2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2000
-----	total offences	54.9	54.5	54.4	54.7	56.0	55.6	54.8	53.2
892500	murder and manslaughter	96.5	95.8	95.9	96.1	95.4	95.7	97.0	95.3
111000	rape and sexual coercion	81.0	82.0	80.7	82.5	81.7	81.6	82.2	79.7
210000	robbery, extortion resembling robbery, and assault on motorists with intent to rob	51.6	51.7	51.0	52.7	52.6	52.6	52.8	50.5
222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	82.4	82.1	81.4	82.3	82.3	82.2	82.3	83.9
224000	(intentional simple) bodily injury	91.1	90.9	90.6	90.8	90.5	90.3	90.0	90.2
230000	offences against personal freedom	89.6	89.6	89.0	89.5	89.3	89.3	88.7	89.4
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	37.5	38.1	39.2	40.8	42.9	43.8	43.3	48.7
4***00	theft under aggravated circumstances	14.7	14.8	14.8	15.0	15.1	14.9	15.0	14.4
	<i>including:</i>								
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling	15.9	15.5	15.7	16.2	15.9	16.9	18.1	17.7
***100	theft of motor vehicles	27.5	27.5	28.0	26.8	24.8	26.7	28.0	26.2
510000	fraud	76.8	76.2	77.4	78.3	79.9	81.3	81.7	79.9
530000	misappropriation	52.7	53.9	56.2	56.7	57.6	58.0	58.8	67.8
540000	document forgery	80.8	80.9	82.9	85.0	86.3	86.2	86.6	93.8
630000	accessory after the fact, obstruction of punishment (without obstructing criminal justice as a public official), receiving stolen property, and money laundering	95.1	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.7	96.5	97.0	97.8
640000	arson and causing a danger of fire	49.8	50.5	50.2	49.2	50.1	48.8	48.3	48.5
650000	competition- and corruption-related offences, offences in public office	82.3	82.0	79.0	80.5	82.7	79.9	79.5	88.7
673000	insult	90.6	90.4	90.2	90.0	89.9	89.9	89.9	89.6
674000	damage to property	24.9	25.1	24.7	25.2	25.5	25.0	25.3	26.9
676000	offences against the environment	59.4	62.4	61.7	59.6	59.8	58.2	57.9	61.0
725000	offences against the Residence Act, the Asylum Procedures Act and the Freedom of Movement Act E.U.	99.2	98.8	98.5	98.4	98.4	98.0	97.4	99.2
730000	drug offences - Narcotics Act	94.4	94.5	94.4	94.7	94.7	94.4	94.5	95.4

In 2014, 2,745,666 cases were not cleared up. 34.7 % of these cases were „theft under aggravating circumstances“, whereas „theft without aggravating circumstances“ account for 30.1 % and 16.4 % for cases of „damage to property“.

"Theft" and "damage to property" therefore account for 81.3 % of uncleared cases.

4.1 Suspect-related criteria in a cleared-up case ²

The subsequent explanations are based on table 12 "additional information on cleared-up cases". This table contains information on cleared-up cases in which the suspects were found to be:

- Suspects who work on their own
- Persons who have previously come to notice as suspects
- carrying of firearms
- Hard drug users
- Suspects under the influence of alcohol

and is linked to the cases.

The feature "having previously come to notice as a suspect" is to be seen independently of the reporting year and is not to be regarded as synonymous with "previously convicted". It is not required either that the same type of offences had been established before.

Suspects who work on their own / suspects who act jointly

In 2014, 87.2 % of the cleared-up cases were committed by suspects who acted on their own (2013: 86.2 %). Relatively high rates of jointly committed crimes were recorded with "investment fraud", for example, 77.6 % (2013: 81.0 %), with "robbery offences" 41.1 % (2013: 43.7 %), or with „theft under aggravating circumstances“ 42.8 % (2013: 42.5 %). In addition almost every second (41.1 %) cleared-up case of "serious and dangerous bodily injury in streets, lanes or public places" was committed jointly.

Persons having previously come to notice as suspects

In 2014, 59.5 % of the cleared-up cases were committed by persons who had previously come to notice on suspicion of having committed the same or a different type of offence (2013: 58.8 %). Whether or not a suspect repeatedly came to notice is only examined for a tightly limited period of time and only at the level of individual Länder and may therefore not always be recognised. The percentage is therefore too low.

Cleared-up cases committed under the "influence of alcohol".³

In 340,757 of all cleared-up cases, which accounts for 10.2 % (2013: 10.9 %) suspects were found to be under the influence of alcohol when the crime was committed. Three out of ten (29.4 %, 2013: 30.6 %) cleared up violent offences were committed by suspects under the influence of alcohol.

Cleared-up cases committed while "carrying firearms"

In 2014 suspects carried a gun in 15,762 cleared-up cases, which amounts to 0.5 % of all cleared-up offences (2013: 0.5 %). This percentage was far above the average with "robbery of financial institutions" at 60.9 % (84 cases) and "robbery of other cash points and businesses" at 42.5 % or 672 cases (including 168 cases involving gambling halls and 181 cases involving filling stations). Firearms were carried in 10.3 % of the murders or 65 cases, 4.4 % of manslaughters or 64 cases, 6.0 % of robberies or 1,416 cases, to the extent this was cleared up by police.

Since the reporting year 2013 the figures indicating the use of firearms has been declining in conjunction with robbery offences as the features "shot with a firearm" or "threatened with a firearm" may only be recorded for special types of robbery offences

²These criteria are additionally taken into account when suspects are recorded (compare pages 68f).

³See page 71.

Cleared-up cases committed by "users of hard drugs"

4.1 – T01

key	selected offences or offence rates	cases cleared up	including cleared-up cases committed by "users of hard drugs"		
			2014		2013
		2014	number	in %	in %
-----	total offences	3,336,398	253,365	7.6	7.2
891000	drug-related offences	262,735	79,588	30.3	31.0
	<i>including:</i>				
891100	offences directly aimed at procuring drugs	1,534	701	45.7	52.0
210000	robbery	23,460	3,420	14.6	13.2
	<i>including:</i>				
212000	robbery of other cashpoints and businesses	1,580	291	18.4	18.4
216000	handbag robbery	753	149	19.8	14.8
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	495,356	43,076	8.7	8.1
	<i>including:</i>				
	shoplifting	317,691	26,925	8.5	8.2
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	164,135	31,791	19.4	17.7
	<i>including:</i>				
426*00	shoplifting	17,546	3,934	22.4	26.5
450*00	from the interior/exterior of motor vehicles	19,276	4,257	22.1	23.6

Indications as to the scope and the structure of offences indirectly aimed at feeding the habit of drug addicts are provided by offences attributable to identified suspects known to the police as users of hard drugs. In 2014 this was recognised by a total of 253,365 of all cleared-up cases (7.6 %). Recognisability and registration of "hard drug users" are incomplete. This shortfall in registration becomes clear with direct offences aimed at financing the habit of addiction (to narcotics), (especially by the falsification of prescriptions, and by breaking into pharmacies). One would assume that such offences are exclusively committed by drug addicts. According to the statistics this is only represented in 45.7 % of the cleared-up cases (2013: 52.0 %). It is to be assumed that particularly with the total cleared-up theft (11.4 %) or robbery cases 14.6 %) a drug addiction of the perpetrators is not recognised. With these types of offences, crimes committed by "hard drug users" are likely to account for larger percentages of all cleared-up offences than this is reflected by the statistics.

4.2 Clearance rates in the “Länder” and cities with 200,000 and more inhabitants

clearance rates in the “Länder”

4.2 – T01

Land (federal state)	cases		clearance rate
	recorded	cleared up	
Baden-Württemberg	594,534	349,922	58.9
Bayern	650,868	419,482	64.4
Berlin	543,157	243,912	44.9
Brandenburg	196,033	102,715	52.4
Bremen	83,777	38,393	45.8
Hamburg	239,998	105,293	43.9
Hessen	396,931	235,370	59.3
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	116,609	70,426	60.4
Niedersachsen	552,730	335,025	60.6
Nordrhein-Westfalen	1,501,125	747,038	49.8
Rheinland-Pfalz	264,553	163,682	61.9
Saarland	75,706	40,342	53.3
Sachsen	327,196	179,236	54.8
Sachsen-Anhalt	194,486	111,137	57.1
Schleswig-Holstein	202,301	103,647	51.2
Thüringen	142,060	90,778	63.9
Germany	6,082,064	3,336,398	54.9

clearance rates in cities with 200,000 inhabitants and more

4.2 – T02

city	cases		clearance rate	city	cases		clearance rate
	recorded	cleared up			recorded	cleared up	
Aachen	31,213	15,673	50.2	Hannover	79,286	48,307	60.9
Augsburg	23,188	16,008	69.0	Karlsruhe	30,867	17,285	56.0
Berlin	543,157	243,912	44.9	Kiel	24,380	11,380	46.7
Bielefeld	27,942	16,189	57.9	Köln	157,113	68,220	43.4
Bochum	36,920	18,844	51.0	Krefeld	23,290	13,033	56.0
Bonn	35,781	16,914	47.3	Leipzig	79,235	36,826	46.5
Braunschweig	25,074	15,026	59.9	Lübeck	24,907	12,923	51.9
Bremen	70,781	32,067	45.3	Magdeburg	30,802	16,750	54.4
Chemnitz	25,560	16,055	62.8	Mainz	20,543	12,837	62.5
Dortmund	86,549	43,499	50.3	Mannheim	31,703	17,758	56.0
Dresden	61,295	31,522	51.4	Mönchengladbach	22,409	11,516	51.4
Duisburg	50,482	27,214	53.9	München	110,208	70,448	63.9
Düsseldorf	86,071	36,365	42.3	Münster	30,505	13,139	43.1
Erfurt	21,203	13,665	64.4	Nürnberg	46,079	28,709	62.3
Essen	62,283	31,136	50.0	Oberhausen	18,938	10,693	56.5
Frankfurt am Main	118,796	72,359	60.9	Rostock	20,055	11,909	59.4
Freiburg im Breisgau	27,297	14,889	54.5	Stuttgart	61,576	38,309	62.2
Gelsenkirchen	25,950	11,804	45.5	Wiesbaden	23,742	13,351	56.2
Halle (Saale)	27,621	14,598	52.9	Wuppertal	33,637	18,264	54.3
Hamburg	239,541	104,990	43.8				

5 Loss

Recording of losses for selected offences or for offence categories

5 – T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	completed cases	percentage of the loss cases with				amount of loss in billions of Euro
			less than 50 Euros	50 < 500	500 < 5,000	> 5,000	
*) -----	total offences	3,227,373	30.7	43.2	21.8	4.3	8,566.4
210000	robberies	36,827	24.8	47.6	24.6	3.1	47.2
	<i>including:</i>						
211000	to the prejudice of financial institutions and post offices	166	4.2	13.3	18.7	63.9	4.3
212000	to the prejudice of other cash points and businesses	2,664	6.1	29.5	54.1	10.2	11.7
213000	to the prejudice of cash and valuables transports	85	4.7	12.9	36.5	45.9	1.3
214000	assault on motorists with intent to	163	19.0	54.6	15.3	11.0	0.5
216000	handbag robbery	2,084	15.8	60.9	22.2	1.1	1.1
217000	other forms of robbery in streets, lanes or public places (excluding handbag robbery)	16,554	20.1	53.6	24.9	1.4	9.2
219000	robberies in residences	2,281	19.4	44.5	29.0	7.1	7.0
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	1,289,173	33.0	49.5	16.3	1.2	642.7
	<i>including:</i>						
326*00	shoplifting	337,123	71.6	25.5	2.8	0.1	28.7
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	863,375	11.6	44.0	36.5	7.9	1,823.4
	<i>including:</i>						
4**100	of motor vehicles	22,444	2.6	2.4	19.2	75.8	435.5
410*00	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop and storage premises	61,179	13.5	30.5	41.8	14.2	228.6
425*00	in/from department stores, salesrooms, self-service stores	39,593	17.4	43.9	29.2	9.5	91.9
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling	89,189	10.5	19.5	47.8	22.2	422.3
450*00	from the interior/exterior of motor vehicles	154,595	11.8	45.3	38.7	4.2	192.1
510000	fraud	880,435	47.3	33.8	15.1	3.8	2,112.4
	<i>including:</i>						
515000	fraudulent obtaining of services	273,641	92.2	7.6	0.2	0.0	5.7
520000	breaches of trust	23,571	14.0	15.0	42.7	28.4	1,666.4
530000	misappropriation	111,933	22.6	49.4	21.2	6.8	253.4
560000	bankruptcy offences	3,404	65.1	0.7	4.6	29.6	432.3
712000	offences under the Stock Corporation Act, Cooperatives Act, Limited Liability Company Act, Commercial Code, Accounting Code	6,646	36.3	1.2	7.4	55.1	1,527.5

*) Losses are recorded only for certain offences.

Losses are recorded only for completed offences.

Based on the amount of loss, the individual cases are combined to form case groups. In 2014 almost three quarter of the less serious shoplifting cases (71.6 %) on record involved losses of less than 50 Euros, and the same applied to many of the property offences (especially fraudulent obtaining of services: 92.2 %). 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 is recorded. This explains the large share of losses classified in the under-50 Euros category, for example in the case of bankruptcy offences or offences 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 amounted to more than 2.0 billions Euros.

Recorded losses in the “Länder”

5 – T02

Land (federal state)	completed cases	amount of loss in billions of Euro
Baden-Württemberg	307,685	1,684.8
Bayern	275,110	840.9
Berlin	328,916	598.7
Brandenburg	103,799	472.0
Bremen	49,394	99.6
Hamburg	144,043	344.1
Hessen	206,947	451.9
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	58,433	176.2
Niedersachsen	286,052	708.4
Nordrhein-Westfalen	855,877	1,857.2
Rheinland-Pfalz	120,399	331.8
Saarland	36,864	86.7
Sachsen	184,414	406.9
Sachsen-Anhalt	100,267	184.4
Schleswig-Holstein	104,108	233.4
Thüringen	65,065	89.3
Germany	3,227,373	8,566.4

6 Victims

In the PCS, information about victims is only recorded for certain offences or offence categories. As opposed to suspects subject to a "genuine" counting of suspects in the year under review (i.e. to determine the "total number of offences" every suspect is only counted once independent of the number of offences attributable to him), victims are counted as often as they "fall victim to a crime" (i.e. if a person becomes a crime victim on more than one occasion he or she will be recorded multiple times accordingly).

6.1 Victim classification by age and sex

6.1 – T01 -part 1

6.1 – 101 -part 1

key	selected offences or offence categories	victims total	sex		age				
			male	female	child- ren	juve- niles	young adults	adults	
					< 14	14<18	18<21	21 and older	
in %									
*) -----	total offences	completed	883,973	59.0	41.0	6.9	8.3	9.0	75.8
		attempted	63,595	65.4	34.6	5.7	7.2	7.0	80.1
		total	947,568	59.4	40.6	6.8	8.2	8.8	76.1
892500	murder and manslaughter	completed	624	50.2	49.8	8.8	2.2	3.2	85.7
		attempted	1,997	73.1	26.9	4.1	3.2	5.9	86.8
		total	2,621	67.6	32.4	5.2	3.0	5.3	86.6
110000	offences against sexual self- determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	10,604	7.0	93.0	3.8	25.7	14.8	55.7
		attempted	2,138	5.3	94.7	2.8	20.3	13.3	63.5
		total	12,742	6.7	93.3	3.6	24.8	14.6	57.0
210000	robbery offences	completed	41,322	68.0	32.0	3.2	11.1	11.5	74.2
		attempted	9,662	66.0	34.0	6.5	11.2	9.3	73.0
		total	50,984	67.6	32.4	3.9	11.1	11.1	74.0
220000	bodily injury	completed	548,848	61.9	38.1	6.7	9.1	10.4	73.8
		attempted	41,918	71.4	28.6	3.7	5.1	6.3	84.8
		total	590,766	62.5	37.5	6.5	8.8	10.1	74.6
230000	offences against personal freedom	completed	212,806	52.1	47.9	4.0	6.2	6.6	83.1
		attempted	6,739	50.8	49.2	7.0	9.3	7.2	76.5
		total	219,545	52.1	47.9	4.1	6.3	6.6	82.9

*) Offences permitting the registration of victims are marked accordingly in catalogue of crimes (see catalogue of offences 2014).

6.1 – T01 -part 2

6.1 – 101 – part 2

key	selected offences or offence categories	victims total	thereof adults 21 and older								
			21 <25	25 <30	30 <40	40 <50	50 <60	60 <70	70 <80	80 and older	
			in %								
*) -----	completed	883,973	12.2	13.2	19.3	15.4	9.8	3.6	1.8	0.6	
	attempted	63,595	10.9	13.3	20.9	16.3	11.5	4.3	2.2	0.7	
	total	947,568	12.1	13.2	19.4	15.4	9.9	3.7	1.9	0.6	
892500	murder and manslaughter	completed	624	4.8	7.7	16.2	13.6	17.0	9.9	9.9	6.6
	attempted	1,997	11.5	13.8	22.4	17.5	12.1	4.9	3.2	1.5	
	total	2,621	9.9	12.4	20.9	16.6	13.2	6.1	4.8	2.7	
110000	offences against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	10,604	13.6	11.8	14.5	9.6	4.2	1.0	0.7	0.4
	attempted	2,138	15.2	13.3	15.5	10.5	5.8	2.0	0.7	0.4	
	total	12,742	13.9	12.0	14.7	9.7	4.4	1.2	0.7	0.4	
210000	robbery offences	completed	41,322	12.9	12.5	15.9	13.1	9.8	4.2	3.4	2.4
	attempted	9,662	10.8	9.8	14.8	13.8	12.1	5.8	3.8	2.0	
	total	50,984	12.5	12.0	15.7	13.2	10.2	4.5	3.4	2.3	
220000	bodily injury	completed	548,848	13.5	13.5	18.7	14.1	8.6	3.2	1.6	0.5
	attempted	41,918	11.3	14.9	23.5	17.3	11.7	3.9	1.8	0.4	
	total	590,766	13.3	13.6	19.0	14.3	8.8	3.3	1.6	0.5	
230000	offences against personal freedom	completed	212,806	9.6	11.7	20.5	19.5	13.3	5.5	2.5	0.5
	attempted	6,739	8.8	10.3	18.3	17.7	12.9	5.3	2.5	0.7	
	total	219,545	9.6	11.7	20.4	19.4	13.3	5.5	2.5	0.5	

*) Offences permitting the registration of victims are marked accordingly in catalogue of crimes (see catalogue of offences 2014).

Clear sex-related and age-related differences among the victims can be identified:

- Those recorded as victims of robbery, bodily injury, murder, manslaughter, and offences against personal freedom were usually male.
- In the case of homicide, offences 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 offences 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.

In 2014 a **decrease** was registered in the respective offence categories especially in:

robbery	=	-3.7	%	2013	52,873	victims
offences against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	=	-3.6	%	2013	13,202	victims
bodily injury	=	-1.3	%	2013	598,205	victims

Increases were noticed in:

murder and manslaughter (completed cases)	+6.3	%	2013	585	victims
offences against personal freedom	+0.1	%	2013	219,239	victims

6.2 Non-German victims by nationality

In the current reporting year, a total of 947,568 victims were recorded with all those offences that permit a victim registration. German victims account for the biggest portion of victims, i.e. 83.1 % (787,397 victims). Among the number of 160,171 non-German victims (16.9%) especially the following nationalities prevail:

6.2 – T01

nationality	number	%-share in relation to non-German victims	number of inhabitants in Germany	%-share of non-Germans living in Germany
non-German victims	160,171	0.0		
Turkey	32,433	20.2	1,549,808	2.1
Poland	13,720	8.6	609,855	2.2
Italy	7,883	4.9	552,943	1.4
Romania	6,195	3.9	267,398	2.3
Serbia	6,071	3.8	205,043	3.0
Bulgaria	4,731	3.0	146,828	3.2
Russian Federation	3,836	2.4	216,291	1.8
Kosovo	3,809	2.4	170,795	2.2
Greece	3,702	2.3	316,331	1.2
Afghanistan	3,498	2.2	66,974	5.2
Marocco	3,102	1.9	65,440	4.7
Iraq	3,100	1.9	85,469	3.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,993	1.9	157,455	1.9
Iran	2,604	1.6	60,699	4.3
Croatia	2,523	1.6	240,543	1.0
Syria	2,101	1.3	56,901	3.7
Lebanon	1,912	1.2	77,764	2.5
Portugal	1,862	1.2	34,840	5.3
Macedonia	1,851	1.2	127,368	1.5
Ukraine	1,812	1.1	122,355	1.5
Tunisia	1,731	1.1	26,030	6.7
Austria	1,497	0.9	178,768	0.8
Pakistan	1,468	0.9	40,911	3.6
The Netherlands	1,423	0.9	142,417	1.0
Spain	1,421	0.9	135,539	1.0
*) other	50,959	31.8		

*) Including unclarified nationalities and stateless victims.

Victims from EU-Member-States by nationalities

6.2 – T02

victims	2014		2013	
	number	in %	number	in %
EU-member states without Germany	50,340	100.0	49.886	100,0
Austria	1,400	2.8	1.580	3,2
Belgium	333	0.7	354	0,7
Bulgaria	4,441	8.8	4.054	8,1
Cyprus	14	0.0	6	0,0
Croatia	2,334	4.6	2.350	4,7
Czech Republic	848	1.7	922	1,8
Denmark	172	0.3	188	0,4
Estonia	95	0.2	109	0,2
Finland	105	0.2	84	0,2
France	1,221	2.4	1.263	2,5
Greece	3,427	6.8	3.696	7,4
Hungary	1,245	2.5	1.061	2,1
Ireland	136	0.3	128	0,3
Italy	7,348	14.6	7.570	15,2
Latvia	652	1.3	664	1,3
Lithuania	955	1.9	934	1,9
Luxembourg	221	0.4	199	0,4
Malta	5	0.0	7	0,0
The Netherlands	1,342	2.7	1.418	2,8
Poland	13,044	25.9	12.947	26,0
Portugal	1,755	3.5	1.715	3,4
Romania	5,787	11.5	5.089	10,2
Slovakia	665	1.3	593	1,2
Slovenia	241	0.5	271	0,5
Spain	1,329	2.6	1.344	2,7
Sweden	181	0.4	199	0,4
United Kingdom	1,044	2.1	1.141	2,3

6.3 Endangerment of victims – overview (victims per 100,000 inhabitants in each age group)

victim rates by age group

6.3 – T01 – part 1

key	selected offences or offence categories		victims total	endangerment of victims			
				child- ren	juve- niles	young adults	adults
				< 14	14<18	18<21	21 and older
*)	-----	completed	1,094.5	620.6	2,278.3	3,264.3	542.0
		attempted	78.7	36.8	143.1	183.4	41.2
		total	1,173.2	657.4	2,421.4	3,447.6	583.2
892500	murder and manslaughter	completed	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4
		attempted	2.5	0.8	2.0	4.9	1.4
		total	3.2	1.4	2.4	5.7	1.8
110000	offences against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	13.1	4.1	84.7	64.6	4.8
		attempted	2.6	0.6	13.5	11.7	1.1
		total	15.8	4.7	98.3	76.3	5.9
210000	robbery offences	completed	51.2	13.6	142.8	195.1	24.8
		attempted	12.0	6.4	33.5	36.9	5.7
		total	63.1	20.0	176.3	232.1	30.5
220000	bodily injury	completed	679.5	376.2	1,544.1	2,354.8	327.4
		attempted	51.9	16.0	66.2	109.3	28.8
		total	731.4	392.2	1,610.3	2,464.1	356.2
230000	offences against personal freedom	completed	263.5	87.6	412.1	578.9	143.0
		attempted	8.3	4.8	19.6	19.8	4.2
		total	271.8	92.4	431.7	598.7	147.2

6.3 – T01 – part 2

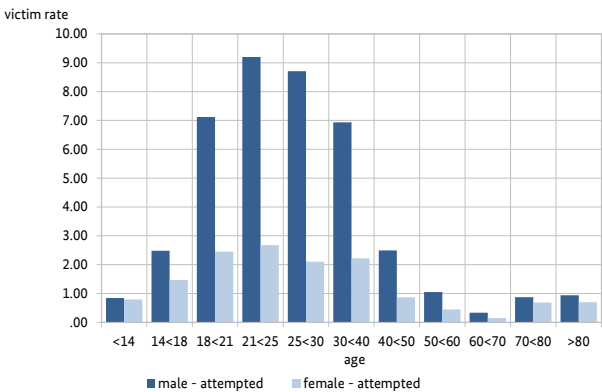
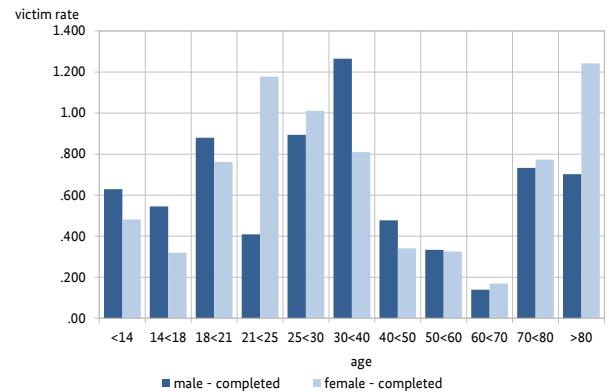
key	selected offences or offence categories		victims total	endangerment of victims							
				age							
				21 <25	25 <30	30 <40	40 <50	50 <60	60 <70	70 <80	80 and older
*)	-----	completed	1,094.5	2,809.2	2,304.6	1,759.1	654.5	269.0	79.7	197.2	257.4
		attempted	78.7	181.6	167.9	136.8	49.9	22.7	6.8	16.8	21.6
		total	1,173.2	2,990.8	2,472.5	1,895.8	704.4	291.7	86.4	214.0	279.0
892500	murder and manslaughter	completed	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.8
		attempted	2.5	6.0	5.5	4.6	1.7	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.9
		total	3.2	6.8	6.4	5.6	2.1	1.1	0.4	1.5	1.7
110000	offences against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	13.1	37.7	24.7	15.8	4.9	1.4	0.3	0.8	1.0
		attempted	2.6	8.5	5.6	3.4	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
		total	15.8	46.2	30.3	19.2	6.0	1.8	0.4	1.0	1.2
210000	robbery offences	completed	51.2	139.8	102.7	67.7	26.0	12.5	4.4	16.9	18.5
		attempted	12.0	27.2	18.8	14.8	6.4	3.6	1.4	4.5	4.9
		total	63.1	167.0	121.4	82.4	32.5	16.2	5.7	21.4	23.4
220000	bodily injury	completed	679.5	1,936.8	1,471.8	1,054.5	372.9	147.4	43.8	109.1	141.2
		attempted	51.9	124.1	124.1	101.2	34.9	15.2	4.1	9.2	12.8
		total	731.4	2,060.9	1,595.9	1,155.7	407.8	162.6	47.9	118.4	154.0
230000	offences against personal freedom	completed	263.5	534.7	493.4	449.2	199.6	88.4	29.2	64.2	89.1
		attempted	8.3	15.5	13.8	12.7	5.8	2.7	0.9	2.1	2.7
		total	271.8	550.2	507.2	461.9	205.3	91.1	30.1	66.3	91.8

*) Offences permitting the registration of victims are marked accordingly in catalogue of crimes (see catalogue of offences).

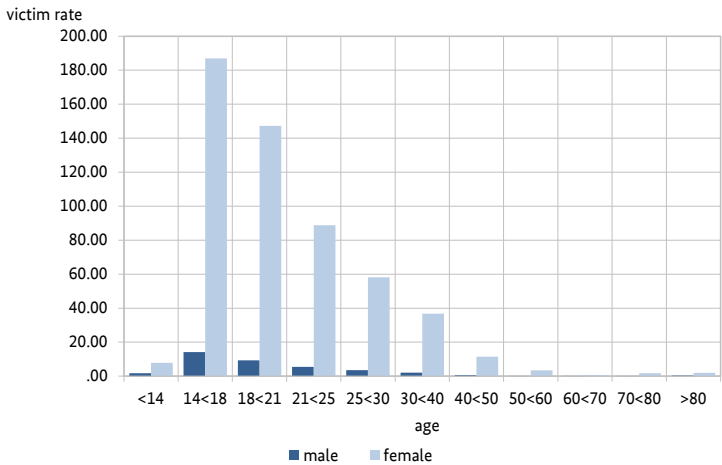
Victim rates by age group and sex

6.3 – G01

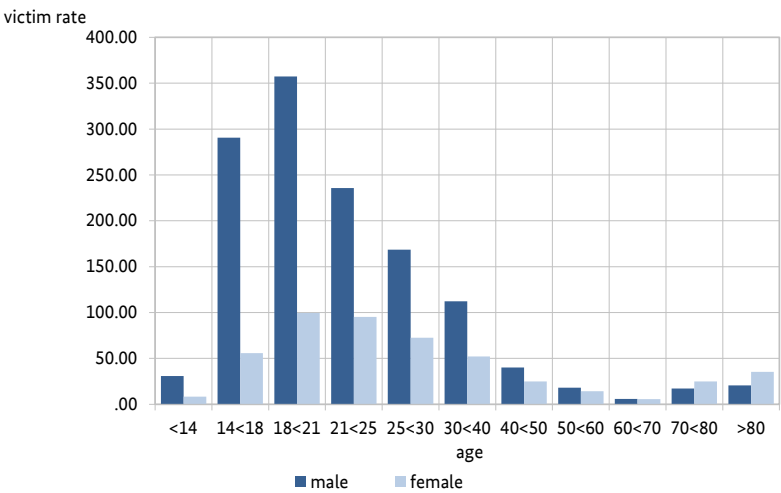
murder and non-negligent manslaughter



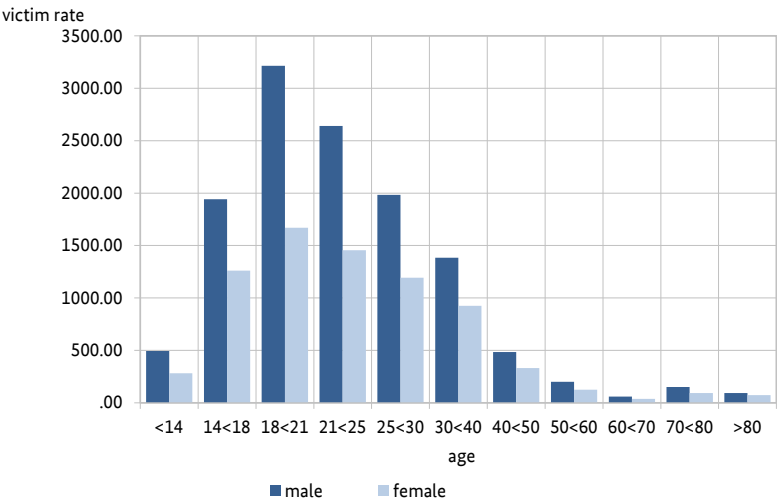
sex offences with violence



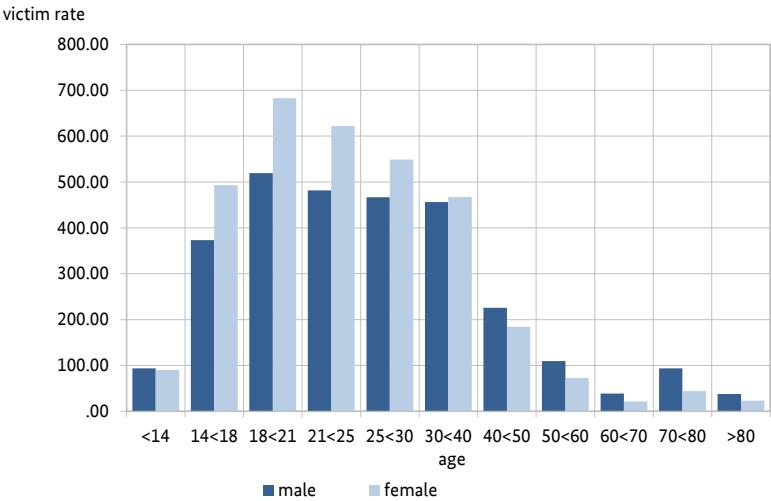
robbery offences



bodily injury



offences against personal freedom



6.4 Victim-suspect-relationship (totals)⁴

6.4 – T01

6.4 - 101

key	selected offences or offence categories	victims total	victim-suspect relationship (total)					
			marriage/ partner- ship/ family)	informal social relationship)	formal social relationship)	no	unclear	
		(100 %)	in %					
****) -----	completed	883,973	22.0	22.5	2.6	41.1	11.8	
	attempted	63,595	13.6	19.8	2.7	51.1	12.8	
	total	947,568	21.4	22.3	2.6	41.8	11.9	
892500	murder and manslaughter	completed	624	50.3	25.5	2.2	10.1	11.9
	attempted	1,997	24.0	26.8	4.4	29.2	15.5	
	total	2,621	30.3	26.5	3.9	24.7	14.7	
110000	offences against sexual self- determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	10,604	25.9	40.2	4.0	19.9	10.0
	attempted	2,138	15.4	29.7	1.9	41.9	11.1	
	total	12,742	24.1	38.4	3.6	23.6	10.2	
210000	robbery offences	completed	41,322	2.8	11.9	0.6	63.8	20.9
	attempted	9,662	3.8	13.9	1.2	62.6	18.5	
	total	50,984	3.0	12.3	0.7	63.6	20.4	
220000	bodily injury	completed	548,848	24.8	23.5	2.7	37.7	11.4
	attempted	41,918	15.0	18.6	2.8	52.2	11.4	
	total	590,766	24.1	23.1	2.7	38.7	11.4	
230000	offences against personal freedom	completed	212,806	23.6	25.6	2.9	35.3	12.5
	attempted	6,739	16.5	28.5	3.9	38.2	12.9	
	total	219,545	23.4	25.7	3.0	35.4	12.5	

The closest relationship always has priority.

*) All relatives in accordance with section 11 subsection 1 number 1 of the German Penal Code (i.e. life companions, in-laws, fiancés, divorcees, foster parents and foster children, including uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, cousin).

***) The victim is befriended or acquainted with the suspect (private level relationship).

****) The individual (victim or perpetrator) as part of an institution, for example (such as teacher-student, patient-physician).

*****) Information about victims is only recorded for certain offences or offence categories, see "Catalogue of offences 2014".

In completed murder and manslaughter cases 75.8 % of the offences involved relatives or close acquaintances (2013: 68.2%).

39.4 % (2013: 36.6 %) of the victims of murder or manslaughter had no previous relations with the suspect, or these remained unclear.

More than every second offence against sexual self-determination that included the use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence (62.5 % like the previous year) was committed by relatives or close acquaintances.

33.8 % (2013: 28.4 %) of the victims had no previous relations with the suspect, or these remained unclear.

Overall, robberies accounted for the largest share of offences where no or unclear previous relationship was involved (84.0 %, 2013: 82.3 %).

In the case of crimes against personal freedom, acquaintances or relatives were established as suspects for 49.1 % victims (2013: 43.9 %).

⁴ The closest relationship always has priority.

7 Suspects

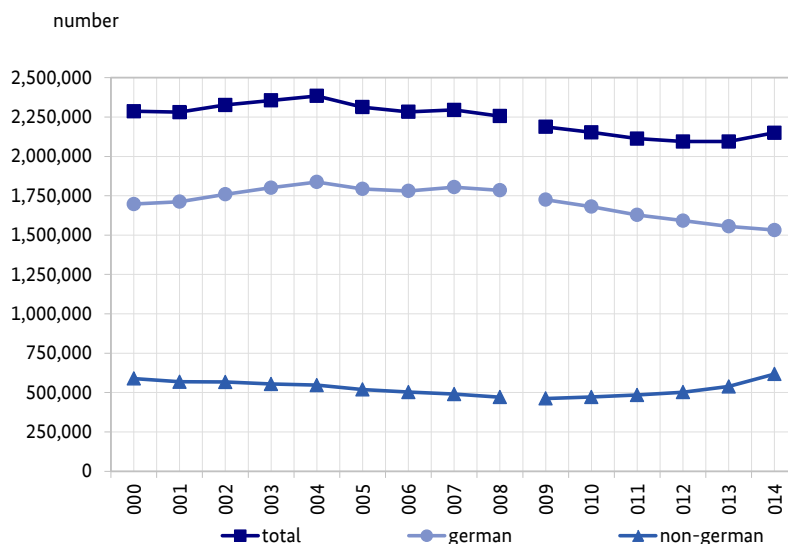
3,336,398 cases were cleared up in 2014, and 2,149,504 suspects were recorded in the Police Crime Statistics (2013: 2,094,160). The number of suspects increased by 2.6 % in 2014.

The sharp increase in the number of suspects among non-German suspects has its origin in the large number of violations of the laws applying to foreigners (such as illegal entry and illegal residence) resulting from migration flows.

The following tables contain only those suspects identified by police. The actual delinquency of resident non-Germans compared with Germans cannot be determined for several reasons. The percentage of unreported crime undetectable to criminological research ("double dark field"), the high percentage of crime that can only be committed by foreigners, plus differences in the age, gender and social structure present obstacles to drawing a judgmental comparison. Furthermore, it needs to be borne in mind that the PCS does not take into account the outcome of criminal proceedings. Generally speaking, only a minority of the resident population, both German and non-German, comes to police notice on suspicions of a criminal offence and if this is the case it is frequently a less serious type of offence.

Development of suspects in total

7 - G01



Note: In 2009 the PCS started to count the "real" number of suspects at federal level. The number of suspects is therefore not comparable with those in earlier years.

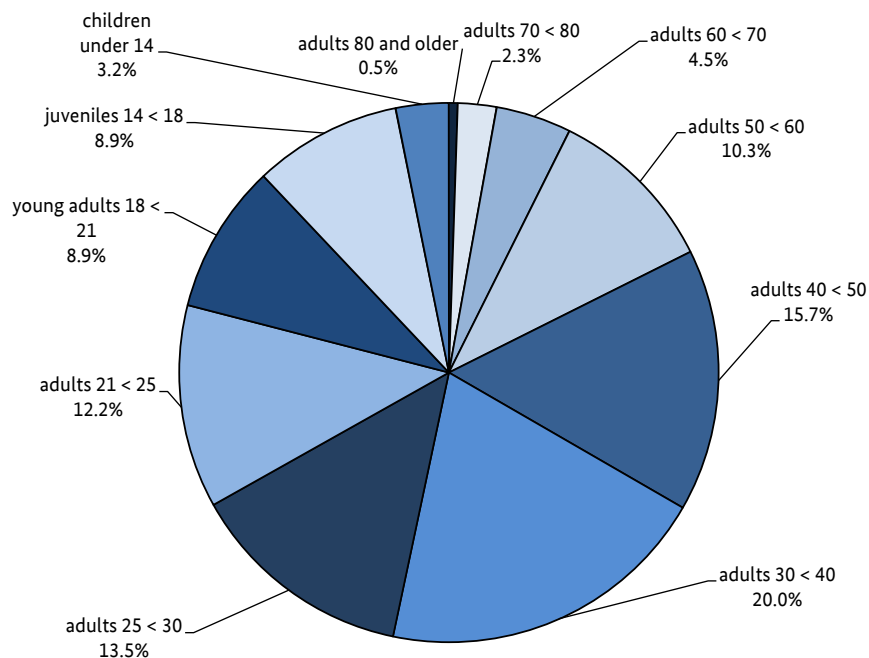
7.1 Age and sex of suspects

7.1 – T01

age group	suspects						
	total	change compared with prev. year in %	distribution in %	male		female	
				number	in %	number	in %
suspects total	2,149,504	2.6	100.0	1,597,241	74.3	552,263	25.7
suspects, excluding children, who cannot be held responsible under criminal law	2,081,209	2.8	96.8	1,549,539	74.5	531,670	25.5
children	68,295	-1.4	3.2	47,702	69.8	20,593	30.2
up to the age of 6	3,275	36.3	0.2	1,876	57.3	1,399	42.7
6 < 8	3,346	10.6	0.2	2,432	72.7	914	27.3
8 < 10	7,640	3.3	0.4	5,968	78.1	1,672	21.9
10 < 12	15,683	-3.7	0.7	11,883	75.8	3,800	24.2
12 < 14	38,351	-4.5	1.8	25,543	66.6	12,808	33.4
juveniles	190,352	0.1	8.9	133,526	70.1	56,826	29.9
14 < 16	80,863	-2.9	3.8	52,860	65.4	28,003	34.6
16 < 18	109,489	2.4	5.1	80,666	73.7	28,823	26.3
young adults (18 < 21)	192,289	1.9	8.9	148,049	77.0	44,240	23.0
adults	1,698,568	3.2	79.0	1,267,964	74.6	430,604	25.4
21 < 25	261,580	0.8	12.2	200,909	76.8	60,671	23.2
25 < 30	290,919	6.5	13.5	222,689	76.5	68,230	23.5
30 < 40	429,651	5.8	20.0	324,423	75.5	105,228	24.5
40 < 50	337,437	-0.5	15.7	250,027	74.1	87,410	25.9
50 < 60	220,604	3.3	10.3	159,903	72.5	60,701	27.5
60 < 70	97,248	1.3	4.5	69,253	71.2	27,995	28.8
70 < 80	49,853	4.1	2.3	33,890	68.0	15,963	32.0
80 and older	11,276	3.9	0.5	6,870	60.9	4,406	39.1

Suspects by age group in relation of total offences

7.1 – G01



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 offences committed by this group of persons from the case statistics.

Developments regarding juvenile suspects in individual fields of crime

7.1 – T02

key	selected offences or offence categories	German juveniles				non-German juveniles			
		2014	2013	change		2014	2013	change	
				number	in %			number	in %
-----	total offences	146,777	152,054	-5,277	-3.5	43,575	38,151	5,424	14.2
220000	bodily injury	31,199	33,649	-2,450	-7.3	7,896	8,171	-275	-3.4
232300	threats (sec. 241 PC)	5,569	5,461	108	2.0	1,010	1,050	-40	-3.8
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	10,796	11,757	-961	-8.2	3,561	3,352	209	6.2
*26*00	shoplifting - total	28,716	32,105	-3,389	-10.6	8,663	8,197	466	5.7
673000	insult	12,616	12,347	269	2.2	1,938	1,913	25	1.3
674000	damage to property	19,729	21,940	-2,211	-10.1	2,260	2,450	-190	-7.8
730000	drug offences	26,080	22,445	3,635	16.2	3,502	3,001	501	16.7
	<i>including:</i>								
731800	cannabis and preparations thereof	23,451	20,235	3,216	15.9	3,367	2,798	569	20.3
+732800									
+733800									

Compared to 2013, the number of German suspects in the "juveniles" category decreased and the number of non-German suspects increased. Despite a decrease, shoplifting and bodily injury account for the largest share of offences recorded here, followed by drug offences.

In connection with these statistics, it should be kept in mind that the offences 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 offences 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 (21-25)" 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.

7.2 Suspects by nationality

In 2014, the overall number of suspects increased by 2.6 % to 2,149,504 (2013: 2,094,160). With German suspects, a drop to 1,532,112 by -1.5 % was registered (2013: 1,555,711).

Compared with the previous year, the number of suspects without German citizenship increased by +14.7% to 617,392.

Excluding violations of legislation on foreigners, the percentage of non-German suspects is 24.3 % (2013: 22.6 %).

Development regarding non-German suspects

7.2 – T01

year	recorded cases			total offences, excluding offences against the Residence Act, the Asylum Procedures Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/EU (since 2005 key 890000)		
	suspects total	non German suspects		suspects total	non German suspects	
		number	in %		number	in %
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
2010	2,152,803	471,812	21.9	2,098,601	419,232	20.0
2011	2,112,843	484,529	22.9	2,054,232	427,259	20.8
2012	2,094,118	502,390	24.0	2,025,952	435,559	21.5
2013	2,094,160	538,449	25.7	2,007,328	453,015	22.6
2014	2,149,504	617,392	28.7	2,023,623	492,610	24.3

- *) until 2004: Calculated manually. For technical reasons (counting of "real" number of suspects, see page **Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.**) the list "excluding offences against the Residence Act, the Asylum Procedures Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/EU" also did not contain the suspects who - besides offences against the Aliens Act and the Asylum Procedures Act - were at the same time charged with other offences, such as theft. For this reason, the figures are/were too low.
- from 2005: Key 890000 "total offences, excluding offences against the Residence Act, the Asylum Procedures Act and the Freedom of Movement Act/EU (key 725000)". The counting of the "real" number of suspects is considered here.
- **) In 2009 the PCS started to count the "real" number of suspects at federal level. The number of suspects is therefore not comparable with those in earlier years.

Non-German suspects by nationalities

7.2 – T02

nationality	total	% share in relation to non German suspects							
	2014	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
non-German suspects		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
total number	617,392		538,449	502,390	484,529	471,812	462,378	471,067	490,278
Turkey	83,472	13.5	16.3	18.4	20.0	21.1	22.2	22.6	22.0
Poland	47,435	7.7	7.3	6.5	5.5	4.6	3.7	3.4	3.1
Romania	43,898	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.2	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.8
*) Serbia	29,799	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	5.0	4.1
Italy	29,501	4.8	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
Russian Federation	23,740	3.8	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0
Bulgaria	17,608	2.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
*) Kosovo	16,869	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.8
Syria	14,650	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.3	0.0	0.0
Afghanistan	14,454	2.3	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8
Iraq	13,385	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.9
Greece	11,001	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10,367	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
Morocco	10,218	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Iran	9,895	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.6
France	8,941	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1
Macedonia	7,540	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
The Netherlands	7,480	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Croatia	7,465	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
Ukraine	7,201	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Lebanon	7,123	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2
Pakistan	6,858	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7
Austria	6,604	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Hungary	6,501	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Nigeria	6,396	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
**) other	168,991	27.4	28.8	29.5	30.2	31.2	32.2	33.1	34.8

*) 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 unclarified nationalities and stateless suspects.

Note: In 2009 the PCS started to count the "real" number of suspects at federal level. The number of suspects is therefore not comparable with those in earlier years

Suspects from EU-Member States by nationalities

7.2 – T03

suspects	2014		2013		2012		2011		2010	
	number	in %	number	in %	number	in %	number	in %	number	in %
EU-member States without Germany	209,324	100.0	192,048	100.0	171,530	100.0	158,280	100.0	147,454	100.0
Austria	5,006	2.4	5,215	2.7	5,283	3.1	5,460	3.4	5,748	3.9
Belgium	1,750	0.8	1,817	0.9	1,853	1.1	1,908	1.2	1,757	1.2
Bulgaria	16,869	8.1	14,465	7.5	13,347	7.8	10,960	6.9	8,300	5.6
Cyprus	46	0.0	34	0.0	34	0.0	30	0.0	24	0.0
Croatia	7,201	3.4	6,830	3.6	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Czech Republic	4,688	2.2	4,734	2.5	4,550	2.7	4,262	2.7	4,608	3.1
Denmark	936	0.4	892	0.5	867	0.5	960	0.6	983	0.7
Estonia	511	0.2	496	0.3	526	0.3	528	0.3	498	0.3
Finland	212	0.1	300	0.2	261	0.2	243	0.2	247	0.2
France	7,480	3.6	7,711	4.0	7,566	4.4	7,638	4.8	7,398	5.0
Greece	10,218	4.9	9,628	5.0	9,547	5.6	8,890	5.6	9,169	6.2
Hungary	5,888	2.8	5,104	2.7	4,226	2.5	3,427	2.2	3,009	2.0
Ireland	524	0.3	413	0.2	438	0.3	486	0.3	458	0.3
Italy	23,740	11.3	22,889	11.9	22,618	13.2	22,722	14.4	23,657	16.0
Latvia	2,849	1.4	2,646	1.4	2,550	1.5	2,410	1.5	2,054	1.4
Lithuania	4,742	2.3	4,813	2.5	4,451	2.6	3,969	2.5	3,381	2.3
Luxembourg	581	0.3	558	0.3	554	0.3	638	0.4	525	0.4
Malta	18	0.0	19	0.0	16	0.0	18	0.0	28	0.0
Netherlands	7,123	3.4	6,884	3.6	6,940	4.0	6,948	4.4	6,894	4.7
Poland	43,898	21.0	40,538	21.1	37,497	21.9	34,966	22.1	31,771	21.5
Portugal	4,707	2.2	4,423	2.3	4,587	2.7	4,491	2.8	4,347	2.9
Romania	47,435	22.7	39,410	20.5	32,414	18.9	26,438	16.7	21,863	14.8
Slovakia	3,046	1.5	2,745	1.4	2,450	1.4	2,176	1.4	2,062	1.4
Slovenia	1,206	0.6	1,071	0.6	932	0.5	944	0.6	877	0.6
Spain	4,443	2.1	4,167	2.2	3,870	2.3	3,580	2.3	3,467	2.4
Sweden	786	0.4	812	0.4	748	0.4	730	0.5	758	0.5
United Kingdom	3,421	1.6	3,434	1.8	3,405	2.0	3,458	2.2	3,571	2.4

(x) Croatia joined the EU-Community in 2013, no information about the years before.

German suspects – number of suspects per 100,000 inhabitants (corresponding age)

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 travellers, 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.

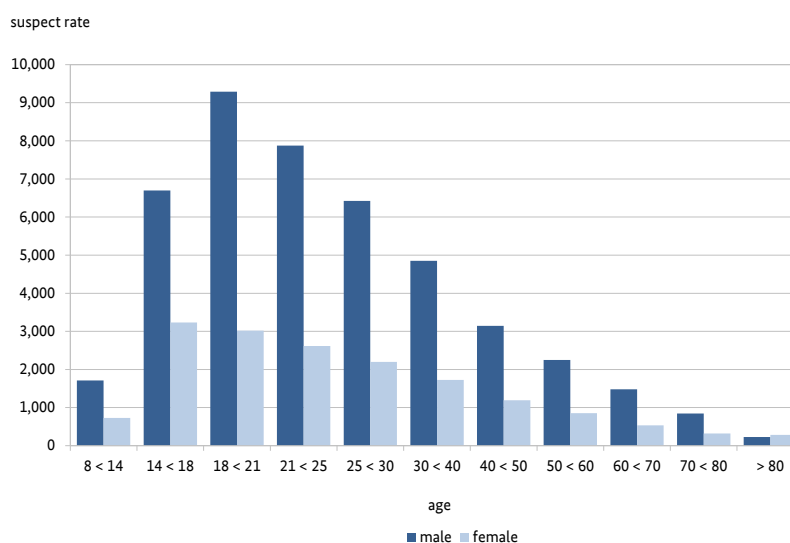
7.2 – T04

age group	number of German inhabitants 01.01.2014 *)			number of German suspects			number of suspects per 100,000 inhabitants		
	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female
suspects 8 years and older	68,600,113	33,337,580	35,262,533	1,529,566	1,120,875	408,691	2,230	3,362	1,159
suspects excluding children	64,451,049	31,208,272	33,242,777	1,478,465	1,084,472	393,993	2,294	3,475	1,185
children 8 years and older	4,149,064	2,129,308	2,019,756	51,101	36,403	14,698	1,232	1,710	728
8 < 10	1,335,037	684,907	650,130	5,805	4,756	1,049	435	694	161
10 < 12	1,369,422	702,852	666,570	12,783	9,922	2,861	933	1,412	429
12 < 14	1,444,605	741,549	703,056	32,513	21,725	10,788	2,251	2,930	1,534
juveniles	2,929,652	1,503,581	1,426,071	146,777	100,707	46,070	5,010	6,698	3,231
14 < 16	1,441,321	740,009	701,312	65,042	41,725	23,317	4,513	5,638	3,325
16 < 18	1,488,331	763,572	724,759	81,735	58,982	22,753	5,492	7,724	3,139
young adults (18 < 21)	2,172,889	1,115,458	1,057,431	135,565	103,617	31,948	6,239	9,289	3,021
adults	59,348,508	28,589,233	30,759,275	1,196,123	880,148	315,975	2,015	3,079	1,027
21 < 25	3,352,065	1,711,017	1,641,048	177,719	134,766	42,953	5,302	7,876	2,617
25 < 30	4,356,298	2,218,398	2,137,900	189,407	142,452	46,955	4,348	6,421	2,196
30 < 40	8,178,902	4,136,620	4,042,282	270,558	200,752	69,806	3,308	4,853	1,727
40 < 50	11,040,582	5,568,753	5,471,829	240,178	175,084	65,094	2,175	3,144	1,190
50 < 60	11,554,426	5,766,229	5,788,197	179,262	129,737	49,525	1,551	2,250	856
60 < 70	8,356,038	4,041,819	4,314,219	82,832	59,744	23,088	991	1,478	535
70 < 80	8,234,699	3,696,341	4,538,358	45,649	31,215	14,434	554	844	318
80 and older	4,275,498	2,825,442	1,450,056	10,518	6,398	4,120	246	226	284

*) Source: German Federal Statistical Office

Suspect rate*) of German citizens

7.2 – G01



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

7.3 Further information on suspects⁵

The comments are based on table 22 "Other information on suspects". It contains information on the number of suspects that were identified to fulfil the following criteria:

- Suspects who work on their own
- Persons who have previously come to notice as suspects
- Hard drug users
- Suspects under the influence of alcohol
- carrying of firearms

and is allocated to the suspects.

The corresponding table 12 "information on cleared-up cases" contains the same features but is allocated to the cases. Information in this respect is provided in chapter 4.1 "suspect-related criteria in cleared-up cases.

The tables 12 and 22 can be called up at the BKA homepage on the Internet.

The feature "having previously come to notice as a suspect" is to be seen independently of the reporting year and is not to be regarded as synonymous with "previously convicted". It is not required either that the same type of offences had been established before.

Within the scope of the further development of the PCS, it has meanwhile become possible to distinguish suspects by establishing how often they have come to notice within a reporting year to answer the question as to the portion of "multiple suspects" out of all suspects, which is an important one in criminological terms. To this end, the data basis is generated by a dedicated analysis as it is not contained in a standard table.

The term "multiple suspect" for the purpose of this document only means that a suspect was recorded by police at least twice in the year under review. This term is not to be equated with the term prolific offender that is sometimes used at the level of the Länder.

Suspects who work on their own / suspects who act jointly

In 2014, 82.2 % of all suspects were found to have committed their offences on their own, 383,410 suspects acted jointly.

Persons having previously come to notice as suspects⁶.

In 2014, 959,061 suspects that had previously come to police notice were identified. Of all those who had previously come to notice as suspects 48.6 % were male, whereas only 33.2 % were female.

Suspects under the influence of alcohol⁷

In 2014, 250,813 suspects (11.7 % of all suspects) were registered as having committed a crime under the influence of alcohol based on the information obtained by police. 89.0 % out of these were male and 11.0 % female.

Suspects carrying a firearm⁸

In the 2014 reporting year 14,001 suspects (0.7 % of all suspects) were carrying a firearm when they committed a crime.

⁵ This information is also taken into account in conjunction with the suspect-related criteria in cleared-up cases.(see pages 48 f.).

⁶ Having come to notice as a suspect must **not** be equated with "convicted". Neither is it required that similar crime had been committed before (as regards the problem of registration see page 68).

⁷ See page 71.

⁸ See page 73.

Hard drug users⁹

In 2014, 119,092 suspects (5.5 % of all suspects) that had been known to police as hard drug users were identified. 102,560 or 86.1 % out of these were male and 16,532 or 13.9 % were female. However, the records of hard drug users are substantially incomplete.

7.3 – T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	suspects		
		total	hard drug users	
			number	in %
-----	total offences	2,149,504	119,092	5.5
891000	drug-related crime	228,768	65,284	28.5
	<i>including:</i>			
891100	offences directly aimed in procuring drugs	1,030	446	43.3
731000	general violations under sect. 29 NCA	176,775	51,998	29.4
	<i>of which: involving</i>			
731100	heroin	7,140	6,035	84.5
731200	cocaine	9,131	6,547	71.7
731300	LSD	375	261	69.6
731600	amphetamine and its derivatives in powder or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	29,131	21,564	74.0
731700	methamphetamine in powder, crystalline or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form	9,364	6,142	65.6
732000	trafficking in and smuggling of drugs under sect. 29 NCA	43,719	11,053	25.3
	<i>of which:</i>			
732100	in/of heroin	2,005	1,300	64.8
732200	in/of cocaine	2,578	1,035	40.1
732300	in/of LSD	85	54	63.5
732600	in/of amphetamine and its derivatives in powder or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	6,356	3,823	60.1
732700	in/of methamphetamine in powder, crystalline or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form	2,648	1,556	58.8
733000	illegal importation under sect. 30 (1) no. 4 NCA (<i>significant amounts</i>)	2,486	769	30.9
734000	other violations of the NCA	19,100	5,239	27.4
716200	offences under the Pharmaceutical Preparations Act	4,042	643	15.9
210000	robbery offences	29,435	3,324	11.3
	<i>including:</i>			
212000	robberies of other cash points and businesses	1,890	268	14.2
216000	handbag robbery	901	109	12.1
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling (sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC)	17,051	1,991	11.7
*50*00	theft total from the exterior/interior of motor vehicles	18,496	2,351	12.7
516000	fraud using unlawfully obtained non-cash means of payment	13,421	1,186	8.8

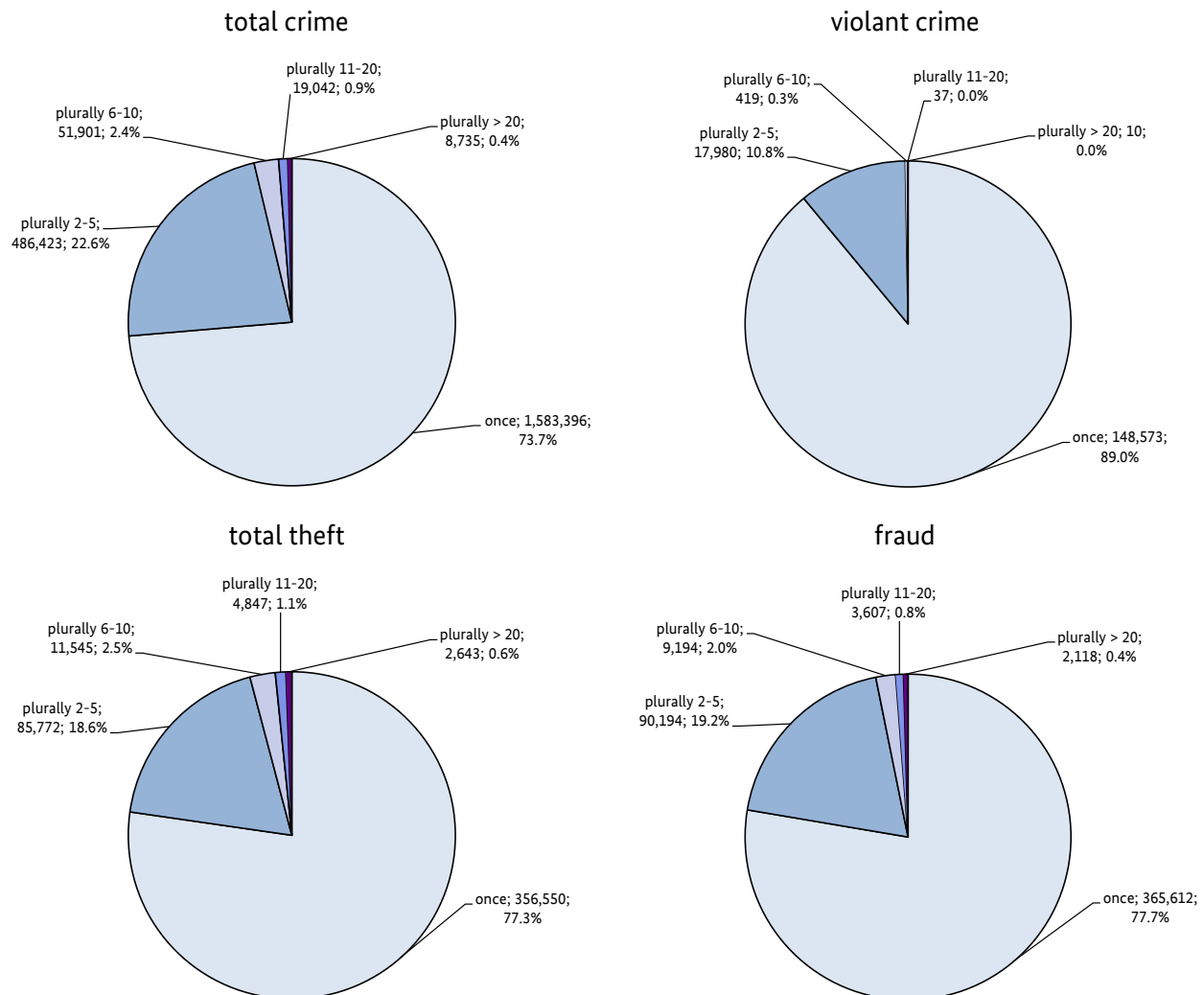
⁹ See page 74.

Suspects broken down by how often they came to police notice in the reporting year - (multiple suspects)

More than one fourth (26.3 %, 2013: 26.7 %) of all suspects are multiple suspects. As regards "violent crime" 89.0 (2013: 88.7 %) of the suspects came to notice only once, with "theft" 77.3 % (2013: 77.7 %) and with "fraud" 77.7 % (2013: 78.1 %).

Suspects broken down by how often they came to police notice

7.3 – G01



8 Definitions

Aggregate key numbers

890000:	-----; minus 725000
891000	730000, 218000, *71000, *72000, *73000, *74000, *75000 and 542000
891100	218000, *71000, *72000, *73000, *74000, *75000 und 542000
892000:	010000, 020000, 111000, 210000, 221000, 222000, 233000, 234000 and 235000
892500	010000 and 020000
893000	Is recorded with the special designation econcr
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 and 522000 (only for cases with the special designation econcr=yes)
893600	513100, 513200, 513300, 513400 und 521100 (only for cases with the special designation econcr=yes)
895000:	236000, 237000 und 238000
896000:	143100, 626100, 721000 und 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 und 679000
898300:	716000 und 740000
899000*):	111100, 111200, 132000, 213000, 214000, 215000, 216000, 217000, 222100, 233300, 234300, *20*00, *30*00, *50*00, *90*00, 300100, 300200, 300300, 400100, 400200, 400300, 623000, 674100 and 674300
899500:	674011, 674021, 674111, 674311 and 674321
900200	010000, 020010, 020030, 221000
972500**)	725100 and 725700)
980100**)	517500, 517900, 543000, 674200 and 678000
**) BKA-internal summary key number	

Alcohol as an influence during commission of an offence

Alcohol is considered to be an influence if it impaired the suspect's judgment during commission of the offence. 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 offences 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 offence 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.

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

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 offences are generally recorded under key no. 517900 (fraud by means of access authorization for communication services). See also page **Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.**, "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 offence 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 offences / type of drug

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

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

Economic crime (key no. 893000)

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

1. All the criminal offences (except for computer fraud¹⁰) listed in Section 74c (1) Nos. 1-6 of the Judicature Act (GVG):
 - a) criminal offences 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 offences involving the banking industry and deposits, the stock exchange and credit system, the Insurance Industry Supervision Act and the Securities Trading Act
 - c) criminal offences according to the Economic Offences Act of 1954, the Foreign Trade and Payments Act, the Foreign Exchange Control Act as well as offences 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 offence under the Narcotics Act and also does not apply to fiscal offences involving the motor vehicle tax
 - d) criminal offences according to the Wine Act and food products legislation
 - e) subsidy fraud, investment fraud, credit fraud, bankruptcy offences, 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. Offences 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 offences are recorded under the special designation "economic crime=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 offence 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, 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.

¹⁰ Computer fraud is included in the offences listed under the Judicature Act, but it often does not constitute economic crime (because the manipulation of machines is dominant).

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.

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 offences, loss should be understood as the decrease in the value of the property. The respective loss must be recorded for all completed offence categories marked in the catalogue of offences (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 offence, 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 offences (since 1 January 1994), while a loss of 1 € is recorded for the related fraud offence. 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 offence 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.

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

Offence rate (OR)

The offence rate is the total number of cases that come to police notice - or the number of cases for a specific type of offence - per 100,000 inhabitants (The key date is generally the 1st of January of the year under review; if a different date is given, this is the most recent one available). The informative value of the offence rate is negatively affected by the fact that only part of the criminal offences committed come to police notice, while at the same time offences 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.

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

Place of the offence

The place of offence is the community in the Federal Republic of Germany where the unlawful (criminal) act was committed (place of occurrence). Offences 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 offence is recorded as "unknown". In cases where offences are committed on foreign merchant ships or non-military aircraft on German territory, the German port of call, or airport where the aircraft landed, is considered to be the place of the offence. 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 offence. 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 offence. 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 offence. In cases where maintenance has not been paid, the place of the offence 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 offence rates for overall crime, or for individual offences 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 offence 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 offences 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 offences 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 offence category and/or in the total number of offences. For this reason, adding up the number of suspects listed under the individual offences or offence 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 offence

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

Traffic offences

are:

- all violations of the regulations that have been adopted with a view to maintaining traffic safety in road, shipping and air traffic
- all offences 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 offences (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 offences

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) offences marked with "V" in the catalogue of offences. 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.

9 Rules for recording cases

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 offence, the place of the offence, type of crime scene (e.g. street, building), and the time (or period of time) when the offence was committed. Vague, unverifiable statements by a suspect referring solely to the number of offences committed are not adequate.

Basic case recording principles

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

When a criminal offence coincides with another offence, these must also be recorded as 1 case (Section 52 of the German Penal Code - "natural unity of acts"). The criminal offence recorded as a case is the offence 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 offence).
3. Five persons are intentionally killed by an explosives offence
 = 1 case of murder (key no. 010000) with 5 victims

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.

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

Example:

- One juvenile offender has committed shoplifting offences 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)

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

Examples:

1. An antique dealer has bought stolen art objects over a relatively long period of time
= 1 case
2. A physician has frequently prescribed narcotics in violation of a prohibition, or an individual has repeatedly distributed pornographic publications
= 1 case, respectively
3. 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.

Penal accumulation of offences

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

Handling of special cases

- Fraud and competition-related offences
 - 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 offences 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 offence (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 offence 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 offence 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 offence.
- **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 offences**
Independent of the number of victims and the question of whether specific elements that constitute the offence 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 offences defined in Sections 283b, 283c and 283d of the German Penal Code occur more than once.
- **Breach of the public peace**
Offences 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 offences**
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 offence**
When document forgery is an act preparatory to the commission of another offence, it is recorded separately - independent of the procedures for recording offences that coincide with other offences.
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 offences.

10 Annex: Charts

Information about

- “Case trends and clearing up of offences or offence categories (2014)”
- “Guidelines for recording 2014”
- “Catalogue of offences 2014
- “The developmental history of Germany’s Police Crime Statistics”

you will find in separate documents on the BKA homepage.

Scheme for finding the number of cases

10 – S01

