



Bundeskriminalamt



Police Crime Statistics

Federal Republic of Germany

Report 2015

BKA - Statistics

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Report 2015

Version 1.0



abridged version

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1 Preliminary remarks

General

The Police Crime Statistics (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.

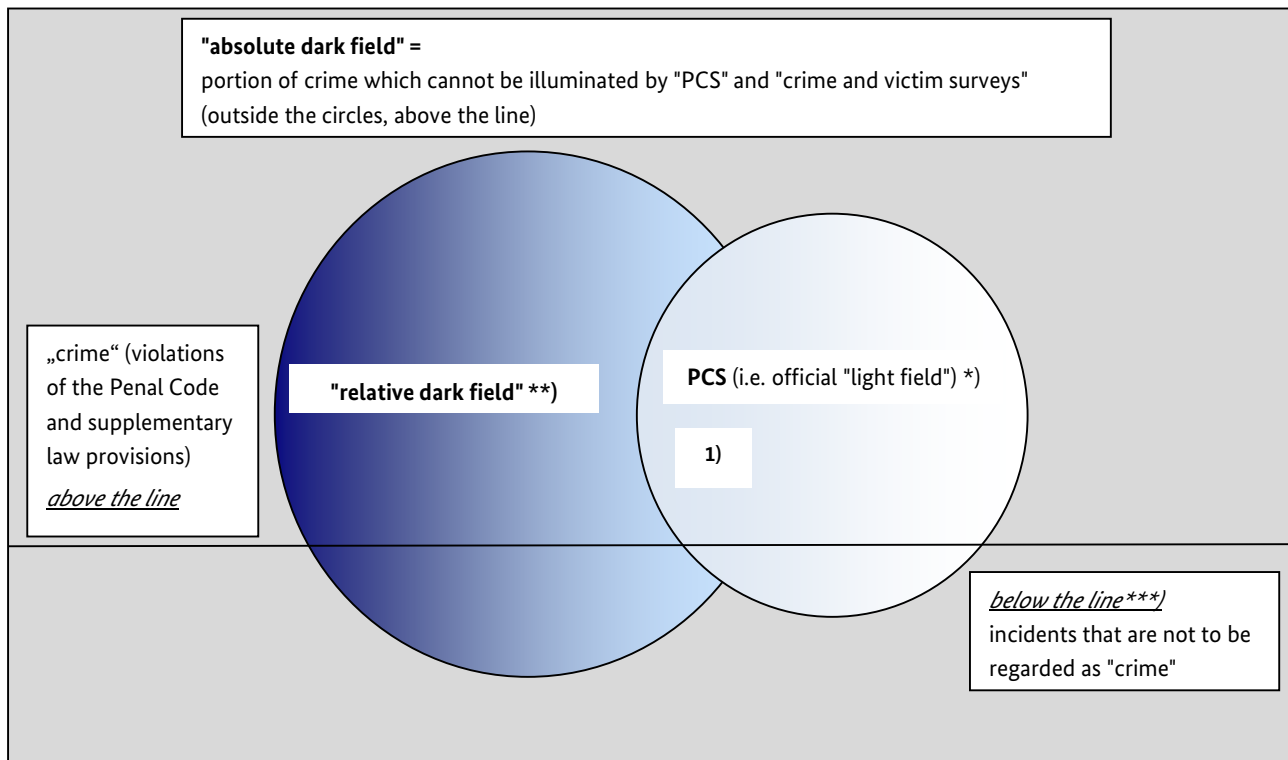
Thus the Police Crime Statistics do not provide an exact reflection of crime, but rather an approximation of reality that is more or less accurate depending on the specific type of offense. Nevertheless, these statistics do help the legislative and executive branches and those who work in the field of 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.

Special feature "total crime excluding offences against foreigners law"

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.

In order to allow differentiated statements, this year's edition of the PCS for the first time makes a distinction between "total offences" and "total offences excluding offences against foreigners law". In the text parts, the data referring to the reference value "total offences excluding offences against foreigners law" are given in italics after the "total offences" data, separated by a slash. The corresponding information is shown separately in the tables, or it is provided in separate tables and charts.

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 2017. 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.

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

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 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.

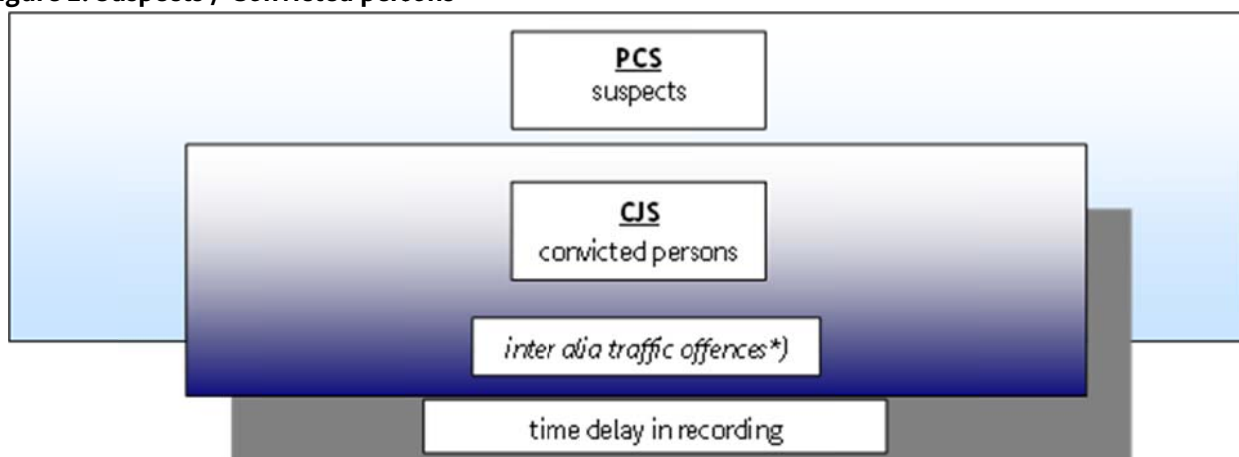
In addition to the police criminal statistics, there are further criminal statistics providing information on the crime situation in Germany: the criminal prosecution statistics and the statistics on the execution of sentences (both published by the Federal Statistical Office).

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 2015 Yearbook of Police Crime Statistics starts with the base year 2001.

2 Brief overview of crime trends

Offences

2 – T01 part 1

selected offences or offence categories	number		change		clearance rate in %	
	2015	2014	in total	in %	2015	2014
total offences	6,330,649	6,082,064	248,585	4.1	56.3	54.9
cases cleared up	3,564,811	3,336,398	228,413	6.8		
total offences, excluding offences against foreigners law	5,927,908	5,925,668	2,240	0.0	53.4	53.7
cases cleared up	3,163,331	3,181,194	-17,863	-0.6		
*) violent crime	181,386	180,955	431	0.2	74.9	74.8
<i>including:</i>						
murder and manslaughter	2,116	2,179	-63	-2.9	94.8	96.5
rape and aggravated sexual coercion (Sects. 177 (2, 3 and 4), 178 PC)	7,022	7,345	-323	-4.4	80.9	81.0
robberies	44,666	45,475	-809	-1.8	51.7	51.6
dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	127,395	125,752	1,643	1.3	82.3	82.4
(intentional simple) bodily injury	375,541	374,576	965	0.3	91.1	91.1
*) street crime	1,329,070	1,342,905	-13,835	-1.0	15.9	16.5
total number of thefts	2,483,694	2,440,060	43,634	1.8	27.0	27.0
<i>including:</i>						
motor vehicle theft	36,507	36,388	119	0.3	27.0	27.5
theft of bicycles	335,174	339,760	-4,586	-1.3	9.1	9.6
theft of non-cash means of payment	153,968	144,358	9,610	6.7	7.4	8.1
theft from the exterior/interior of vehicles	131,636	136,120	-4,484	-3.3	20.0	20.4
in/from office, manufacturing, workshops, storage premises etc.	391,401	365,373	26,028	7.1	91.2	91.8
shoplifting	221,708	207,561	14,147	6.8	23.2	25.0
theft in/from dwellings						
<i>including:</i>						
theft by burglary of a dwelling	167,136	152,123	15,013	9.9	15.2	15.9
pickpocketing	333,248	332,773	475	0.1	9.3	9.8
	168,142	157,069	11,073	7.0	6.4	5.9
fraud	966,326	968,866	-2,540	-0.3	76.4	76.8
<i>including:</i>						
merchandise fraud and merchandise credit fraud	306,246	292,031	14,215	4.9	72.3	72.4
fraudulent obtaining of services	279,144	274,322	4,822	1.8	99.3	99.3
fraud using unlawfully obtained debit cards without PIN	18,487	16,069	2,418	15.0	39.4	46.6
fraud using unlawfully obtained credit cards	8,505	8,840	-335	-3.8	33.8	36.8
fraud using unlawfully obtained payment card data	14,657	17,348	-2,691	-15.5	33.3	30.4
account opening and transfer fraud	24,971	25,400	-429	-1.7	34.7	36.7
*) economic crime	60,977	63,194	-2,217	-3.5	92.9	90.7
competition- and corruption-related offences, offences in public office	4,790	6,571	-1,781	-27.1	81.6	82.3
*) computer crime	70,068	73,907	-3,839	-5.2	33.8	31.9
offences against copyright legislation	7,699	8,762	-1,063	-12.1	79.2	79
damage to property	577,017	601,112	-24,095	-4.0	24.8	24.9
<i>including</i>						
damage to property by graffiti	96,623	95,160	1,463	1.5	17.1	18.8
insult	218,414	225,098	-6,684	-3.0	90.1	90.6

*) Included keys see page 80.

x No data provided due to lack of credible statistics.

2 - T01 - part 2

selected offences or offence categories	number		change		clearance rate in %	
	2015	2014	absolut	in %	2015	2014
*) environmental crime	31,007	33,448	-2,441	-7.3	65.1	67.4
<i>including</i>						
unauthorised dealing with wastes (Sect. 326 except (2) PC)	7,703	8,493	-790	-9.3	59.0	58.9
offences against the Residence Act and the Asylum Procedures Act and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U.	402,741	156,396	246,345	157.5	99.7	99.2
<i>including</i>						
unauthorised entry (border crossing)	154,188	49,714	104,474	210.2	99.9	99.9
unauthorised stay						
offences violating the Weapons Act	30,004	30,785	-781	-2.5	92.9	93.4
drug offences - total	282,604	276,734	5,870	2.1	93.9	94.4
<i>by type of drug:</i>						
heroin	11,302	12,044	-742	-6.2	95.1	95.2
cocaine	14,159	14,978	-819	-5.5	94.3	93.3
LSD	519	479	40	8.4	94.8	96.7
amphetamine and derivates (including ecstasy)	42,295	40,405	1,890	4.7	95.3	95.0
methamphetamine and derivates	14,920	14,792	128	0.9	96.6	96.2
cannabis	168,724	165,904	2,820	1.7	94.5	93.9
offences under the Pharmaceutical Preparations Act	3,431	-	-	-	84.5	-

*) Included keys see page 80.

**) The innovations introduced in 2014 were taken into account for the first time in the 2015 reporting year when comparing the data with those of the previous year. (Cases involving "not insignificant amounts")

- Due to content-related changes, a comparison between the year under review and the previous year is not possible.

Victims

2 - T02

total offences *)	victims total		change		male victims		female victims	
	2015	2014	absolut	in %	2015	2014	2015	2014
completed	880,925	883,973	-3,048	0	521,129	521,188	359,796	362,785
attempted	65,208	63,595	1,613	3	43,112	41,594	22,096	22,001
total	946,133	947,568	-1,435	0	564,241	562,782	381,892	384,786

2 - T03

total offences *)	children <14		juveniles 14 <18		young adults 18<21		adults 21 and older	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
completed	58,898	60,972	70,334	73,341	76,344	79,345	675,349	670,315
attempted	3,444	3,612	4,316	4,607	4,597	4,457	52,851	50,919
total	62,342	64,584	74,650	77,948	80,941	83,802	728,200	721,234

*) Information about victims is only recorded for certain offences or offence categories, see "Catalogue of criminal offences 2015".

Suspects - total offences

2 - T04

suspects	number		change		distribution in %	
	2015	2014	absolut	in %	2015	2014
*) suspects - total	2,369,036	2,149,504	219,532	10.2	100.0	100.0
male	1,781,388	1,597,241	184,147	11.5	75.2	74.3
female	587,648	552,263	35,385	6.4	24.8	25.7
suspects under the influence of alcohol	236,843	250,813	-13,970	-5.6	10.0	11.7
German suspects - total-	1,457,172	1,532,112	-74,940	-4.9	61.5	71.3
non-German suspects - total-	911,864	617,392	294,472	47.7	38.5	28.7
including:						
**) immigrants	463,889	179,563	284,326	158.3	26.0	8.4
total suspects by age						
children (<14)	79,371	68,295	11,076	16.2	3.4	3.2
juveniles (14<18)	218,025	190,352	27,673	14.5	9.2	8.9
young adults (18<21)	231,426	192,289	39,137	20.4	9.8	8.9
adults	1,840,214	1,698,568	141,646	8.3	77.7	79.0
no. of German suspects per 100,000/by age group						
suspects - total (excluding children under 8)	2,125	2,230	-105	-4.7		
children	1,108	1,232	-124	-10.1		
juveniles (14<18)	4,604	5,010	-406	-8.1		
young adults (18<21)	5,797	6,239	-442	-7.1		
adults	1,937	2,015	-79	-3.9		

Suspects - total offences excluding offences against foreigners law

2 - T04

suspects	number		change		distribution in %	
	2015	2014	absolut	in %	2015	2014
*) suspects - total	2,011,898	2,023,623	-11,725	-0.6	100.0	100.0
male	1,504,137	1,505,753	-1,616	-0.1	74.8	74.4
female	507,761	517,870	-10,109	-2.0	25.2	25.6
suspects under the influence of alcohol	236,386	250,434	-14,048	-5.6	11.7	12.4
German suspects - total-	1,456,078	1,531,013	-74,935	-4.9	72.4	75.7
non-German suspects - total-	555,820	492,610	63,210	12.8	27.6	24.3
including:						
**) immigrants	114,238	59,912	54,326	90.7	7.6	3.0
total suspects by age						
children (<14)	57,712	62,772	-5,060	-8.1	2.9	3.1
juveniles (14<18)	171,216	179,440	-8,224	-4.6	8.5	8.9
young adults (18<21)	180,254	178,913	1,341	0.7	9.0	8.8
adults	1,602,716	1,602,498	218	0.0	79.7	79.2
no. of German suspects per 100,000/by age group						
suspects - total (excluding children under 8)	2,124	2,228	-104	-4.7		
children	1,108	1,232	-124	-10.1		
juveniles (14<18)	4,604	5,010	-406	-8.1		
young adults (18<21)	5,796	6,238	-442	-7.1		
adults	1,935	2,014	-79	-3.9		

*) number of suspects that come to police notice

**) Immigrants within the meaning of this brochure are suspects who are asylum applicants, on exceptional leave to stay, quota or civil war refugees or irregulars.

3 Cases that come to police notice

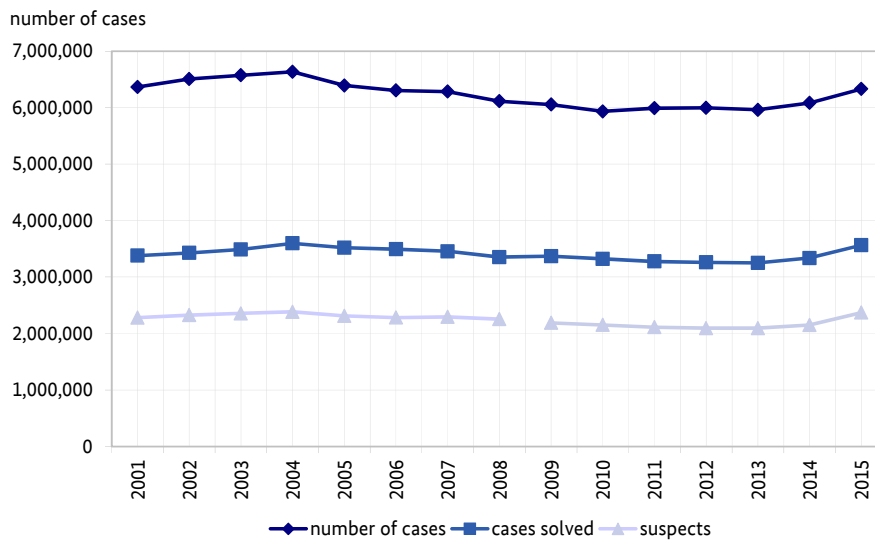
3.1 Total crime

3.1.1 Development of total crime

For the Federal Republic of Germany 6,330,649 violations of Federal criminal laws were registered in 2015, *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 +4.1 % compared to the previous year. The offence rate (number of cases per 100,000 inhabitants) increased from 7,530 to 7,793 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 - 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 2001.

3.1.1 – T01

year	number of inhabitants as of 01.01.15 *)	number of cases	change in % compared to previous year	total offence rate **)	change in % compared to previous year	clearance rate in %
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
2015	81,197,537	6,330,649	4.1	7,797	3.5	56.3

*) 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	2015		2014
		recorded cases	share in %	share in %
-----	total offences	6,330,649	100.0	100.0
890000	total offences, excluding offences against foreigners law	5,927,908	93.6	97.4
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	1,348,955	21.3	21.7
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	1,134,739	17.9	18.4
510000	fraud	966,326	15.3	15.9
674000	damage to property	577,017	9.1	9.9
220000	bodily injury	528,863	8.4	8.7
224000	(intentional simple) bodily injury	375,541	5.9	6.2
730000	drug offences	282,604	4.5	4.6
515000	fraudulent obtaining of services	279,144	4.4	4.5
673000	insult	218,414	3.5	3.7
232000	forced marriage, stalking, deprivation of liberty, coercion, threats	189,422	3.0	3.2
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling	167,136	2.6	2.5
620000	resistance to public authority and offences against public order	135,789	2.1	2.1
222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	127,395	2.0	2.1
530000	misappropriation	110,801	1.8	1.9
540000	document forgery	61,955	1.0	1.0
210000	robberies	44,666	0.7	0.7
630000	accessory after the fact, obstruction of punishment (without obstructing criminal justice as a public official), receiving stolen property and money laundering	29,890	0.5	0.5
130000	sexual abuse	21,860	0.3	0.4
520000	breaches of trust	21,602	0.3	0.4
640000	arson and causing a danger of fire	19,251	0.3	0.3
110000	offences against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	12,405	0.2	0.2
140000	exploiting sexual inclinations	11,816	0.2	0.2
131000	sexual abuse of children	11,808	0.2	0.2
678000	data espionage, interception of data including preparatory acts	9,629	0.2	0.2

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 (2015: 39.2 %, 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

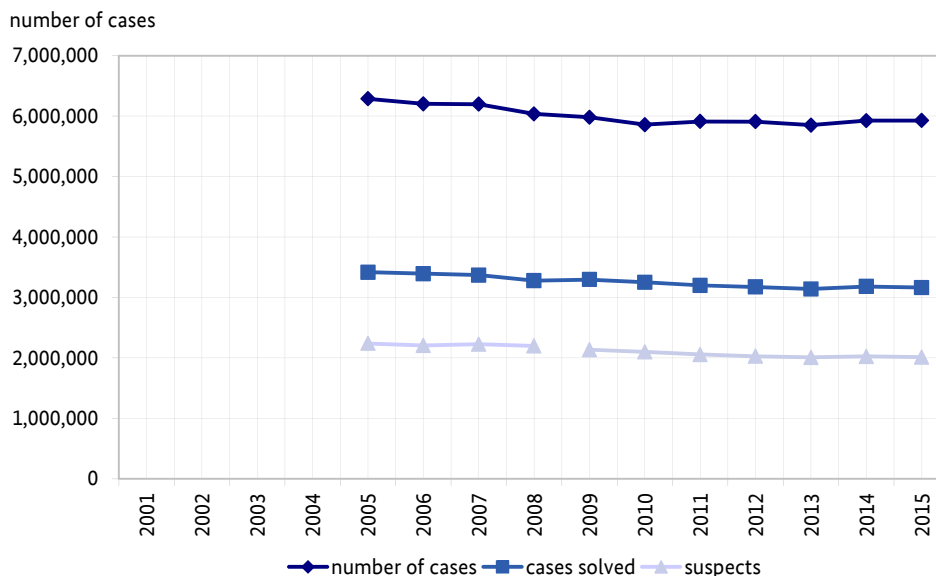
key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases incl. attempts	including attempts		
			number	share in %	
				2015	2014
-----	total offences	6,330,649	481,103	7.6	7.6
890000	total offences, excluding offences against foreigners law	5,927,908	477,320	8.1	7.7
892500	murder and manslaughter	2,116	1,551	73.3	74.5
111000	rape and sexual coercion - Sect. 177 (2, 3 and 4), Sect. 178 PC	7,022	1,088	15.5	15.7
210000	robberies	44,666	8,558	19.2	19.0
222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	127,395	18,079	14.2	13.6
224000	(intentional simple) bodily injury	375,541	18,339	4.9	4.7
230000	offences against personal freedom	191,704	5,722	3.0	3.2
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	1,348,955	34,878	2.6	2.5
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	1,134,739	270,329	23.8	22.8
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling(Sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC)	167,136	71,300	42.7	41.4
510000	fraud	966,326	90,079	9.3	9.1
520000	breaches of trust	21,602	0	0.0	0.0
530000	misappropriation	110,801	746	0.7	0.7
540000	document forgery	61,955	1,291	2.1	2.3
610000	extortion (Sect. 253 PC)	6,980	3,886	55.7	54.4
620000	resistance to public authority and offences against public order	135,789	338	0.2	0.3
630000	accessory after the fact, obstructing of punishment (without obstructing criminal justice as a public official), receiving stolen property, and money laundering	29,890	2,375	7.9	8.4
640000	arson and causing a danger of fire	19,251	2,116	11.0	11.5
650000	competition offences, corruption offences, offences committed in public office	4,790	123	2.6	1.8
674000	damage to property	577,017	7,088	1.2	1.4
676000	offences against the environment (PC)	12,485	269	2.2	2.0
710000	offences against supplementary criminal laws in the economic sector	21,346	206	1.0	1.0
725000	offences against the Residence Act, the Asylum Procedures Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U.	402,741	3,783	0.9	1.6
726000	offences violating the Explosives Act, the Weapons Act and the War Weapons Control Act	35,636	145	0.4	0.4
730000	drug offences	282,604	4,549	1.6	1.7

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 (55.7 %, compared to 54.4 % in 2014) 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 2015: 20.6 %). However, in the case of “theft by burglary in a dwelling”, the percentage of attempts has risen from 28.3 % (1993) to 42,7 % (2015), 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 Development of total crime excluding offences against foreigners law

5,927,908 offences were registered by the police; this roughly corresponds to the level recorded for the previous year (2014: 5,925,668). The **offence rate** decreased from 7,337 cases to 7,301 cases per 100,000 inhabitants (- 0.5 %). With 3,163,331 solved cases in 2015, the **total clear-up rate** amounted to 53.4 % (2014: 53.7 %).

3.1.2 - 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 the earlier years.

The following overview illustrates changes in population and the overall offence rates since 2001.

3.1.2 - T01

year	number of inhabitants as of 01.01.15 *)	number of cases	change in % compared to previous year	total offence rate **)	change in % compared to previous year	clearance rate in %
2005	82,501,000	0.0	6287780		7622	
2006	82,438,000	-0.1	6203074	-1.3	7525	-1.3
2007	82,314,900	-0.1	6195622	-0.1	7527	0.0
***) 2008	82,217,800	-0.1	6036828	-2.6	7343	-2.4
***) 2009	82,002,400	-0.3	5980089	-0.9	7293	-0.7
2010	81,802,300	-0.2	5859125	-2.0	7163	-1.8
2011	81,751,602	-0.1	5912355	0.9	7232	1.0
2012	81,843,743	0.1	5908011	-0.1	7219	-0.2
****) 2013	80,523,746	-1.6	5851107	-1.0	7266	(x)
2014	80,767,463	0.3	5925668	1.3	7337	1.0
2015	81,197,537	0.5	5927908	0.0	7301	-0.5

*) 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.

3.1.3 Geographical distribution of crime

In 2015, the total population and the criminal offences registered can be broken down by the four categories of municipalities as follows:

3.1.3 – T01

municipality size class (inhabitants)	inhabitants as of 01/01/2015		registered cases in 2015		offence rate*)
	number	%	number	%	
total	81,197,537	100.0	6,330,649	100.0	7,797
major cities of 500,000 and more inhabitants	13,455,059	16.6	1,812,853	28.6	13,473
major cities of 100,000 up to 500,000	11,913,258	14.7	1,297,402	20.5	10,890
cities of 20,000 up to 100,000	22,170,244	27.3	1,675,207	26.5	7,556
communes of less than 20,000	33,658,976	41.5	1,463,274	23.1	4,347
unknown			81,913	1.3	

*) offence rate: cases per 100,000 inhabitants.

Based on the data base "total offences excluding offences against foreigners law", the following distribution over the four municipality size classes can be seen for the year 2015:

3.1.3 – T02

municipality size class (inhabitants)	inhabitants as of 01/01/2015		registered cases in 2015		offence rate*)
	number	%	number	%	
total	81,197,537	100.0	5,927,908	100.0	7,301
major cities of 500,000 and more inhabitants	13,455,059	16.6	1,704,695	28.8	12,670
major cities of 100,000 up to 500,000	11,913,258	14.7	1,247,239	21.0	10,469
cities of 20,000 up to 100,000	22,170,244	27.3	1,575,215	26.6	7,105
communes of less than 20,000	33,658,976	41.5	1,320,913	22.3	3,924
unknown			79,846	1.3	

*) offence rate: cases per 100,000 inhabitants.

With regard to both approaches, consideration must be given to the fact that 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

3.1.3 – T03

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 *)	unknown
			41,5	27,3	14,7	16,6	
-----	total offences	6,330,649	23.1	26.5	20.5	28.6	1.3
890000	total offences excluding offences against foreigners law	5,927,908	22.3	26.6	21.0	28.8	1.3
892500	murder and manslaughter	2,116	29.0	32.1	18.2	20.6	0.1
111000	rape and sexual coercion - Sect. 177 (2, 3 and 4), Sect. 178 PC	7,022	24.7	28.8	21.8	24.1	0.6
210000	robberies	44,666	12.2	24.7	24.5	38.5	0.2
222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	127,395	22.0	26.5	22.6	28.7	0.1
224000	(intentional simple) bodily injury	375,541	25.6	28.3	21.4	24.5	0.2
230000	offences against personal freedom	191,704	29.8	28.9	19.1	21.2	1.1
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	1,348,955	17.6	25.6	22.2	34.1	0.5
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	1,134,739	20.0	26.5	21.7	31.7	0.1
510000	fraud	966,326	19.9	23.1	21.0	31.2	4.8
520000	breaches of trust	21,602	35.0	29.3	18.9	16.3	0.4
530000	misappropriation	110,801	25.3	29.7	21.2	23.0	0.9
540000	document forgery	61,955	28.3	25.4	16.7	23.6	6.0
620000	resistance to public authority and offences against public order	135,789	22.8	27.7	20.9	27.8	0.7
630000	accessory after the fact, obstructing of punishment (without obstructing criminal justice as a public official), receiving stolen property, and money laundering	29,890	22.7	27.0	17.8	30.2	2.3
640000	arson and causing a danger of fire	19,251	42.0	28.3	14.4	15.1	0.2
650000	competition offences, corruption offences, offences committed in public office	4,790	17.6	34.2	17.7	29.8	0.6
671000	violation of maintenance obligations	7,304	45.5	29.8	13.0	11.4	0.4
673000	insult	218,414	28.6	28.7	20.1	21.1	1.5
674000	damage to property	577,017	26.5	29.4	20.5	22.8	0.7
676000	offences against the environment (PC)	12,485	48.1	20.6	15.1	15.8	0.5
710000	offences against supplementary criminal laws in the economic sector	21,346	30.6	24.7	17.4	24.1	3.3
725000	offences against the Residence Act, the Asylum Procedures Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U.	402,741	35.3	24.8	12.5	26.9	0.5
726000	offences violating the Explosives Act, the Weapons Act and the War Weapons Control Act	35,636	35.3	26.7	15.5	22.2	0.3
730000	drug offences	282,604	25.4	29.7	20.5	24.0	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" (48.1 %), "violation of maintenance obligations" (45.5 %) as well as "arson and causing danger of fire" (42.0%) was recorded whereas "robbery offences" (12.2 %) 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" (38.5 %), in relation to "theft without aggravating circumstances" (34.1 %) and "theft committed under aggravating circumstances" (31.7 %).

Distribution of crime broken down by the “Länder” – total offences

3.1.3 – T04

Land (federal state)	population)	share of po- pulation in %	recorded cases – total offences		change in %	clearance rate		share of rec. cases in %	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
			2015	2014		2015	2014		2015	2014
Baden-Württemberg	10,716,644	13.2	617,365	594,534	3.8	60.1	58.9	9.8	5,761	5,592
Bayern	12,691,568	15.6	805,915	650,868	23.8	72.5	64.4	12.7	6,350	5,164
Berlin	3,469,849	4.3	569,550	543,157	4.9	43.9	44.9	9.0	16,414	15,873
Brandenburg	2,457,872	3.0	188,264	196,033	-4.0	52.5	52.4	3.0	7,660	8,004
Bremen	661,888	0.8	91,237	83,777	8.9	47.7	45.8	1.4	13,784	12,744
Hamburg	1,762,791	2.2	243,959	239,998	1.7	43.8	43.9	3.9	13,839	13,743
Hessen	6,093,888	7.5	403,188	396,931	1.6	59.9	59.3	6.4	6,616	6,566
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	1,599,138	2.0	117,261	116,609	0.6	61.4	60.4	1.9	7,333	7,304
Niedersachsen	7,826,739	9.6	568,470	552,730	2.8	61.2	60.6	9.0	7,263	7,095
Nordrhein-Westfalen	17,638,098	21.7	1,517,448	1,501,125	1.1	49.6	49.8	24.0	8,603	8,543
Rheinland-Pfalz	4,011,582	4.9	273,491	264,553	3.4	62.7	61.9	4.3	6,818	6,623
Saarland	989,035	1.2	77,993	75,706	3.0	57.2	53.3	1.2	7,886	7,642
Sachsen	4,055,274	5.0	314,861	327,196	-3.8	55.7	54.8	5.0	7,764	8,086
Sachsen-Anhalt	2,235,548	2.8	198,809	194,486	2.2	54.8	57.1	3.1	8,893	8,665
Schleswig-Holstein	2,830,864	3.5	202,598	202,301	0.1	52.1	51.2	3.2	7,157	7,184
Thüringen	2,156,759	2.7	140,240	142,060	-1.3	64.3	63.9	2.2	6,502	6,574
Germany	81,197,537	100.0	6,330,649	6,082,064	4.1	56.3	54.9	100.0	7,797	7,530

*) Source: Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden.

Geographical distribution by offence rates - total offences

3.1.3 – 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.



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Distribution of crime broken down by the “Länder” – total offences excluding offences foreigners law

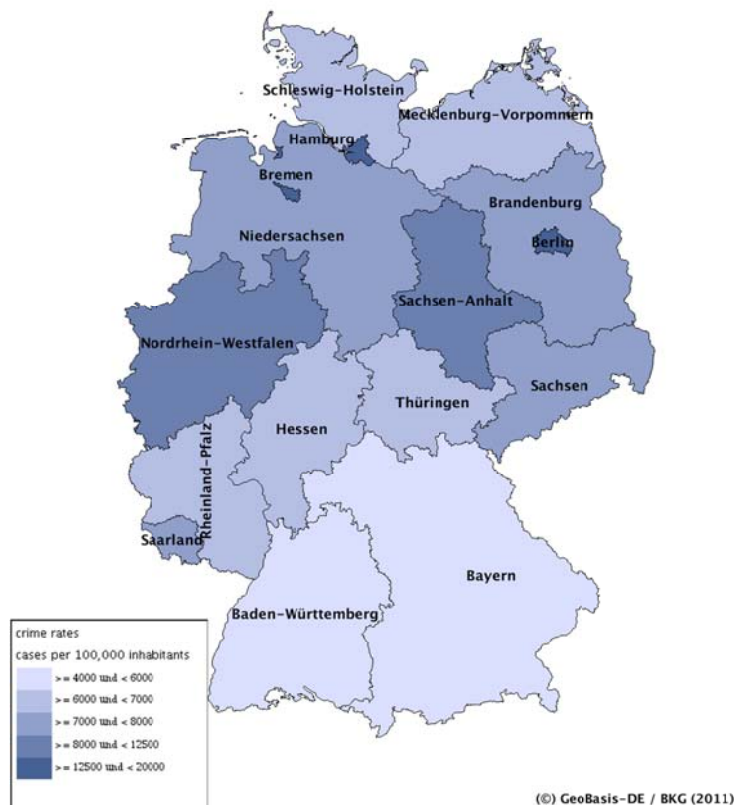
3.1.3 – T05

Land (federal state)	population (*) 01.01.2015	share of po- pulation in %	recorded cases – total offences excluding offences against aliens legislation		change in %	clearance rate		share of rec. cases in %	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
			2015	2014		2015	2014		2015	2014
Baden-Württemberg	10,716,644	13.2	593,464	580,511	2.2	58.5	57.9	10.0	5,538	5,460
Bayern	12,691,568	15.6	594,899	607,597	-2.1	62.8	61.9	10.0	4,687	4,821
Berlin	3,469,849	4.3	559,563	535,615	4.5	42.9	44.2	9.4	16,126	15,653
Brandenburg	2,457,872	3.0	184,772	193,600	-4.6	51.7	51.8	3.1	7,518	7,905
Bremen	661,888	0.8	88,241	82,481	7.0	46.1	45.1	1.5	13,332	12,547
Hamburg	1,762,791	2.2	237,614	235,594	0.9	42.3	42.8	4.0	13,479	13,491
Hessen	6,093,888	7.5	370,495	370,100	0.1	56.4	56.4	6.3	6,080	6,122
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	1,599,138	2.0	110,454	115,249	-4.2	59.0	59.9	1.9	6,907	7,219
Niedersachsen	7,826,739	9.6	550,060	545,492	0.8	59.9	60.1	9.3	7,028	7,002
Nordrhein-Westfalen	17,638,098	21.7	1,489,698	1,483,909	0.4	48.7	49.2	25.1	8,446	8,445
Rheinland-Pfalz	4,011,582	4.9	260,409	256,606	1.5	60.9	60.7	4.4	6,491	6,424
Saarland	989,035	1.2	69,834	71,991	-3.0	52.2	50.9	1.2	7,061	7,267
Sachsen	4,055,274	5.0	299,095	319,103	-6.3	53.4	53.7	5.0	7,375	7,886
Sachsen-Anhalt	2,235,548	2.8	192,101	191,703	0.2	53.2	56.5	3.2	8,593	8,541
Schleswig-Holstein	2,830,864	3.5	189,433	194,529	-2.6	48.8	49.3	3.2	6,692	6,908
Thüringen	2,156,759	2.7	137,776	141,588	-2.7	63.7	63.8	2.3	6,388	6,553
Germany	81,197,537	100.0	5,927,908	5,925,668	0.0	53.4	53.7	100.0	7,301	7,337

*) Source: Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden.

Geographical distribution by offence rates - total offences excluding offences foreigners law

3.1.3 – K02



Crime recorded for cities with 200,000 and more inhabitants – total offences

3.1.3 – T06

city	population 01.01.2015	area in sq km	total offences		change		offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
			2015	2014	in total	in %	2015	2014
Aachen	243,336	161	33,239	31,213	2,026	6.5	13,660	12,915
Augsburg	281,111	147	25,659	23,188	2,471	10.7	9,128	8,385
Berlin	3,469,849	892	569,550	543,157	26,393	4.9	16,414	15,873
Bielefeld	329,782	259	28,029	27,942	87	0.3	8,499	8,497
Bochum	361,876	146	38,044	36,920	1,124	3.0	10,513	10,206
Bonn	313,958	141	36,022	35,781	241	0.7	11,474	11,495
Braunschweig	248,502	192	25,497	25,074	423	1.7	10,260	10,142
Bremen	551,767	326	76,978	70,781	6,197	8.8	13,951	12,903
Chemnitz	243,521	221	27,791	25,560	2,231	8.7	11,412	10,561
Dortmund	580,511	281	83,586	86,549	-2,963	-3.4	14,399	15,027
Dresden	536,308	328	56,555	61,295	-4,740	-7.7	10,545	11,549
Duisburg	485,465	233	55,604	50,482	5,122	10.1	11,454	10,369
Düsseldorf	604,527	217	84,260	86,071	-1,811	-2.1	13,938	14,377
Erfurt	206,219	270	21,005	21,203	-198	-0.9	10,186	10,349
Essen	573,784	210	66,407	62,283	4,124	6.6	11,574	10,929
Frankfurt am Main	717,624	248	118,766	118,796	-30	0.0	16,550	16,938
Freiburg im Breisgau	222,203	153	29,545	27,297	2,248	8.2	13,296	12,392
Gelsenkirchen	257,651	105	26,428	25,950	478	1.8	10,257	10,064
Halle (Saale)	232,470	135	32,885	27,621	5,264	19.1	14,146	11,928
Hamburg	1,762,791	755	243,313	239,541	3,772	1.6	13,803	13,717
Hannover	523,642	204	84,126	79,286	4,840	6.1	16,066	15,295
Karlsruhe	300,051	173	33,323	30,867	2,456	8.0	11,106	10,320
Kiel	243,148	119	26,078	24,380	1,698	7.0	10,725	10,094
Köln	1,046,680	405	155,510	157,113	-1,603	-1.0	14,857	15,192
Krefeld	222,500	138	22,965	23,290	-325	-1.4	10,321	10,488
Leipzig	544,479	297	73,614	79,235	-5,621	-7.1	13,520	14,906
Lübeck	214,420	214	22,881	24,907	-2,026	-8.1	10,671	11,696
Magdeburg	232,306	201	28,440	30,802	-2,362	-7.7	12,242	13,333
Mainz	206,991	98	20,810	20,543	267	1.3	10,054	10,057
Mannheim	299,844	145	34,943	31,703	3,240	10.2	11,654	10,686
Mönchengladbach	256,853	170	23,515	22,409	1,106	4.9	9,155	8,773
München	1,429,584	311	133,672	110,208	23,464	21.3	9,350	7,828
Münster	302,178	303	29,833	30,505	-672	-2.2	9,873	10,178
Nürnberg	501,072	186	48,359	46,079	2,280	4.9	9,651	9,237
Oberhausen	209,292	77	18,936	18,938	-2	0.0	9,048	9,057
Rostock	204,167	181	20,022	20,055	-33	-0.2	9,807	9,858
Stuttgart	612,441	207	66,450	61,576	4,874	7.9	10,850	10,190
Wiesbaden	275,116	204	24,194	23,742	452	1.9	8,794	8,669
Wuppertal	345,425	168	37,068	33,637	3,431	10.2	10,731	9,793

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 travellers 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.

Crime recorded for cities with 200,000 and more inhabitants – total offences excluding offences foreigners law

3.1.3 – T07

city	population 01.01.2015	area in sq km	total offences		change		offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
			2015	2014	in total	in %	2015	2014
Aachen	243,336	161	29,939	28,186	1,753	6.2	12,304	11,662
Augsburg	281,111	147	22,475	22,676	-201	-0.9	7,995	8,200
Berlin	3,469,849	892	559,563	535,615	23,948	4.5	16,126	15,653
Bielefeld	329,782	259	27,110	27,466	-356	-1.3	8,221	8,352
Bochum	361,876	146	37,855	36,775	1,080	2.9	10,461	10,166
Bonn	313,958	141	35,337	35,516	-179	-0.5	11,255	11,409
Braunschweig	248,502	192	24,708	24,634	74	0.3	9,943	9,964
Bremen	551,767	326	74,027	69,531	4,496	6.5	13,416	12,675
Chemnitz	243,521	221	22,995	22,973	22	0.1	9,443	9,492
Dortmund	580,511	281	80,911	84,967	-4,056	-4.8	13,938	14,753
Dresden	536,308	328	55,668	60,752	-5,084	-8.4	10,380	11,446
Duisburg	485,465	233	55,296	50,230	5,066	10.1	11,390	10,317
Düsseldorf	604,527	217	78,385	83,239	-4,854	-5.8	12,966	13,904
Erfurt	206,219	270	20,723	21,073	-350	-1.7	10,049	10,286
Essen	573,784	210	65,716	62,101	3,615	5.8	11,453	10,897
Frankfurt am Main	717,624	248	98,151	102,126	-3,975	-3.9	13,677	14,561
Freiburg im Breisgau	222,203	153	28,442	26,745	1,697	6.3	12,800	12,141
Gelsenkirchen	257,651	105	26,348	25,921	427	1.6	10,226	10,053
Halle (Saale)	232,470	135	31,708	27,558	4,150	15.1	13,640	11,901
Hamburg	1,762,791	755	237,062	235,301	1,761	0.7	13,448	13,474
Hannover	523,642	204	80,738	77,541	3,197	4.1	15,419	14,958
Karlsruhe	300,051	173	31,501	30,243	1,258	4.2	10,499	10,111
Kiel	243,148	119	25,687	24,226	1,461	6.0	10,564	10,030
Köln	1,046,680	405	148,618	153,254	-4,636	-3.0	14,199	14,819
Krefeld	222,500	138	22,920	23,261	-341	-1.5	10,301	10,475
Leipzig	544,479	297	72,694	78,726	-6,032	-7.7	13,351	14,810
Lübeck	214,420	214	22,437	24,603	-2,166	-8.8	10,464	11,553
Magdeburg	232,306	201	28,272	30,697	-2,425	-7.9	12,170	13,288
Mainz	206,991	98	20,506	20,395	111	0.5	9,907	9,984
Mannheim	299,844	145	33,832	31,319	2,513	8.0	11,283	10,556
Mönchengladbach	256,853	170	23,385	22,312	1,073	4.8	9,104	8,735
München	1,429,584	311	92,428	96,507	-4,079	-4.2	6,465	6,855
Münster	302,178	303	29,293	30,096	-803	-2.7	9,694	10,042
Nürnberg	501,072	186	45,946	44,928	1,018	2.3	9,170	9,006
Oberhausen	209,292	77	18,843	18,859	-16	-0.1	9,003	9,019
Rostock	204,167	181	19,240	19,438	-198	-1.0	9,424	9,555
Stuttgart	612,441	207	60,668	59,549	1,119	1.9	9,906	9,854
Wiesbaden	275,116	204	23,658	23,531	127	0.5	8,599	8,592
Wuppertal	345,425	168	36,827	33,527	3,300	9.8	10,661	9,761

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 travellers 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.

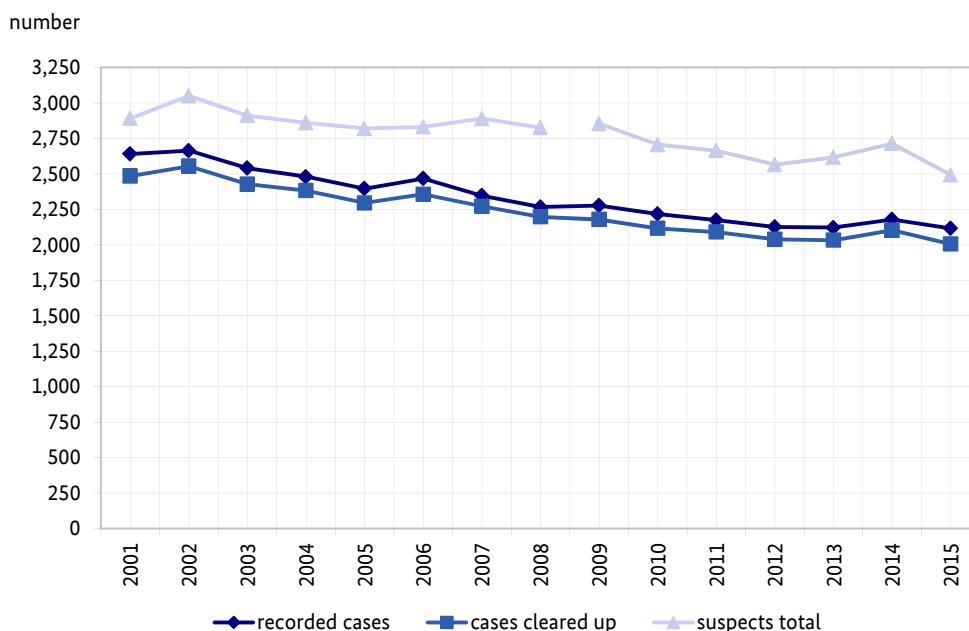
3.2 Selected offence categories

3.2.1 Murder and manslaughter (key 892500)

In the 2015 reporting year, 2,116 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	649	56.7	731	87.7	12.3	94.8
	<i>including:</i>						
011000	robbery attended with murder	36	58.3	56	94.6	5.4	97.2
012000	sexual murder	13	38.5	11	100.0	0.0	84.6
020000	manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request (Sects. 212, 213, 216 PC)	1,467	80.6	1,771	88.4	11.6	94.8

*) 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 cases	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants						completed cases	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants					
		2015	2014	2013 *)	2012	2011	2010		2015	2014	2013 *)	2012	2011	2010
Baden-Württemberg	254	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	55	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6
Bayern	370	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.5	65	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Berlin	112	3.2	3.8	3.1	4.2	3.7	3.5	34	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1
Brandenburg	67	2.7	2.0	2.5	1.6	2.3	3.1	18	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.2
Bremen	30	4.5	4.0	3.2	4.8	4.6	5.0	3	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.2
Hamburg	62	3.5	2.7	3.2	4.2	3.4	4.3	17	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0
Hessen	238	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.7	4.1	59	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	29	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.5	3.3	2.9	7	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Niedersachsen	276	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.1	101	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.7
Nordrhein-Westfalen	335	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.0	101	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6
Rheinland-Pfalz	55	1.4	1.9	1.4	2.3	1.6	2.4	18	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.7
Saarland	26	2.6	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.4	8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.4
Sachsen	98	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.4	30	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8
Sachsen-Anhalt	70	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.4	25	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.1
Schleswig-Holstein	54	1.9	2.1	1.7	3.1	2.6	2.2	12	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.5
Thüringen	40	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	12	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.2
Germany	2,116	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	565	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7

*) 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 15.

Offence rates in cities 200,000 and more inhabitants

3.2.1 – T03

city	recorded cases	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants						completed cases	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants					
		2015	2014	2013 *)	2012	2011	2010		2015	2014	2013 *)	2012	2011	2010
Aachen	8	3.3	2.5	5.8	4.6	6.6	5.0	3	1.2	1.7	1.7	0.8	1.5	0.0
Augsburg	11	3.9	4.3	2.6	4.1	4.5	2.7	0	0.0	1.8	0.4	2.6	1.1	1.5
Berlin	112	3.2	3.8	3.1	4.2	3.7	3.5	34	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1
Bielefeld	6	1.8	3.0	0.9	1.9	2.8	2.8	3	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.3
Bochum	8	2.2	1.4	2.5	1.3	2.1	0.8	3	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.0
Bonn	5	1.6	3.5	0.0	1.8	2.5	3.4	1	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.6
Braunschweig	5	2.0	4.4	4.1	2.0	3.6	4.4	3	1.2	0.0	2.0	0.4	1.6	0.4
Bremen	18	3.3	2.6	2.6	3.8	4.0	3.5	2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.3
Chemnitz	6	2.5	3.3	2.1	0.4	3.7	1.2	0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.4
Dortmund	18	3.1	2.4	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.1	3	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.5
Dresden	19	3.5	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.7	6.2	7	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	2.9
Duisburg	7	1.4	1.6	4.5	1.6	3.1	2.6	3	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.6
Düsseldorf	17	2.8	2.8	2.0	1.7	3.1	2.2	5	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.9
Erfurt	7	3.4	2.0	2.9	2.4	1.5	1.0	3	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0
Essen	20	3.5	3.2	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.1	6	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.5
Frankfurt am Main	41	5.7	4.1	4.9	8.0	5.6	6.4	6	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.8
Freiburg im Breisgau	5	2.3	3.2	2.8	1.7	2.7	1.4	2	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.0
Gelsenkirchen	11	4.3	2.7	3.1	1.6	3.1	2.7	2	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8
Halle (Saale)	11	4.7	6.5	5.2	3.0	5.6	3.4	4	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.4	1.7	0.9
Hamburg	62	3.5	2.7	3.2	4.2	3.4	4.3	17	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0
Hannover	27	5.2	4.2	4.9	3.2	5.4	3.6	8	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.4	1.1	1.0
Karlsruhe	12	4.0	3.3	3.0	4.0	3.1	2.4	3	1.0	0.3	1.0	1.7	0.3	1.0
Kiel	3	1.2	2.5	2.1	6.2	4.2	5.9	0	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.8
Köln	40	3.8	2.4	3.4	4.1	3.6	4.4	14	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.8
Krefeld	7	3.1	4.1	0.9	1.3	2.6	1.7	2	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
Leipzig	22	4.0	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.5	4	0.7	0.2	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.6
Lübeck	6	2.8	2.8	1.4	2.4	0.5	3.3	2	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.4
Magdeburg	4	1.7	2.2	4.8	3.0	2.6	2.6	1	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.3	0.4	1.3
Mainz	3	1.4	5.4	3.5	4.0	(-)	(-)	0	0.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	(-)	(-)
Mannheim	9	3.0	3.0	6.8	3.8	6.1	4.8	2	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.6	1.3	1.6
Mönchengladbach	9	3.5	2.0	3.1	3.5	2.7	3.5	2	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.4
München	23	1.6	1.8	2.7	2.0	2.1	2.3	11	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7
Münster	2	0.7	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.1	1	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Nürnberg	24	4.8	5.2	5.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	5	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.2
Oberhausen	4	1.9	2.9	1.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	2	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.9
Rostock	5	2.4	4.9	4.4	5.4	5.9	3.0	2	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.5	0.5
Stuttgart	16	2.6	5.8	3.2	5.1	2.8	5.3	2	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.0
Wiesbaden	15	5.5	6.6	4.8	2.5	6.5	3.2	4	1.5	2.2	0.4	0.4	1.8	0.7
Wuppertal	8	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.1	2.8	0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.4

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

(-) 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.

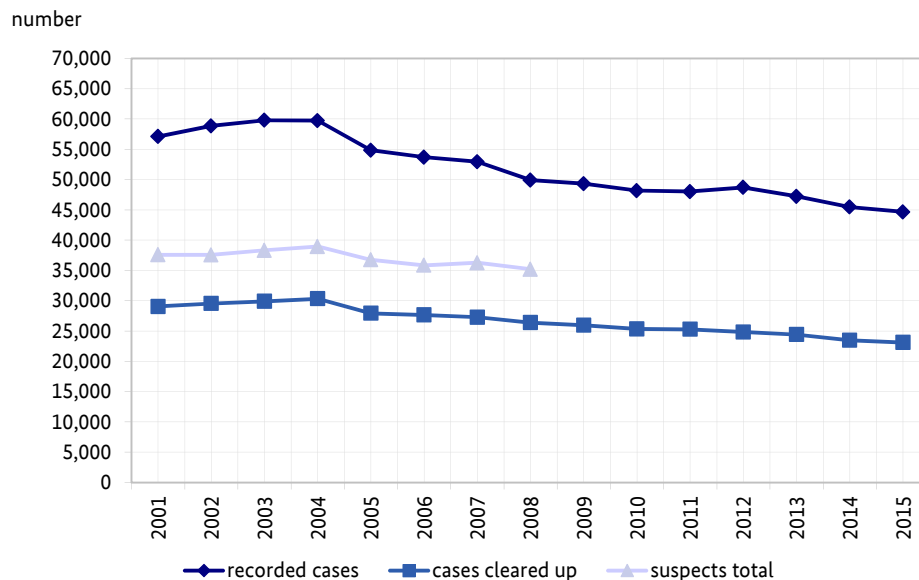
Note: See comment on page 17.

3.2.2 Robbery offences (key 210000)

In the 2015 reporting year 44,666 cases of “robbery, extortion resembling robbery and assault of a motor vehicle driver resembling robbery“ (robbery offences) were recorded. Cases of “robbery” account for 0.7/0.8 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

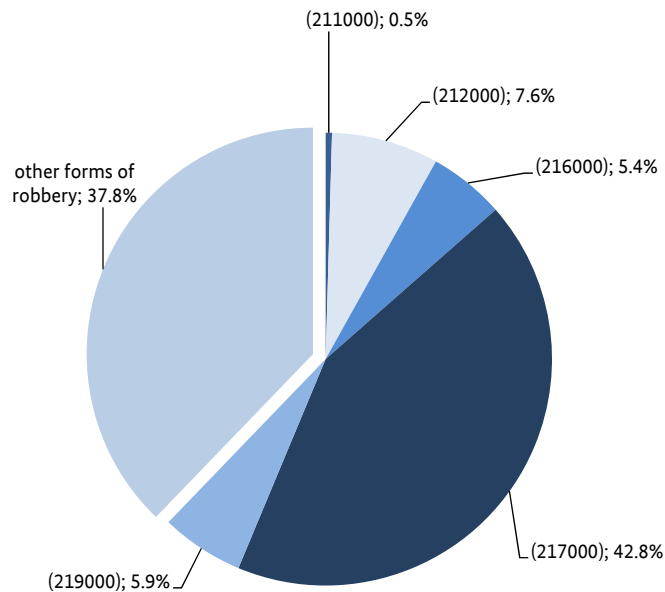
3.2.2 - T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts	suspects			clearance rate *)
				total	male	female	
210000	robberies	44,666	19.2	28,662	90.1	9.9	51.7
	<i>including:</i>						
211000	robbery/extortion resembling robbery to the prejudice of financial institutions and post offices/postal agencies	203	31.0	140	93.6	6.4	68.0
212000	robbery/extortion resembling robbery of other cash points and businesses	3,416	23.4	1,938	96.4	3.6	50.5
	<i>including:</i>						
212100	robbery/extortion resembling robbery of gambling halls	628	22.1	390	97.2	2.8	47.1
212200	robbery/extortion resembling robbery of filling stations	636	18.4	442	96.4	3.6	56.3
213000	robbery/extortion resembling robbery of transports of cash and valuables	110	22.7	71	85.9	14.1	40.0
	<i>including:</i>						
213100	robbery/extortion resembling robbery of cash couriers and cash-department staff	108	22.2	68	85.3	14.7	38.9
214000	assault of a motor vehicle driver resembling robbery	263	36.1	171	95.9	4.1	49.0
216000	handbag robbery	2,422	19.8	734	90.7	9.3	28.8
217000	other forms of robbery in streets, lanes or public places	19,102	19.7	10,419	92.5	7.5	37.6
219000	robberies in residences	2,642	17.5	3,131	88.4	11.6	76.3

*) 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							
		2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Baden-Württemberg	3,552	33.1	30.8	32.1	32.8	32.6	30.2	30.1	28.8
Bayern	2,520	19.9	19.9	20.9	20.5	20.9	20.8	20.9	21.2
Berlin	5,407	155.8	166.5	184.3	183.3	176.5	174.2	183.5	189.1
Brandenburg	1,058	43.0	42.3	41.3	44.5	45.6	48.6	47.1	55.8
Bremen	1,215	183.6	194.3	189.5	209.1	199.6	191.6	187.3	204.3
Hamburg	2,756	156.3	156.3	175.6	159.9	152.5	149.4	167.7	169.7
Hessen	2,963	48.6	51.8	54.0	58.2	61.1	59.0	63.4	60.9
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	646	40.4	39.8	42.9	47.9	51.9	49.8	58.7	70.7
Niedersachsen	3,716	47.5	48.4	47.9	49.9	48.9	53.1	55.1	54.6
Nordrhein-Westfalen	13,614	77.2	78.7	83.6	81.6	80.2	81.1	79.9	78.7
Rheinland-Pfalz	1,376	34.3	36.1	39.8	40.9	38.5	38.9	38.0	39.5
Saarland	523	52.9	57.8	59.8	55.2	40.8	53.4	53.1	52.6
Sachsen	1,841	45.4	49.0	44.5	47.9	45.4	46.6	49.5	46.0
Sachsen-Anhalt	1,320	59.0	62.1	55.0	62.6	58.8	57.3	65.7	74.9
Schleswig-Holstein	1,393	49.2	52.9	50.6	59.2	67.7	68.0	63.9	63.1
Thüringen	766	35.5	32.4	32.6	29.2	32.3	33.0	31.4	36.9
Germany	44,666	55.0	56.3	58.7	59.5	58.7	58.9	60.1	60.7

*) 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 15.

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						
			2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009
Aachen	436	38.8	179.2	168.0	182.4	152.4	153.1	153.3	141.6
Augsburg	134	70.9	47.7	42.7	45.8	44.6	45.0	56.5	54.7
Berlin	5,407	36.3	155.8	166.5	184.3	183.3	176.5	174.2	183.5
Bielefeld	240	46.7	72.8	78.1	60.9	79.5	92.5	96.9	81.6
Bochum	317	46.7	87.6	103.4	115.1	96.0	88.1	115.9	90.1
Bonn	449	47.9	143.0	135.2	147.5	133.6	169.0	151.3	132.1
Braunschweig	180	57.2	72.4	73.2	82.2	54.3	73.5	69.9	81.3
Bremen	992	35.5	179.8	192.0	186.3	206.3	184.5	180.9	176.8
Chemnitz	183	67.2	75.1	65.3	50.6	58.4	60.4	53.5	54.5
Dortmund	1,045	41.0	180.0	193.8	213.4	148.7	165.2	193.5	137.4
Dresden	356	52.0	66.4	65.4	61.1	62.5	56.2	56.5	66.6
Duisburg	479	53.4	98.7	107.8	131.1	127.3	115.0	100.4	106.1
Düsseldorf	808	31.6	133.7	153.0	172.3	166.1	144.9	154.2	154.6
Erfurt	181	64.6	87.8	77.6	69.8	67.4	76.6	98.1	88.5
Essen	707	51.6	123.2	97.7	123.3	111.4	107.7	95.3	108.1
Frankfurt am Main	1,040	42.5	144.9	139.2	147.7	158.8	162.0	145.3	159.3
Freiburg im Breisgau	210	42.9	94.5	88.1	73.8	59.4	70.5	70.7	75.6
Gelsenkirchen	335	44.5	130.0	150.5	146.0	155.9	147.3	148.2	173.6
Halle (Saale)	303	53.5	130.3	133.0	107.6	142.5	119.3	103.7	148.5
Hamburg	2,755	43.0	156.3	156.2	175.6	159.9	152.5	149.4	167.7
Hannover	649	53.6	123.9	126.0	116.1	120.4	121.1	132.8	148.6
Karlsruhe	282	49.6	94.0	73.9	76.3	75.3	57.0	61.3	67.1
Kiel	254	47.6	104.5	125.4	107.6	143.0	174.5	194.7	167.1
Köln	1,734	40.1	165.7	171.5	180.7	182.2	173.1	162.6	183.5
Krefeld	181	48.6	81.3	108.1	107.6	107.1	107.6	91.3	101.6
Leipzig	605	49.1	111.1	125.7	100.4	112.1	123.2	111.4	115.2
Lübeck	191	49.2	89.1	100.5	120.4	121.1	128.0	110.1	129.5
Magdeburg	275	52.7	118.4	119.5	119.2	116.6	110.1	108.5	160.0
Mainz	138	60.9	66.7	68.0	64.6	69.7	(-)	(-)	(-)
Mannheim	313	40.3	104.4	103.8	94.7	94.9	80.5	71.2	68.1
Mönchengladbach	327	52.3	127.3	113.9	91.7	127.9	105.8	103.8	105.5
München	560	62.7	39.2	41.1	39.0	43.3	42.9	41.0	41.5
Münster	214	42.1	70.8	88.8	81.9	79.5	98.6	91.8	92.0
Nürnberg	309	64.1	61.7	70.0	72.5	58.8	60.9	57.4	57.8
Oberhausen	189	53.4	90.3	98.5	89.0	101.1	109.9	107.9	79.3
Rostock	178	63.5	87.2	87.5	90.7	83.2	120.4	107.7	133.3
Stuttgart	553	51.4	90.3	91.5	96.3	102.2	100.7	78.0	76.5
Wiesbaden	179	53.1	65.1	84.0	81.4	95.4	94.6	134.1	104.8
Wuppertal	381	50.9	110.3	93.2	131.5	103.6	107.8	90.3	107.3

(-) 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.

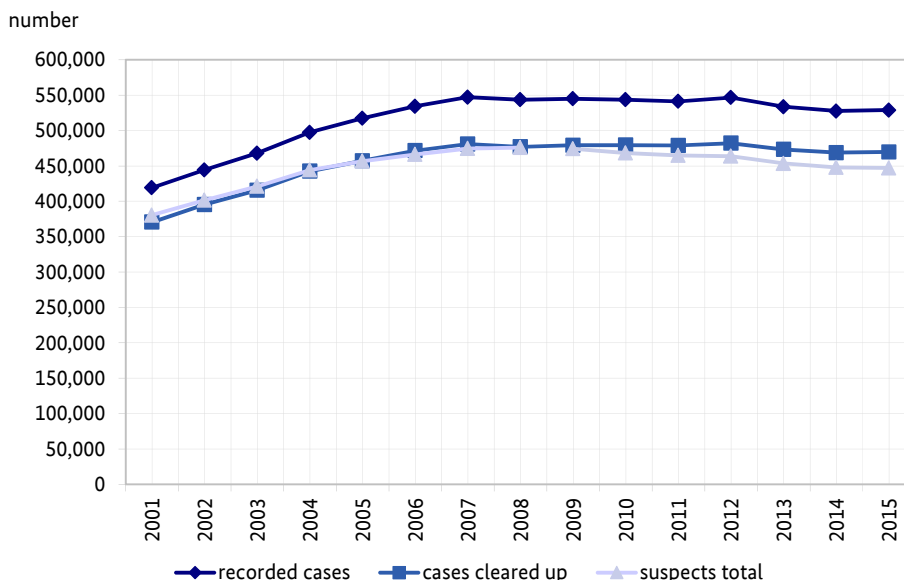
Note: See comment on page 17.

3.2.3 Bodily injury (key 220000)

In the 2015 reporting year, a total of 528,863 cases of “bodily injury” were registered. Cases of “bodily injury” account for 8.4/ 8.9 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

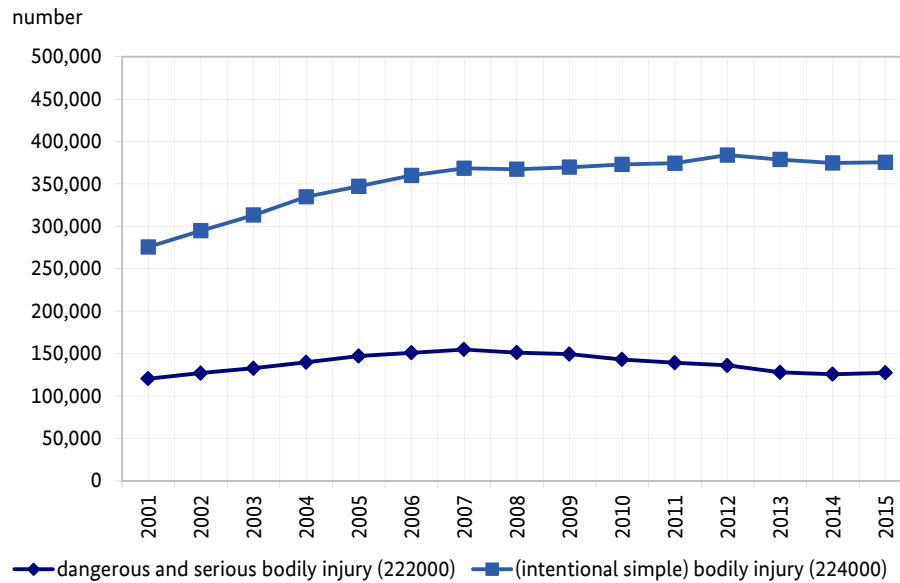
3.2.3 – T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts	suspects			clearance rate *)
				total	male	female	
22000	bodily injury	528,863	6.9	447,047	80.9	19.1	88.8
	<i>including:</i>						
22100	bodily injury resulting in death	90	0.0	105	81.9	18.1	85.6
22200	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	127,395	14.2	134,516	84.4	15.6	82.3
	<i>including:</i>						
22210	dangerous and serious bodily injury in streets, lanes or public place	56,479	13.1	61,649	88.2	11.8	74.7
22300	mistreatment of persons under offender's care	4,508	1.0	4,668	56.1	43.9	95.8
	<i>including:</i>						
22310	mistreatment of children	3,441	0.9	3,621	55.0	45.0	97.0
22400	(intentional simple) bodily injury	375,541	4.9	315,396	81.1	18.9	91.1

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

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

3.2.3 – G02



Offence rates in the “Länder“

3.2.3 – T02

Land (federal state)	recorded cases	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants							
		2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Baden-Württemberg	13,606	127.0	121.6	120.7	127.6	133.2	137.0	136.0	139.5
Bayern	15,453	121.8	122.8	128.3	129.2	131.3	130.4	132.1	136.1
Berlin	10,029	289.0	290.7	306.4	317.8	304.8	319.3	343.5	349.2
Brandenburg	2,799	113.9	118.7	121.0	128.3	125.2	142.3	143.6	151.8
Bremen	1,937	292.6	286.6	284.5	316.2	304.2	301.2	313.2	306.0
Hamburg	5,847	331.7	330.9	311.7	309.0	331.3	320.4	357.1	311.2
Hessen	8,580	140.8	142.5	142.6	149.6	153.6	163.7	162.9	167.3
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	2,332	145.8	139.7	154.3	166.7	176.4	173.2	180.6	196.0
Niedersachsen	12,699	162.3	159.5	171.5	181.2	186.5	188.9	206.7	205.7
Nordrhein-Westfalen	30,521	173.0	171.5	171.3	179.2	186.9	191.7	200.8	200.9
Rheinland-Pfalz	6,222	155.1	157.8	173.1	182.4	186.1	190.3	202.5	198.2
Saarland	2,012	203.4	179.5	179.5	200.2	203.1	217.7	218.9	243.0
Sachsen	5,055	124.7	116.5	108.4	114.4	112.1	113.3	118.3	123.4
Sachsen-Anhalt	3,647	163.1	160.7	158.9	171.7	176.4	181.9	204.0	204.7
Schleswig-Holstein	3,893	137.5	145.1	149.9	168.1	180.1	193.0	197.9	200.6
Thüringen	2,763	128.1	136.0	144.9	139.9	133.2	144.9	140.1	152.1
Germany	127,395	156.9	155.7	158.8	166.3	170.1	174.7	182.1	183.9

*) 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 15.

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						
			2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009
Aachen	701	76.0	288.1	309.5	326.5	327.1	318.6	325.0	316.3
Augsburg	648	84.4	230.5	231.4	205.4	221.3	235.7	227.0	231.7
Berlin	10,029	71.2	289.0	290.7	306.4	317.8	304.8	319.0	343.5
Bielefeld	520	77.1	157.7	153.9	144.4	146.9	155.9	165.0	186.6
Bochum	879	77.6	242.9	250.5	240.7	297.6	279.7	306.0	279.7
Bonn	702	77.5	223.6	221.7	219.1	217.4	234.5	234.0	227.1
Braunschweig	708	83.2	284.9	269.0	305.1	289.8	367.3	346.0	374.0
Bremen	1,595	77.1	289.1	293.3	279.8	311.3	296.9	290.0	304.6
Chemnitz	489	78.5	200.8	179.3	145.1	153.0	143.9	144.0	128.3
Dortmund	2,092	73.2	360.4	358.7	338.2	351.7	390.7	353.0	348.7
Dresden	837	68.7	156.1	129.3	135.0	125.0	116.4	135.0	137.2
Duisburg	1,165	78.9	240.0	254.5	238.3	253.1	258.0	261.0	285.6
Düsseldorf	1,473	76.8	243.7	249.5	246.4	263.3	263.4	242.0	253.5
Erfurt	454	81.3	220.2	202.6	269.3	238.9	239.5	227.0	192.8
Essen	1,154	79.7	201.1	198.1	200.4	185.9	182.2	197.0	201.8
Frankfurt am Main	2,194	75.6	305.7	312.4	316.4	304.7	288.7	310.0	296.8
Freiburg im Breisgau	718	72.4	323.1	305.5	307.7	282.4	372.0	360.0	379.2
Gelsenkirchen	613	78.6	237.9	266.4	238.0	252.9	265.9	251.0	276.3
Halle (Saale)	655	72.8	281.8	256.5	267.9	307.2	305.2	338.0	338.2
Hamburg	5,846	75.6	331.6	330.8	311.7	309.0	331.3	320.0	357.1
Hannover	1,999	78.4	381.7	349.4	388.0	390.2	371.5	378.0	392.0
Karlsruhe	729	80.8	243.0	195.9	231.4	208.7	213.4	210.0	216.7
Kiel	641	76.0	263.6	248.4	266.8	306.6	343.2	362.0	387.7
Köln	3,401	73.1	324.9	329.3	340.5	345.9	351.0	355.0	362.4
Krefeld	386	79.8	173.5	167.5	207.2	196.7	210.6	206.0	212.4
Leipzig	1,138	74.5	209.0	214.3	202.2	217.4	213.8	196.0	205.6
Lübeck	586	82.9	273.3	314.6	310.8	353.8	358.7	362.0	369.9
Magdeburg	534	76.8	229.9	228.6	210.9	198.8	226.3	233.0	304.3
Mainz	481	81.1	232.4	253.6	294.4	273.7	(-)	(-)	(-)
Mannheim	744	81.6	248.1	236.3	274.6	286.4	273.6	266.0	248.0
Mönchengladbach	683	78.6	265.9	241.6	225.4	218.5	228.3	195.0	258.8
München	3,044	83.6	212.9	221.8	240.5	226.9	243.7	243.0	238.7
Münster	480	74.8	158.8	178.2	188.5	183.0	222.3	244.0	260.7
Nürnberg	1,314	80.7	262.2	275.0	293.7	300.2	289.7	263.0	268.2
Oberhausen	376	77.7	179.7	182.7	176.2	186.8	199.1	182.0	200.3
Rostock	361	75.9	176.8	181.9	226.2	235.5	224.9	229.0	236.7
Stuttgart	1,823	76.9	297.7	292.6	262.1	307.0	307.8	291.0	300.3
Wiesbaden	772	85.5	280.6	287.4	290.5	288.6	327.2	343.0	320.2
Wuppertal	756	75.7	218.9	221.0	189.6	199.7	210.7	219.0	252.5

(-) 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.

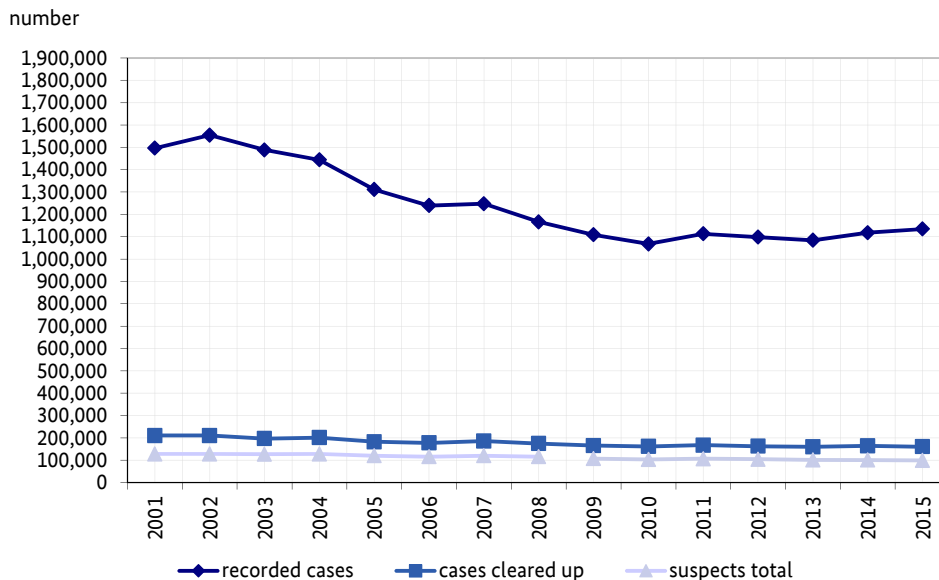
Note: See comment on page 17.

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

In the reporting year of 2015, a total of 1,134,739 cases of thefts under aggravating circumstances were registered. Cases of serious theft account for 17.9/19.1 per cent of all crimes.

Development of theft under aggravating circumstances

3.2.4 – 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

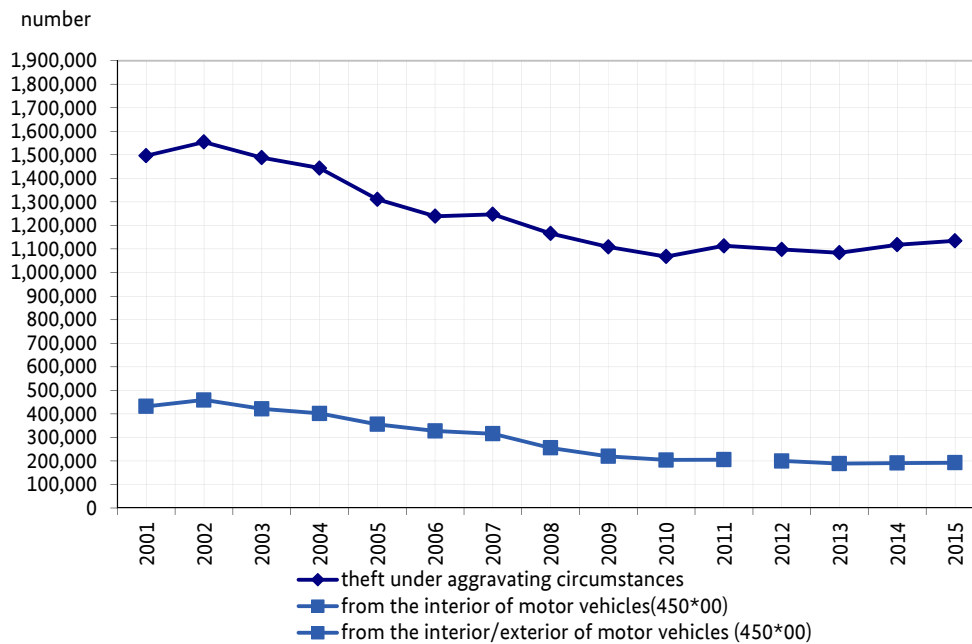
3.2.4 – T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts	suspects			clearance rate *)
				total	male	female	
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	1,134,739	23.8	99,236	87.3	12.7	14.1
	<i>including:</i>						
4**700	of/from coin-operated machines	16,363	21.1	2,771	93.9	6.1	18.2
405*00	in/from banks, saving banks, post offices and the like	1,793	34.8	349	94.6	5.4	29.3
410*00	in/from duty, office, manufacturing, workshop and storage premises	89,364	35.1	13,451	92.7	7.3	18.0
415*00	in/from restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels and boarding houses	25,972	31.2	4,318	92.7	7.3	17.3
425*00	in/from kiosks, department stores, sales rooms, self-service stores, store windows, showcases and display cases	59,416	30.5	24,625	83.5	16.5	46.7
426*00	shoplifting	21,936	7.0	17,214	80.1	19.9	89.4
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling	167,136	42.7	17,670	85.1	14.9	15.2
	<i>of which:</i>						
436*00	daytime burglary of a residence	70,333	36.8	8,629	83.9	16.1	15.4

*) 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							
		2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Baden-Württemberg	85,609	798.8	811.9	756.6	720.7	730.2	707.7	727.1	763.6
Bayern	64,969	511.9	534.1	506.1	504.3	492.2	482.2	504.4	526.4
Berlin	114,317	3,294.6	3,152.3	3,072.8	2,798.4	2,898.2	2,607.3	2,646.9	2,593.0
Brandenburg	48,492	1,972.9	2,218.8	2,112.2	1,953.4	2,037.3	1,983.1	1,960.2	2,028.0
Bremen	23,559	3,559.4	3,526.7	3,253.9	3,338.4	4,112.6	3,702.2	4,326.3	4,612.0
Hamburg	53,502	3,035.1	2,851.6	2,714.6	2,638.0	2,651.9	2,639.9	2,728.3	2,973.0
Hessen	65,245	1,070.7	1,085.0	1,030.6	1,017.8	1,077.2	1,106.8	1,095.3	1,133.0
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	21,930	1,371.4	1,451.5	1,568.6	1,663.6	1,758.5	1,744.7	1,941.7	2,118.0
Niedersachsen	101,971	1,302.9	1,280.8	1,237.3	1,267.0	1,259.3	1,285.7	1,412.4	1,443.0
Nordrhein-Westfalen	322,607	1,829.0	1,746.0	1,740.7	1,831.2	1,877.8	1,747.2	1,776.0	1,893.0
Rheinland-Pfalz	32,915	820.5	797.3	812.0	806.7	838.1	833.3	869.9	950.0
Saarland	9,689	979.6	1,067.4	1,168.6	1,111.5	1,012.0	1,014.3	1,040.7	1,262.0
Sachsen	75,798	1,869.1	1,994.3	1,860.8	1,748.3	1,536.6	1,420.1	1,330.2	1,370.0
Sachsen-Anhalt	50,283	2,249.2	2,071.1	1,993.3	1,777.3	1,807.2	1,733.6	1,909.0	2,055.0
Schleswig-Holstein	44,906	1,586.3	1,614.3	1,604.2	1,765.3	1,793.0	1,743.1	1,980.2	2,026.0
Thüringen	18,947	878.5	864.3	859.9	794.6	784.0	771.9	774.8	796.0
Germany	1,134,739	1,397.5	1,384.1	1,346.4	1,342.1	1,361.8	1,305.6	1,352.1	1,418.0

*) 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 15.

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	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009
Aachen	7,790	7.9	3,201.3	2,817.3	3,239.3	2,770.9	2,649.0	2,158	2,467.7
Augsburg	2,518	16.2	895.7	807.8	797.6	823.6	820.5	927	903.5
Berlin	114,317	7.2	3,294.6	3,152.3	3,072.8	2,798.4	2,898.2	2,607	2,646.9
Bielefeld	4,727	15.8	1,433.4	1,244.6	1,126.7	1,277.7	1,590.0	1,487	1,538.6
Bochum	7,698	8.0	2,127.2	1,906.1	2,067.0	1,827.1	1,665.7	1,700	1,667.7
Bonn	7,958	12.6	2,534.7	2,529.5	2,504.0	2,434.5	2,639.0	2,652	2,841.3
Braunschweig	4,747	13.7	1,910.2	1,776.1	1,682.7	1,828.3	1,662.7	1,762	1,727.2
Bremen	20,256	7.0	3,671.1	3,666.2	3,274.8	3,416.3	4,213.8	3,768	4,612.5
Chemnitz	5,092	23.5	2,091.0	2,170.9	1,919.5	1,994.9	1,415.4	1,563	1,317.0
Dortmund	19,179	11.2	3,303.8	3,262.1	2,832.1	3,044.3	3,249.9	2,718	2,426.9
Dresden	14,438	17.0	2,692.1	3,189.8	3,091.6	2,517.3	2,413.5	1,783	1,638.7
Duisburg	12,078	9.7	2,487.9	2,208.7	2,446.7	2,567.4	2,728.8	2,494	2,318.4
Düsseldorf	16,666	8.8	2,756.9	2,756.2	2,706.0	2,991.4	3,346.3	2,976	3,152.3
Erfurt	3,249	19.1	1,575.5	1,531.1	1,434.0	1,396.4	1,198.1	1,327	1,167.5
Essen	15,692	9.5	2,734.8	2,333.3	1,972.6	2,217.9	2,135.8	1,998	2,234.9
Frankfurt am Main	17,940	10.6	2,499.9	2,521.4	2,537.3	2,550.3	2,523.6	2,469	2,416.5
Freiburg im Breisgau	4,435	11.7	1,995.9	2,177.6	2,006.9	1,831.2	1,989.4	1,925	2,138.3
Gelsenkirchen	6,946	13.5	2,695.9	2,722.9	2,584.6	2,711.8	2,823.1	2,379	2,311.7
Halle (Saale)	9,017	9.9	3,878.8	2,737.0	2,280.1	2,098.8	2,220.1	2,138	2,254.0
Hamburg	53,496	8.3	3,034.7	2,851.3	2,714.6	2,638.0	2,651.9	2,640	2,728.3
Hannover	14,519	19.7	2,772.7	2,652.1	2,298.8	2,124.1	2,109.7	2,277	2,403.3
Karlsruhe	6,152	11.1	2,050.3	1,988.6	1,898.8	1,611.8	1,552.8	1,728	1,447.0
Kiel	7,618	11.0	3,133.1	2,768.6	2,644.4	2,981.7	3,027.2	3,037	3,566.8
Köln	32,620	10.0	3,116.5	3,159.7	3,315.1	3,291.2	3,369.4	3,343	3,211.1
Krefeld	4,665	9.4	2,096.6	1,862.1	2,022.3	2,296.1	2,497.9	2,054	1,875.7
Leipzig	23,342	9.4	4,287.0	4,671.5	4,111.5	3,659.6	3,397.7	3,279	2,882.6
Lübeck	4,805	8.9	2,240.9	2,486.4	2,462.3	2,652.7	2,713.2	2,662	3,228.7
Magdeburg	8,351	21.0	3,594.8	3,736.0	3,592.5	3,177.3	2,964.7	2,994	3,275.9
Mainz	2,684	11.8	1,296.7	1,189.6	1,237.0	1,102.2	(-)	(-)	(-)
Mannheim	5,837	10.8	1,946.7	1,788.1	1,908.9	1,600.0	1,551.9	1,571	1,461.4
Mönchengladbach	4,666	9.9	1,816.6	1,557.8	1,741.0	2,206.4	2,379.1	1,945	1,670.5
München	11,377	22.1	795.8	934.6	817.7	770.4	758.1	823	835.7
Münster	8,711	10.5	2,882.7	2,634.2	2,485.8	2,693.4	2,859.2	2,879	3,109.4
Nürnberg	7,001	17.4	1,397.2	1,259.6	1,153.3	1,230.9	1,098.4	904	919.5
Oberhausen	3,551	15.1	1,696.7	1,638.5	1,864.2	1,967.4	2,058.3	1,834	1,930.3
Rostock	4,084	12.2	2,000.3	1,841.9	1,906.5	1,850.1	2,238.9	2,490	2,657.9
Stuttgart	5,931	27.3	968.4	1,087.7	934.2	841.7	823.5	788	758.1
Wiesbaden	3,539	19.7	1,286.4	1,359.8	1,191.7	1,274.9	1,504.1	1,524	1,612.3
Wuppertal	5,890	10.1	1,705.1	1,252.2	1,341.0	1,261.3	1,435.4	1,056	1,213.7

(-) 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.

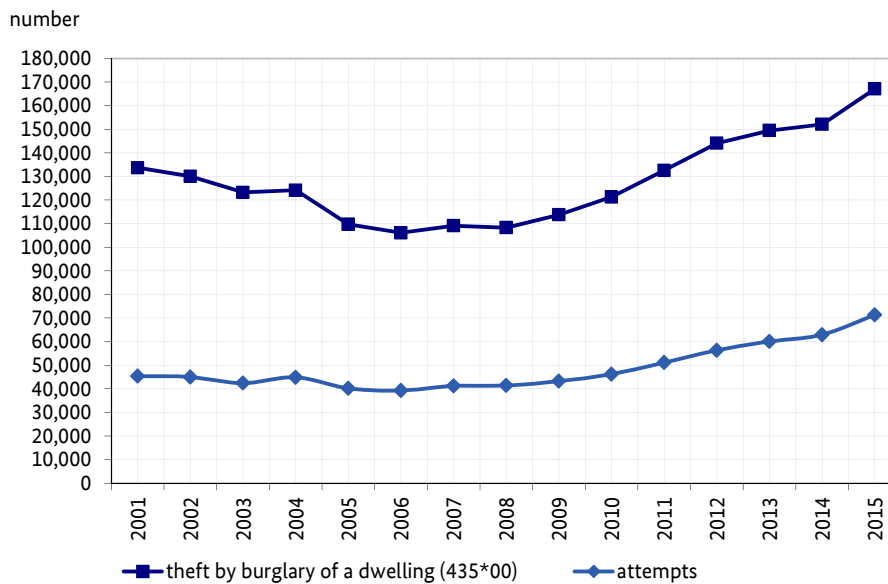
*) Since 2013 the number of inhabitants is counted (census 2011) therefore the older offence rates cannot be compared with the rates beginning in 2013.

Note: See comment on page17.

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 subsection 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							
		2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Baden-Württemberg	12,255	114.4	126.8	106.9	79.5	76.2	73.0	69.2	64.2
Bayern	7,480	58.9	65.1	51.0	45.3	41.8	35.7	36.1	48.7
Berlin	11,815	340.5	355.3	342.7	351.0	318.0	253.1	263.1	240.8
Brandenburg	4,436	180.5	163.0	163.3	149.7	118.5	113.0	96.9	97.5
Bremen	3,544	535.4	540.8	525.2	539.5	518.4	434.8	514.0	433.7
Hamburg	9,006	510.9	428.9	399.2	394.4	362.8	424.7	395.4	384.7
Hessen	11,595	190.3	181.6	179.4	173.5	179.2	164.5	141.4	120.4
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	1,521	95.1	95.8	95.0	86.4	81.2	76.5	75.9	85.3
Niedersachsen	16,575	211.8	188.1	202.4	184.5	149.2	149.4	141.9	129.0
Nordrhein-Westfalen	62,362	353.6	300.4	313.0	303.6	282.3	250.5	229.3	211.2
Rheinland-Pfalz	7,125	177.6	145.7	146.8	137.0	127.6	114.2	108.9	106.8
Saarland	2,437	246.4	250.8	210.7	200.4	163.6	165.9	156.3	168.4
Sachsen	4,257	105.0	95.6	89.4	92.8	83.6	77.2	63.3	62.8
Sachsen-Anhalt	2,795	125.0	115.7	114.5	107.4	103.8	97.6	94.3	100.1
Schleswig-Holstein	8,456	298.7	267.4	268.4	269.7	258.2	239.3	219.0	214.7
Thüringen	1,477	68.5	45.3	54.5	41.1	41.0	28.6	27.5	28.2
Germany	167,136	205.8	188.3	185.7	176.1	162.2	148.3	138.8	131.7

*) 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 15.

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						
			2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009
Aachen	1,083	18.0	445.1	421.6	517.3	369.0	361.5	281.0	359.1
Augsburg	228	12.7	81.1	69.4	53.9	60.4	64.6	44.0	36.8
Berlin	11,815	8.5	340.5	355.3	342.7	351.0	318.0	253.1	263.1
Bielefeld	885	14.9	268.4	291.3	218.7	229.4	229.2	154.1	137.8
Bochum	1,809	6.8	499.9	406.7	427.6	398.7	304.5	306.4	280.0
Bonn	1,281	10.1	408.0	414.1	563.8	485.2	432.1	424.6	417.4
Braunschweig	375	17.9	150.9	194.2	179.4	205.1	130.6	184.7	145.5
Bremen	2,776	5.4	503.1	557.3	471.6	534.9	506.4	413.0	531.3
Chemnitz	279	20.4	114.6	74.8	101.2	123.0	64.5	53.9	43.9
Dortmund	3,357	11.0	578.3	479.6	430.7	428.6	403.5	357.3	330.1
Dresden	645	18.0	120.3	120.0	92.4	96.1	66.5	59.8	47.8
Duisburg	2,220	15.2	457.3	319.6	343.0	325.8	338.3	375.3	310.9
Düsseldorf	3,108	9.4	514.1	416.2	451.4	541.0	569.0	448.8	385.8
Erfurt	214	23.8	103.8	84.0	116.0	64.9	97.6	56.9	79.7
Essen	3,029	11.0	527.9	433.6	420.0	409.6	324.7	312.4	365.8
Frankfurt am Main	2,111	10.1	294.2	309.4	309.7	296.6	351.1	313.3	260.5
Freiburg im Breisgau	395	12.2	177.8	221.1	227.5	147.5	130.7	159.5	259.0
Gelsenkirchen	1,454	18.0	564.3	361.5	447.6	393.9	297.3	288.0	306.8
Halle (Saale)	406	13.1	174.6	141.2	140.0	154.0	173.4	131.7	142.1
Hamburg	9,006	8.7	510.9	428.9	399.2	394.4	362.8	424.7	395.4
Hannover	1,544	23.2	294.9	332.0	358.3	281.6	198.2	264.9	262.1
Karlsruhe	481	8.5	160.3	226.7	254.0	117.7	122.5	151.7	158.2
Kiel	926	6.8	380.8	322.5	305.2	216.1	308.9	304.7	297.2
Köln	5,121	7.8	489.3	489.0	493.5	492.7	504.8	448.0	378.3
Krefeld	1,118	10.9	502.5	328.7	381.0	356.2	410.1	300.3	291.5
Leipzig	1,297	15.8	238.2	265.8	250.4	258.2	273.3	271.9	225.4
Lübeck	611	10.6	285.0	253.6	216.3	270.7	288.3	300.3	205.3
Magdeburg	376	21.3	161.9	167.1	160.9	162.7	147.3	115.4	157.4
Mainz	548	8.2	264.7	151.8	182.0	242.8	(-)	(-)	(-)
Mannheim	586	18.1	195.4	199.9	199.2	120.7	192.9	209.0	127.2
Mönchengladbach	955	10.7	371.8	267.4	308.1	377.5	330.6	305.1	201.3
München	1,108	16.1	77.5	101.3	85.4	71.0	64.4	60.0	71.9
Münster	818	16.0	270.7	334.7	313.9	299.2	172.6	153.9	183.7
Nürnberg	541	12.0	108.0	134.1	108.7	103.0	112.7	63.5	62.5
Oberhausen	785	19.9	375.1	326.6	467.6	390.9	402.9	321.9	338.9
Rostock	156	16.0	76.4	109.6	112.9	85.2	77.9	74.5	82.5
Stuttgart	903	28.1	147.4	211.3	171.4	143.8	153.8	131.3	106.8
Wiesbaden	637	19.9	231.5	193.2	203.6	228.4	230.1	213.3	156.5
Wuppertal	1,182	12.4	342.2	225.3	245.6	259.0	265.4	231.3	239.7

(-) 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.

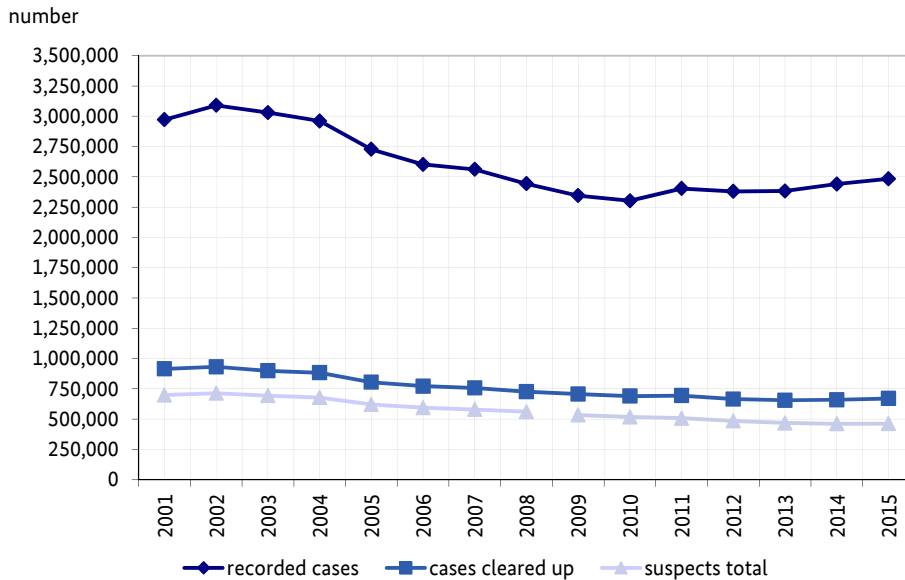
Note: See comment on page17.

3.2.5 Total thefts (key ****00)

In the reporting year of 2015, a total of 2,483,694 cases of total thefts were registered. Cases of thefts account for 39.2/41.9 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

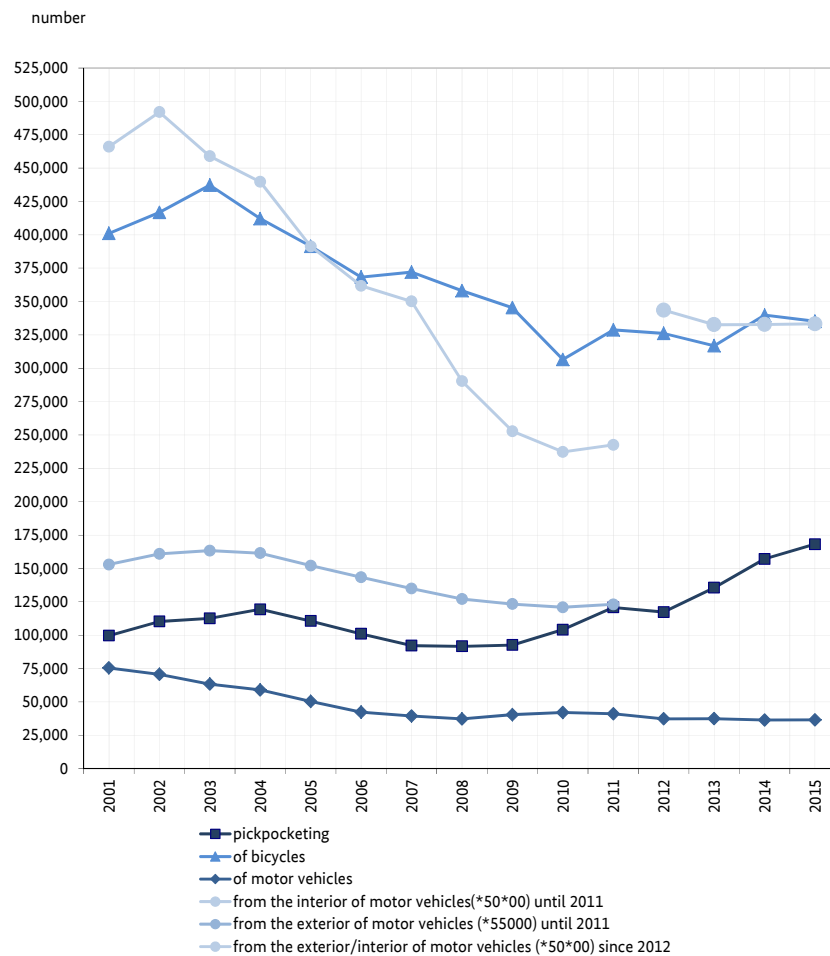
key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts	suspects			clearance rate *)
				total	male	female	
****00	total number of thefts	2,483,694	12.3	463,268	71.1	28.9	27.0
	<i>including:</i>						
)	*100 of motor vehicles	36,507	19.7	9,387	92.0	8.0	27.0
)	*200 of mopeds and motorbikes	25,622	12.4	5,206	96.2	3.8	21.9
)	*300 of bicycles	335,174	1.9	24,116	92.0	8.0	9.1
	***500 of non-cash means of payment	153,968	0.6	10,544	76.2	23.8	7.4
	*50*00 from the exterior/interior of motor vehicles	333,248	13.0	17,818	92.8	7.2	9.3
	*90*00 pickpocketing	168,142	1.9	9,142	79.3	20.7	6.4

*) 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							
		2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Baden-Württemberg	222,096	2,072.4	2,043.2	1,973.7	1,912.8	1,928.7	1,870.7	1,915.0	1,979.6
Bayern	185,250	1,459.6	1,539.9	1,537.0	1,536.3	1,532.8	1,520.6	1,578.8	1,659.4
Berlin	267,124	7,698.4	7,098.5	6,704.1	6,082.8	6,155.0	5,531.7	5,388.5	5,338.4
Brandenburg	79,368	3,229.1	3,459.2	3,410.4	3,200.9	3,339.8	3,234.7	3,189.3	3,323.3
Bremen	43,092	6,510.5	6,085.4	6,027.6	6,011.8	6,971.0	6,499.3	7,117.5	7,466.0
Hamburg	123,798	7,022.8	6,925.9	6,578.7	6,122.1	6,022.6	5,802.8	5,802.7	6,116.2
Hessen	151,995	2,494.2	2,485.8	2,413.5	2,394.4	2,458.4	2,507.8	2,507.5	2,597.6
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	41,188	2,575.6	2,658.0	2,848.5	2,996.2	3,068.6	2,974.5	3,271.2	3,584.7
Niedersachsen	214,060	2,735.0	2,682.4	2,652.9	2,710.6	2,693.5	2,693.9	2,859.5	2,951.5
Nordrhein-Westfalen	691,801	3,922.2	3,797.6	3,740.1	3,751.5	3,861.6	3,575.3	3,552.9	3,678.6
Rheinland-Pfalz	85,246	2,125.0	2,119.2	2,149.8	2,105.5	2,186.0	2,143.8	2,184.9	2,295.9
Saarland	25,680	2,596.5	2,868.6	2,838.8	2,721.7	2,515.6	2,529.9	2,636.5	2,894.2
Sachsen	136,541	3,367.0	3,577.3	3,392.0	3,189.2	2,914.7	2,736.6	2,605.1	2,751.1
Sachsen-Anhalt	84,912	3,798.3	3,611.8	3,550.0	3,243.3	3,288.3	3,214.5	3,414.6	3,723.2
Schleswig-Holstein	87,222	3,081.1	3,133.3	3,153.0	3,391.2	3,463.1	3,353.9	3,738.8	3,813.6
Thüringen	44,321	2,055.0	2,038.3	2,051.4	1,955.6	1,923.0	1,888.1	1,905.2	2,009.7
Germany	2,483,694	3,058.8	3,021.1	2,959.1	2,907.6	2,940.3	2,813.8	2,859.2	2,971.7

*) 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 15.

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						
			2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009
Aachen	15,760	21.0	6,476.6	5,815.9	6,086.6	5,527.7	(-)	(-)	(-)
Augsburg	6,785	36.8	2,413.6	2,428.9	2,392.7	2,477.4	(-)	(-)	(-)
Berlin	267,124	18.9	7,698.4	7,098.5	6,704.1	6,082.8	(-)	(-)	(-)
Bielefeld	11,895	30.9	3,606.9	3,312.3	3,064.1	3,344.5	(-)	(-)	(-)
Bochum	16,659	21.9	4,603.5	4,389.7	4,571.9	4,036.6	(-)	(-)	(-)
Bonn	17,471	22.2	5,564.8	5,529.6	5,449.7	5,370.0	(-)	(-)	(-)
Braunschweig	10,345	32.6	4,162.9	3,792.9	3,686.0	3,725.3	(-)	(-)	(-)
Bremen	36,353	21.8	6,588.5	6,170.3	6,008.8	6,087.5	(-)	(-)	(-)
Chemnitz	10,010	36.9	4,110.5	4,190.1	4,024.3	3,747.9	(-)	(-)	(-)
Dortmund	40,706	26.1	7,012.1	7,297.8	6,355.0	6,076.7	(-)	(-)	(-)
Dresden	26,940	29.6	5,023.2	5,634.1	5,397.8	4,537.2	(-)	(-)	(-)
Duisburg	23,945	23.5	4,932.4	4,451.6	4,608.1	4,813.7	(-)	(-)	(-)
Düsseldorf	44,336	17.0	7,334.0	7,618.9	7,480.8	7,292.3	(-)	(-)	(-)
Erfurt	7,590	38.2	3,680.6	3,598.2	3,385.5	3,095.2	(-)	(-)	(-)
Essen	31,686	23.5	5,522.3	5,029.6	4,521.2	4,583.5	(-)	(-)	(-)
Frankfurt am Main	44,002	23.7	6,131.6	6,186.4	5,917.9	5,949.7	(-)	(-)	(-)
Freiburg im Breisgau	11,593	28.2	5,217.3	5,322.6	4,892.2	4,642.1	(-)	(-)	(-)
Gelsenkirchen	13,447	25.6	5,219.1	5,295.3	5,133.4	5,038.3	(-)	(-)	(-)
Halle (Saale)	14,971	23.1	6,440.0	5,102.7	4,388.2	4,083.4	(-)	(-)	(-)
Hamburg	123,692	19.8	7,016.8	6,922.8	6,578.7	6,122.1	(-)	(-)	(-)
Hannover	32,903	31.5	6,283.5	5,909.5	5,494.3	5,046.8	(-)	(-)	(-)
Karlsruhe	14,915	28.1	4,970.8	4,664.3	4,644.8	3,871.4	(-)	(-)	(-)
Kiel	13,549	26.6	5,572.3	4,976.5	4,803.5	5,272.2	(-)	(-)	(-)
Köln	80,603	17.2	7,700.8	7,727.6	7,537.3	6,926.2	(-)	(-)	(-)
Krefeld	9,805	26.4	4,406.7	4,140.8	4,363.9	4,644.7	(-)	(-)	(-)
Leipzig	38,293	23.3	7,033.0	7,705.4	6,917.1	6,287.4	(-)	(-)	(-)
Lübeck	10,354	28.0	4,828.8	5,319.8	5,286.9	5,522.9	(-)	(-)	(-)
Magdeburg	14,544	33.1	6,260.7	6,463.0	6,572.2	5,859.8	(-)	(-)	(-)
Mainz	7,652	29.9	3,696.8	3,516.0	3,429.7	3,179.8	(-)	(-)	(-)
Mannheim	14,217	25.3	4,741.5	4,242.8	4,390.0	3,890.1	(-)	(-)	(-)
Mönchengladbach	11,442	28.7	4,454.7	3,885.6	4,192.3	4,543.4	(-)	(-)	(-)
München	33,463	35.7	2,340.8	2,666.1	2,582.4	2,616.9	(-)	(-)	(-)
Münster	16,186	21.2	5,356.4	5,331.2	4,951.8	5,073.8	(-)	(-)	(-)
Nürnberg	18,343	37.9	3,660.8	3,596.3	3,440.8	3,321.8	(-)	(-)	(-)
Oberhausen	8,060	28.1	3,851.1	3,677.2	3,954.7	4,042.0	(-)	(-)	(-)
Rostock	7,410	28.3	3,629.4	3,439.5	3,470.9	3,582.2	(-)	(-)	(-)
Stuttgart	20,057	31.8	3,274.9	3,358.0	3,096.6	2,847.4	(-)	(-)	(-)
Wiesbaden	9,646	31.2	3,506.2	3,593.7	3,325.7	3,484.9	(-)	(-)	(-)
Wuppertal	15,682	27.7	4,539.9	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.

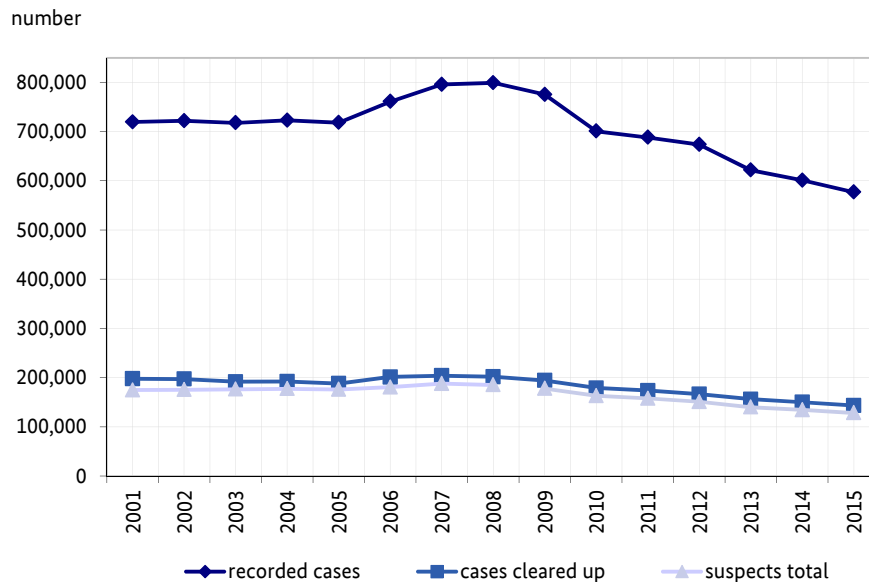
Note: See comment on page 17.

3.2.6 Damage to property (key 674000)

In the reporting year of 2015, a total of 577,017 cases of “damage to property” were registered. Cases of “damage to property” account for 9.1/9.7 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

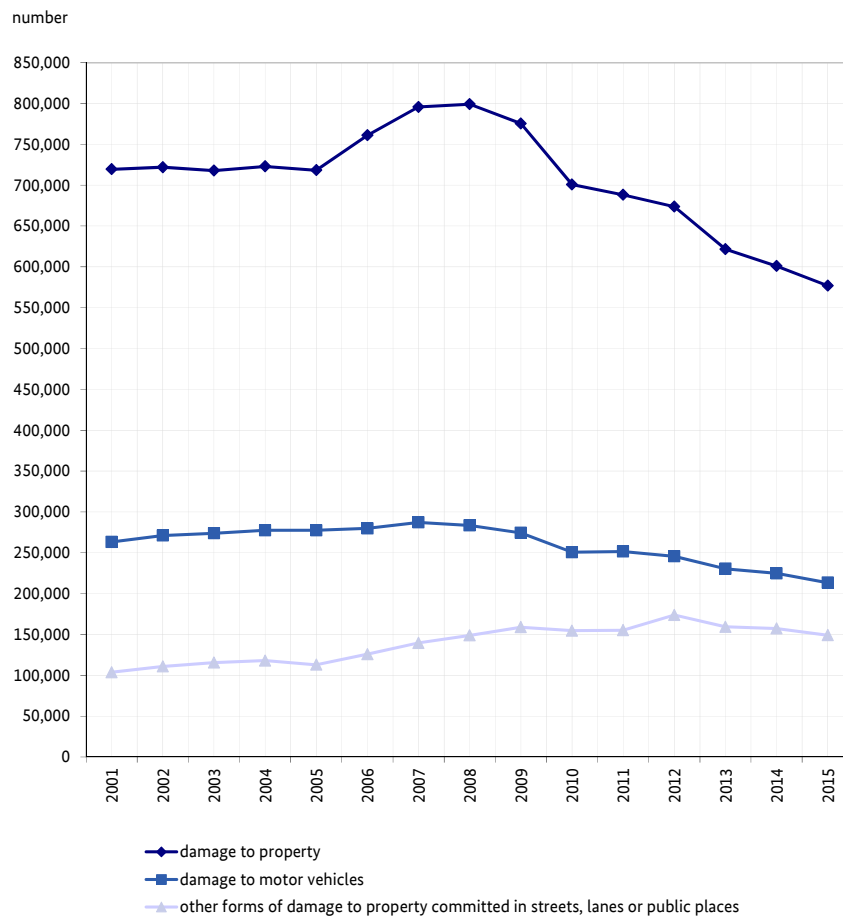
key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts	suspects			clearance rate *)
				total	male	female	
674000	damage to property	577,017	1.2	128,291	85.0	15.0	24.8
	<i>including:</i>						
**)	674100 damage to motor vehicles	213,428	1.0	31,068	85.2	14.8	18.1
**)	674300 other forms of damage to property committed in streets, lanes or public places	149,087	1.1	31,760	89.1	10.9	20.5
**)	674500 destruction of important means of work	421	14.0	219	92.2	7.8	48.9

*) 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							
		2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Baden-Württemberg	63,690	594.3	605.0	641.9	681.3	713.5	698.1	737.9	775.7
Bayern	64,948	511.7	567.3	581.0	623.8	632.1	631.0	713.7	695.2
Berlin	41,954	1,209.1	1,253.5	1,288.2	1,411.6	1,419.4	1,448.6	1,651.1	1,703.1
Brandenburg	22,012	895.6	920.8	930.5	987.9	1,065.6	1,173.6	1,351.2	1,435.9
Bremen	5,810	877.8	883.9	1,013.8	1,086.5	1,080.5	1,161.1	1,124.5	1,163.7
Hamburg	19,128	1,085.1	1,101.5	1,205.9	1,135.1	1,227.2	1,219.1	1,468.3	1,485.8
Hessen	33,050	542.3	583.3	594.4	638.5	655.6	664.5	723.8	734.0
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	13,409	838.5	878.1	976.0	1,061.7	1,076.6	1,078.8	1,131.4	1,260.2
Niedersachsen	53,676	685.8	712.3	717.9	773.1	787.6	792.9	899.9	915.7
Nordrhein-Westfalen	131,753	747.0	784.4	821.7	869.6	875.5	897.3	969.8	961.4
Rheinland-Pfalz	28,701	715.5	694.0	746.6	778.7	839.0	814.0	874.8	923.7
Saarland	7,971	805.9	866.4	896.2	907.5	917.9	958.3	1,084.5	1,101.0
Sachsen	33,470	825.3	890.2	867.2	919.2	899.3	978.8	1,022.7	1,180.0
Sachsen-Anhalt	20,258	906.2	900.8	953.0	1,043.5	1,025.7	1,060.9	1,258.6	1,291.6
Schleswig-Holstein	21,671	765.5	808.4	825.7	936.6	995.4	1,043.4	1,201.0	1,258.3
Thüringen	15,516	719.4	781.8	796.3	823.0	849.3	846.5	934.0	1,002.0
Germany	577,017	710.6	744.3	772.1	823.2	841.9	856.7	945.8	972.0

*) 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 15.

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						
			2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009
Aachen	2,126	20.1	873.7	983.9	1,065.9	1,139.9	1,233.3	1,085.2	1,103.1
Augsburg	2,010	27.8	715.0	812.2	673.3	795.8	867.0	896.7	845.8
Berlin	41,954	20.8	1,209.1	1,253.5	1,288.2	1,411.6	1,419.4	1,448.6	1,651.1
Bielefeld	2,588	28.4	784.8	918.6	701.8	965.7	932.3	978.1	1,091.1
Bochum	3,607	27.1	996.8	921.4	1,051.9	1,115.8	1,129.9	1,102.8	1,182.5
Bonn	3,063	18.2	975.6	961.5	988.8	1,098.5	1,136.4	1,127.7	1,055.5
Braunschweig	2,389	24.1	961.4	1,048.0	1,083.8	1,187.4	1,208.7	1,076.0	1,152.8
Bremen	4,485	25.4	812.8	835.8	918.5	982.5	957.0	1,038.7	1,024.7
Chemnitz	3,005	23.2	1,234.0	1,173.9	1,223.8	1,384.2	1,265.8	1,447.2	1,475.3
Dortmund	5,993	21.7	1,032.4	1,076.1	1,112.1	1,281.2	1,261.4	1,400.8	1,699.0
Dresden	4,839	21.0	902.3	1,027.2	1,057.1	1,013.1	1,117.1	1,205.5	1,134.4
Duisburg	4,392	27.1	904.7	840.7	927.7	944.9	933.5	889.1	957.2
Düsseldorf	4,610	20.2	762.6	780.2	768.3	861.4	951.5	973.5	1,133.7
Erfurt	2,177	24.3	1,055.7	1,146.0	1,133.3	1,084.4	1,200.0	1,280.5	1,246.7
Essen	4,155	24.0	724.1	777.2	817.5	894.6	886.1	893.5	1,016.1
Frankfurt am Main	7,189	15.8	1,001.8	1,067.7	1,060.8	1,125.6	1,160.7	1,169.3	1,337.5
Freiburg im Breisgau	2,144	27.2	964.9	1,026.8	1,189.7	1,067.0	1,162.8	1,031.4	1,058.4
Gelsenkirchen	2,074	20.5	805.0	783.8	831.1	893.0	936.1	994.4	1,055.1
Halle (Saale)	2,978	26.7	1,281.0	1,252.8	1,339.0	1,639.7	1,745.3	1,790.2	2,070.3
Hamburg	19,123	17.6	1,084.8	1,101.3	1,205.9	1,135.1	1,227.2	1,219.1	1,468.3
Hannover	6,013	31.6	1,148.3	1,248.3	1,217.4	1,249.7	1,180.2	1,084.7	1,260.9
Karlsruhe	2,290	22.0	763.2	729.5	860.0	787.3	911.6	895.7	903.9
Kiel	2,576	22.7	1,059.4	1,115.0	1,161.9	1,305.2	1,298.0	1,471.8	1,670.6
Köln	10,307	19.4	984.7	993.6	1,104.4	1,134.2	1,173.9	1,142.3	1,224.0
Krefeld	1,948	24.1	875.5	914.2	969.3	997.0	1,003.1	945.1	1,076.9
Leipzig	7,289	23.6	1,338.7	1,475.8	1,435.0	1,437.2	1,297.6	1,257.6	1,413.1
Lübeck	2,345	20.2	1,093.6	1,258.0	1,315.0	1,365.8	1,626.3	1,736.3	1,786.2
Magdeburg	2,786	25.2	1,199.3	1,298.2	1,350.0	1,392.2	1,492.7	1,528.3	2,133.5
Mainz	1,760	26.9	850.3	915.0	970.6	1,042.0	(-)	(-)	(-)
Mannheim	2,491	18.2	830.8	925.9	904.2	816.4	965.6	968.7	1,026.2
Mönchengladbach	2,187	23.5	851.5	878.5	908.3	933.5	905.5	856.1	1,029.9
München	9,693	20.6	678.0	780.3	766.7	842.1	1,031.6	886.5	968.7
Münster	2,401	21.4	794.6	955.3	1,105.9	1,055.3	1,106.9	1,116.7	1,196.9
Nürnberg	4,476	28.4	893.3	942.7	1,001.2	892.7	982.3	1,013.6	1,145.5
Oberhausen	1,696	25.4	810.4	836.9	795.7	832.2	893.7	776.1	905.6
Rostock	2,460	24.6	1,204.9	1,204.3	1,213.5	1,436.9	1,536.5	1,510.1	1,301.9
Stuttgart	6,088	18.0	994.1	966.6	1,110.5	1,162.7	1,234.4	1,272.3	1,428.0
Wiesbaden	2,303	30.0	837.1	968.7	862.0	873.7	976.2	952.8	1,051.2
Wuppertal	3,439	24.3	995.6	961.0	1,006.2	999.5	997.9	1,073.1	1,231.2

(-) 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 17

3.3 Selective forms of crime

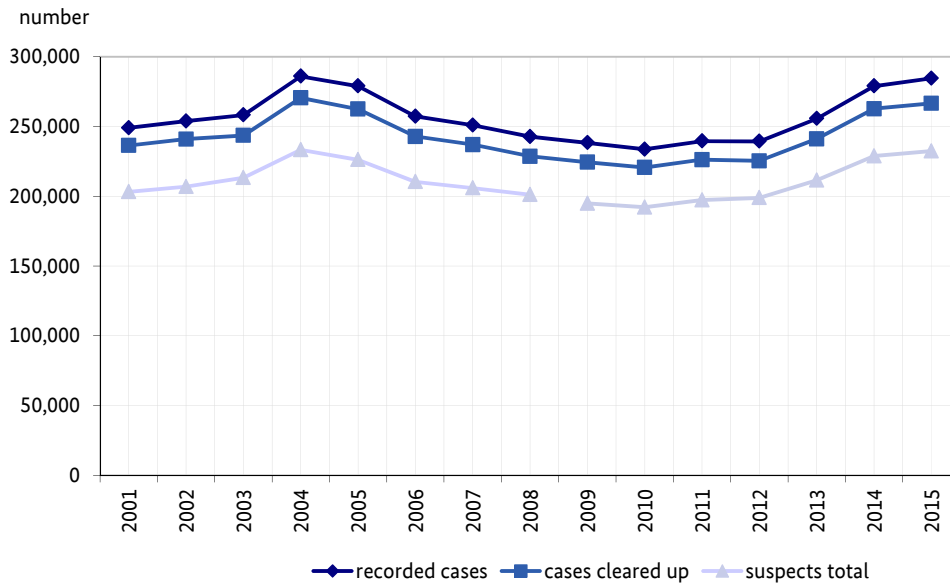
3.3.1 Drug-related crime (key 891000)

The key denoting "drug-related crime" comprises several offences / offence categories. A listing of what the aggregate key represents can be found on page 80.

In the reporting year of 2015, a total of 282,604 cases of "drug-related crime" was registered. Cases of "drug-related crime" account for 4.5/4.8 per cent of all crimes.

Development of drug-related crime

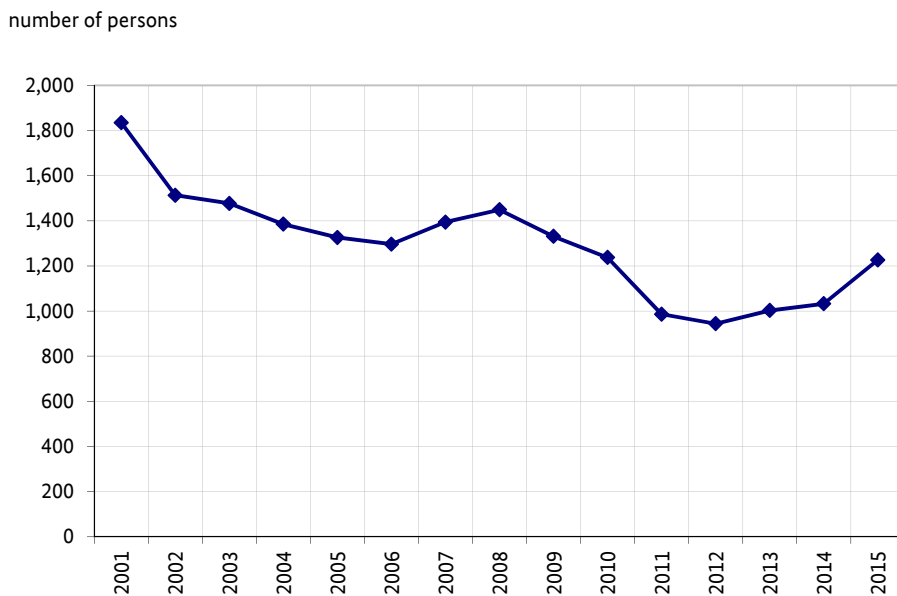
3.3.1 - G01



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 <i>including:</i>	284,472	1.7	232,370	87.1	12.9	93.7
730000	drug offences <i>of which:</i>	282,604	1.6	231,730	87.1	12.9	93.9
731000	general violations under sect. 29 NCA	213,850	1.2	179,776	86.8	13.2	94.5
732000	Unauthorised trafficking in and smuggling of drugs under sect. 29 NCA	48,168	3.2	43,942	89.7	10.3	92.2
733000	unauthorised importation under sect. 30 (1) no. 4 NCA <i>(not insignificant amounts)</i>	1,636	2.0	2,198	84.7	15.3	93.5
734000	other violations of the NCA <i>including:</i>	18,950	1.8	19,859	88.0	12.0	91.8
734800	unauthorised trafficking, production of, dispensing, and possession of drugs (Sect. 29a (1) no. 2 NCA) (not insignificant amount) <i>of which:</i>	10,232	1.4	11,238	89.5	10.5	95.4
734810	unauthorised dispensing and possession (sect. 29a (1) no. 2 NCA) (not insignificant amount)	2,250	1.6	2,370	88.5	11.5	94.0
734820	unauthorised trafficking pursuant to sect. 29a (1) no. 2 NCA (not insignificant amount)	7,288	1.3	8,155	89.9	10.1	95.8
734840	unauthorised production pursuant to sect. 29a (1) no. 2 NCA (not insignificant amounts)	694	1.4	859	88.6	11.4	95.4
891100	offences directly aimed at procuring drugs	1,868	11.6	957	74.3	25.7	63.9

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

Development of selected drugs

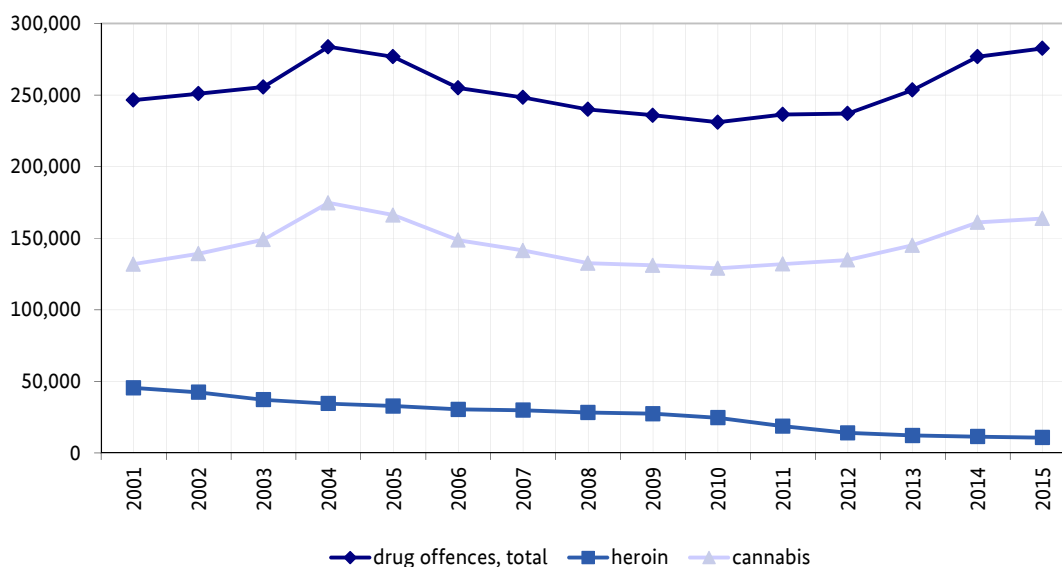
3.3.1 – T02

selected drugs	recorded cases		change		share in %	
	2015	2014	number	in %	2015	2014
drugs in total	273,886	268,148	5,738	2.1	100.0	100.0
heroin	11,302	12,044	-742	-6.2	4.1	4.5
cocaine	14,159	14,978	-819	-5.5	5.2	5.6
LSD	519	479	40	8.4	0.2	0.2
amphetamine and its derivatives (incl. Ecstasy)	42,295	40,405	1,890	4.7	15.4	15.1
methamphetamine	14,920	14,792	128	0.9	5.4	5.5
cannabis and preparations thereof	168,724	165,904	2,820	1.7	61.6	61.9
other drugs	21,967	19,546	2,421	12.4	8.0	7.3

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 – T03

Land (federalstate)	recorded cases	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants							
		2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Baden-Württemberg	36,985	345.1	333.2	299.4	250.8	243.7	222.8	230.1	253.2
Bayern	40,788	321.4	305.9	283.0	260.4	245.7	253.1	252.2	256.9
Berlin	15,753	454.0	393.5	395.5	349.5	324.7	335.4	341.2	340.5
Brandenburg	8,165	332.2	291.3	210.0	185.4	243.6	200.4	183.6	177.7
Bremen	4,040	610.4	569.5	564.3	647.7	666.7	555.5	620.2	593.1
Hamburg	9,413	534.0	486.2	492.8	439.5	433.5	462.0	526.6	591.1
Hessen	20,842	342.0	364.6	340.9	320.8	319.9	310.3	330.5	280.3
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	4,732	295.9	309.8	244.5	268.2	216.2	221.8	244.8	197.7
Niedersachsen	30,593	390.9	382.5	353.5	329.3	327.7	326.5	340.2	354.8
Nordrhein-Westfalen	57,859	328.0	343.3	323.4	298.2	305.2	290.9	294.0	315.4
Rheinland-Pfalz	16,878	420.7	414.6	355.3	344.5	414.5	449.8	470.7	427.6
Saarland	2,280	230.5	232.4	190.8	194.5	227.2	228.6	211.3	240.1
Sachsen	9,834	242.5	259.0	232.3	214.5	195.1	168.9	146.0	160.7
Sachsen-Anhalt	7,361	329.3	314.4	268.2	254.7	242.5	189.7	203.1	198.0
Schleswig-Holstein	7,716	272.6	252.3	241.4	204.6	214.3	279.1	291.3	274.1
Thüringen	9,365	434.2	430.2	400.8	392.7	352.5	301.7	243.5	241.3
Germany (total)	282,604	348.0	342.6	314.8	289.8	289.3	282.4	287.6	291.8

*) 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 15.

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						
			2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009
Aachen	1,295	92.1	532.2	983.9	1,065.9	1,139.9	1,233.3	1,085.2	1,103.1
Augsburg	1,554	97.4	552.8	812.2	673.3	795.8	867.0	896.7	845.8
Berlin	15,753	87.3	454.0	1,253.5	1,288.2	1,411.6	1,419.4	1,448.6	1,651.1
Bielefeld	790	93.4	239.6	918.6	701.8	965.7	932.3	978.1	1,091.1
Bochum	1,161	94.2	320.8	921.4	1,051.9	1,115.8	1,129.9	1,102.8	1,182.5
Bonn	1,244	92.4	396.2	961.5	988.8	1,098.5	1,136.4	1,127.7	1,055.5
Braunschweig	1,505	96.7	605.6	1,048.0	1,083.8	1,187.4	1,208.7	1,076.0	1,152.8
Bremen	3,406	83.2	617.3	835.8	918.5	982.5	957.0	1,038.7	1,024.7
Chemnitz	935	96.7	384.0	1,173.9	1,223.8	1,384.2	1,265.8	1,447.2	1,475.3
Dortmund	2,946	91.4	507.5	1,076.1	1,112.1	1,281.2	1,261.4	1,400.8	1,699.0
Dresden	1,993	93.3	371.6	1,027.2	1,057.1	1,013.1	1,117.1	1,205.5	1,134.4
Duisburg	1,711	94.2	352.4	840.7	927.7	944.9	933.5	889.1	957.2
Düsseldorf	2,899	93.1	479.5	780.2	768.3	861.4	951.5	973.5	1,133.7
Erfurt	1,039	95.8	503.8	1,146.0	1,133.3	1,084.4	1,200.0	1,280.5	1,246.7
Essen	1,441	91.7	251.1	777.2	817.5	894.6	886.1	893.5	1,016.1
Frankfurt am Main	5,767	92.9	803.6	1,067.7	1,060.8	1,125.6	1,160.7	1,169.3	1,337.5
Freiburg im Breisgau	1,752	95.9	788.5	1,026.8	1,189.7	1,067.0	1,162.8	1,031.4	1,058.4
Gelsenkirchen	559	92.5	217.0	783.8	831.1	893.0	936.1	994.4	1,055.1
Halle (Saale)	1,017	90.5	437.5	1,252.8	1,339.0	1,639.7	1,745.3	1,790.2	2,070.3
Hamburg	9,410	87.4	533.8	1,101.3	1,205.9	1,135.1	1,227.2	1,219.1	1,468.3
Hannover	4,300	95.0	821.2	1,248.3	1,217.4	1,249.7	1,180.2	1,084.7	1,260.9
Karlsruhe	1,487	95.1	495.6	729.5	860.0	787.3	911.6	895.7	903.9
Kiel	930	93.8	382.5	1,115.0	1,161.9	1,305.2	1,298.0	1,471.8	1,670.6
Köln	6,034	91.0	576.5	993.6	1,104.4	1,134.2	1,173.9	1,142.3	1,224.0
Krefeld	690	93.8	310.1	914.2	969.3	997.0	1,003.1	945.1	1,076.9
Leipzig	1,432	92.8	263.0	1,475.8	1,435.0	1,437.2	1,297.6	1,257.6	1,413.1
Lübeck	790	93.4	368.4	1,258.0	1,315.0	1,365.8	1,626.3	1,736.3	1,786.2
Magdeburg	908	94.7	390.9	1,298.2	1,350.0	1,392.2	1,492.7	1,528.3	2,133.5
Mainz	1,214	92.7	586.5	915.0	970.6	1,042.0	(-)	(-)	(-)
Mannheim	2,259	94.8	753.4	925.9	904.2	816.4	965.6	968.7	1,026.2
Mönchengladbach	842	93.2	327.8	878.5	908.3	933.5	905.5	856.1	1,029.9
München	7,886	96.9	551.6	780.3	766.7	842.1	1,031.6	886.5	968.7
Münster	964	92.6	319.0	955.3	1,105.9	1,055.3	1,106.9	1,116.7	1,196.9
Nürnberg	3,437	96.9	685.9	942.7	1,001.2	892.7	982.3	1,013.6	1,145.5
Oberhausen	1,384	96.8	661.3	836.9	795.7	832.2	893.7	776.1	905.6
Rostock	809	96.4	396.2	1,204.3	1,213.5	1,436.9	1,536.5	1,510.1	1,301.9
Stuttgart	4,426	85.8	722.7	966.6	1,110.5	1,162.7	1,234.4	1,272.3	1,428.0
Wiesbaden	845	97.5	307.1	968.7	862.0	873.7	976.2	952.8	1,051.2
Wuppertal	1,712	95.5	495.6	961.0	1,006.2	999.5	997.9	1,073.1	1,231.2

(-) 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 17.

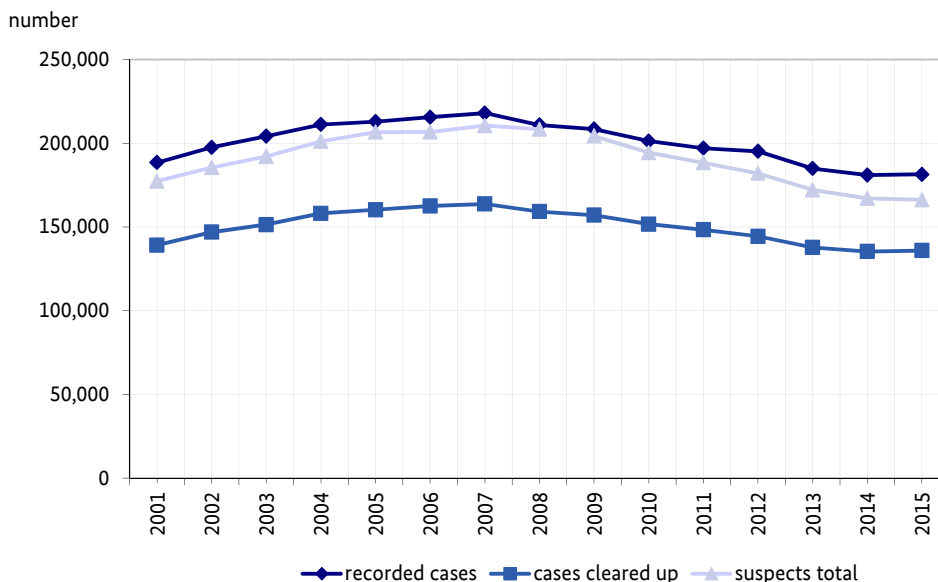
3.3.2 Violent crime (key 892000)

The key denoting "violent crime" comprises several offences / offence categories. A listing of what the aggregate key represents can be found on page 80.

In the reporting year of 2015, a total of 181,386 cases of "violent crime" was registered. Cases of "violent crime" account for 2.9/3.1 per cent of all crimes.

Development of violent 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

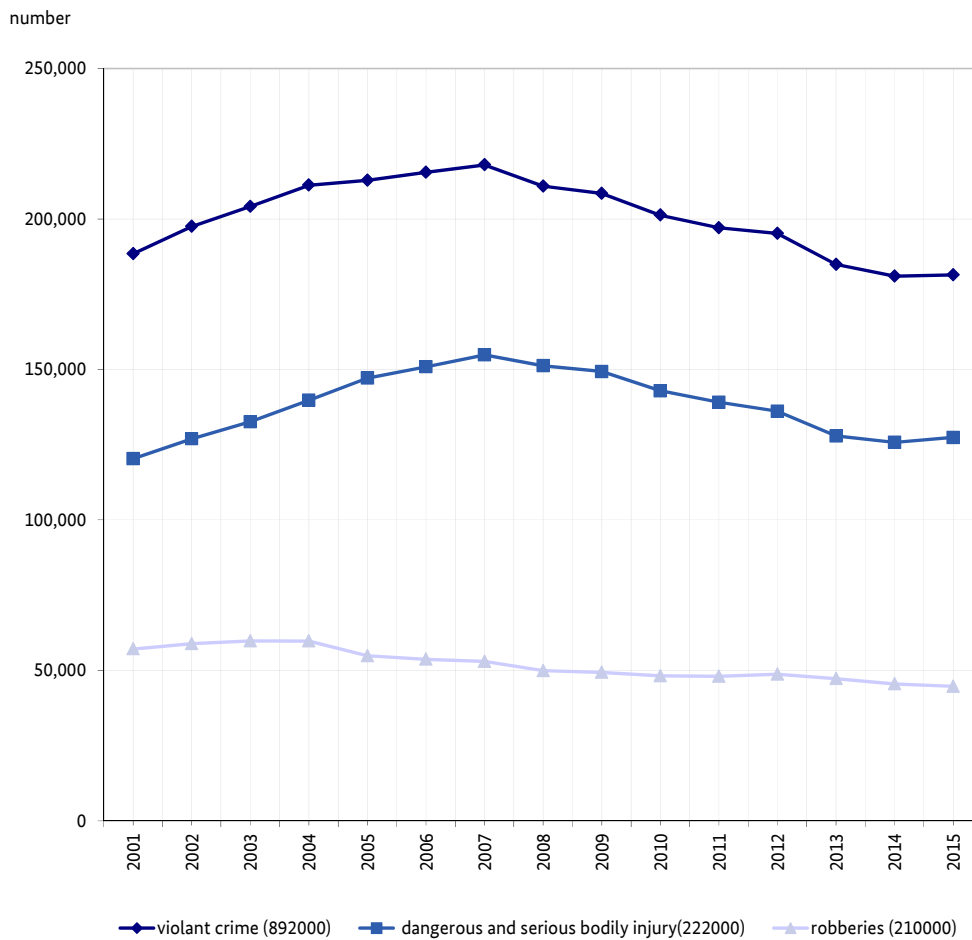
3.3.2 - T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts	suspects			clearance rate*)
				total	male	female	
892000	violent crime	181,386	16.2	166,235	85.6	14.4	74.9
	<i>of which:</i>						
010000	murder	649	56.7	731	87.7	12.3	94.8
020000	manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request	1,467	80.6	1,771	88.4	11.6	94.8
111000	rape and sexual coercion - sects. 177 (2, 3 and 4), 178 PC	7,022	15.5	5,896	98.8	1.2	80.9
210000	robberies	44,666	19.2	28,662	90.1	9.9	51.7
221000	bodily injury resulting in death	90	0.0	105	81.9	18.1	85.6
222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	127,395	14.2	134,516	84.4	15.6	82.3
233000	extortionate kidnapping	68	29.4	146	90.4	9.6	86.8
234000	hostage taking	26	30.8	40	95.0	5.0	96.2

*) 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 violent crime

3.3.2 – G02



Offence rates in the “Länder”

3.3.2 – T02

Land (federal state)	recorded cases	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants							
		2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Baden-Württemberg	18,252	170.3	162.9	163.7	171.0	176.0	177.6	175.4	178.6
Bayern	19,220	151.4	152.6	160.0	159.1	162.2	161.3	164.0	168.1
Berlin	16,191	466.6	481.3	511.8	525.1	503.8	517.4	550.7	558.2
Brandenburg	4,125	167.8	170.6	173.7	184.5	182.4	201.7	204.6	223.0
Bremen	3,294	497.7	503.2	493.0	544.8	525.2	518.8	521.9	533.1
Hamburg	8,815	500.1	499.7	499.6	482.5	495.5	485.2	540.3	499.6
Hessen	12,249	201.0	207.5	209.4	220.3	227.4	235.9	238.6	239.8
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	3,073	192.2	187.0	204.0	221.3	236.0	230.2	245.0	273.4
Niedersachsen	17,568	224.5	224.0	234.9	247.0	251.0	258.1	277.3	274.0
Nordrhein-Westfalen	46,351	262.8	262.8	267.6	275.5	280.2	285.5	292.5	291.0
Rheinland-Pfalz	8,001	199.4	205.4	223.3	236.7	236.1	242.9	251.5	249.1
Saarland	2,647	267.6	247.1	251.4	266.4	254.9	284.2	281.1	304.7
Sachsen	7,085	174.7	170.3	157.9	167.3	162.6	165.4	173.0	174.8
Sachsen-Anhalt	5,211	233.1	235.0	226.6	247.1	246.9	252.0	282.7	293.3
Schleswig-Holstein	5,596	197.7	210.4	213.4	242.2	262.5	275.1	274.7	279.8
Thüringen	3,708	171.9	177.1	187.0	178.2	174.0	186.8	181.9	198.5
Germany	181,386	223.4	224.0	229.6	238.4	241.0	246.0	254.2	256.5

*) 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 15.

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						
			2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009
Aachen	1,170	62.3	480.8	490.3	529.8	502.2	494.5	504.7	477.9
Augsburg	821	82.8	292.1	288.2	263.7	282.8	301.1	297.0	299.3
Berlin	16,191	59.3	466.6	481.3	511.8	525.1	503.8	517.4	550.7
Bielefeld	791	68.5	239.9	244.5	220.5	242.1	264.2	277.3	279.3
Bochum	1,246	69.7	344.3	368.5	369.1	414.7	380.8	436.6	386.4
Bonn	1,207	66.7	384.4	377.8	382.4	369.6	426.9	405.2	374.0
Braunschweig	922	77.9	371.0	363.6	405.6	362.8	462.5	439.4	474.4
Bremen	2,690	61.7	487.5	506.6	482.9	536.7	502.2	495.5	500.8
Chemnitz	684	75.4	280.9	252.5	199.0	215.5	210.5	202.8	188.2
Dortmund	3,246	63.1	559.2	572.5	569.3	523.8	571.1	560.3	494.9
Dresden	1,224	64.5	228.2	201.2	202.8	192.2	179.9	200.8	211.6
Duisburg	1,700	72.2	350.2	373.4	386.0	394.9	388.9	374.8	404.6
Düsseldorf	2,355	61.2	389.6	419.8	439.5	440.8	428.7	413.7	422.4
Erfurt	670	77.0	324.9	293.3	351.9	317.4	329.8	333.1	294.1
Essen	1,968	70.0	343.0	312.3	339.4	316.3	305.8	306.8	325.7
Frankfurt am Main	3,345	65.6	466.1	469.4	482.0	482.3	470.4	474.9	476.5
Freiburg im Breisgau	958	66.4	431.1	411.3	399.0	350.9	455.0	445.6	465.7
Gelsenkirchen	986	67.3	382.7	433.2	397.9	418.5	427.6	408.5	461.7
Halle (Saale)	995	67.3	428.0	407.7	392.8	468.5	445.1	460.6	502.5
Hamburg	8,813	65.4	499.9	499.6	499.6	482.5	495.5	485.2	540.3
Hannover	2,756	72.4	526.3	496.5	525.9	531.1	515.4	533.2	563.5
Karlsruhe	1,051	73.2	350.3	285.5	317.5	296.8	281.6	278.1	295.8
Kiel	928	68.0	381.7	392.5	390.6	469.8	536.9	577.9	572.0
Köln	5,373	62.7	513.3	522.7	544.1	560.9	552.1	545.3	570.0
Krefeld	610	71.0	274.2	292.3	330.1	323.8	336.1	313.1	329.2
Leipzig	1,782	66.3	327.3	346.0	310.1	336.0	344.4	315.1	327.5
Lübeck	812	74.6	378.7	432.9	447.8	501.0	504.2	488.5	518.3
Magdeburg	845	69.1	363.7	367.1	347.9	329.2	347.7	352.3	483.8
Mainz	654	76.6	316.0	341.7	371.9	361.8	(-)	(-)	(-)
Mannheim	1,106	70.1	368.9	357.3	393.4	401.7	375.5	352.3	337.2
Mönchengladbach	1,046	70.6	407.2	371.1	334.4	364.3	348.1	313.6	383.6
München	3,778	80.3	264.3	275.3	293.2	283.3	299.9	299.7	299.0
Münster	714	65.1	236.3	277.6	280.9	276.9	337.0	352.4	365.9
Nürnberg	1,720	78.1	343.3	364.0	386.6	376.6	366.4	338.5	340.9
Oberhausen	589	70.1	281.4	297.0	276.7	295.9	313.7	298.6	289.8
Rostock	552	72.1	270.4	279.2	324.8	331.4	356.6	342.5	376.9
Stuttgart	2,484	71.0	405.6	408.2	380.0	429.7	427.1	393.4	395.8
Wiesbaden	996	80.4	362.0	391.1	389.5	397.6	444.2	494.1	439.4
Wuppertal	1,200	67.8	347.4	329.0	336.0	319.3	331.4	323.6	376.2

(-) 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.

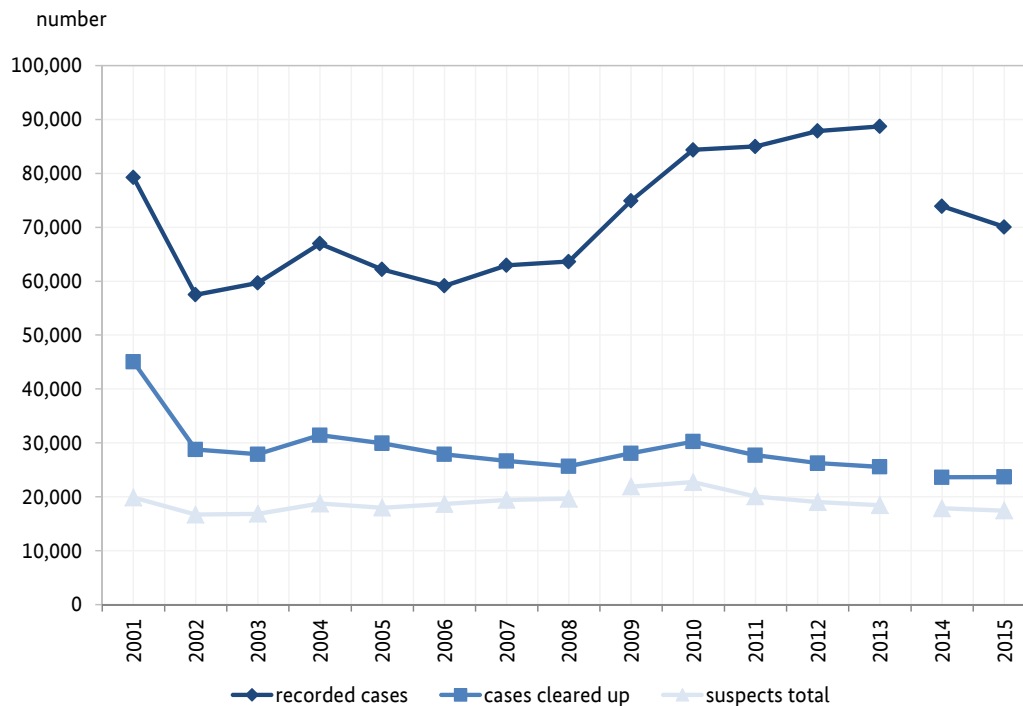
Note: See comment on page 17

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 80.

In the reporting year of 2015, a total of 70,068 cases of "computer crime" was registered. Cases of "computer crime" account for 1.1/1.2 per cent of all crimes.

3.3.3 - G01



Notes: 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.

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.

Recorded Cases

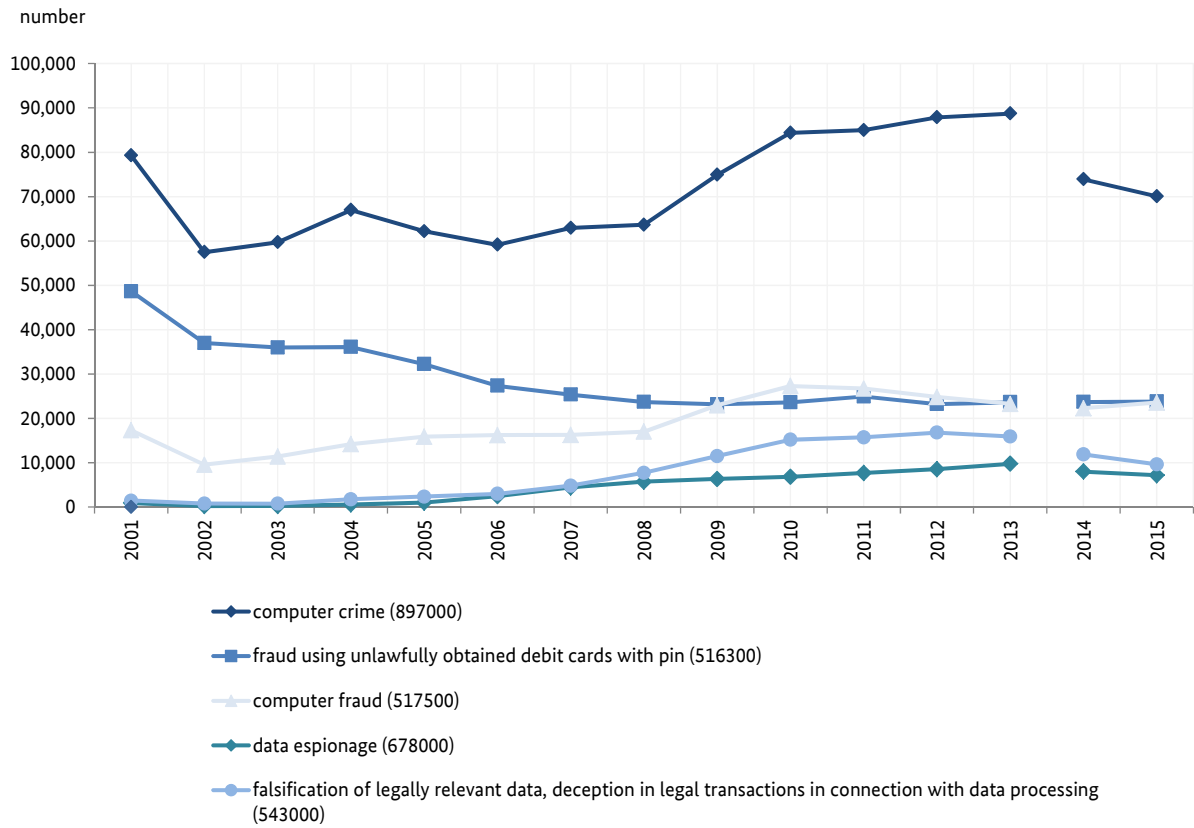
3.3.3 - T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts	suspects			clearance rate
				total	male	female	
897000	computer crime <i>thereof:</i>	70,068	10.3	17,417	74.7	25.3	33.8
516300	fraud using unlawfully obtained debit cards with PIN	23,790	11.4	5,708	70.0	30.0	34.3
517500	computer fraud (sect. 263a PC) (not recorded under key nos. 516300 or 517900)	23,562	15.0	5,570	73.8	26.2	33.1
517900	fraud involving access authorization to communication services	1,878	14.7	601	73.5	26.5	39.8
543000	falsification of legally relevant data, deception in legal transactions in connection with data processing (sects. 269, 270 PC)	7,187	3.9	3,026	80.3	19.7	46.9
674200	alteration of data, computer sabotage (sects. 303a, 303b PC)	3,537	12.8	898	81.4	18.6	26.7
678000	data espionage, interception of data including preparatory acts (sects. 202a, 202b, 202c PC)	9,629	0.0	2,021	78.9	21.1	22.7
715100	software piracy (private use, e.g. computer games)	326	0.0	176	86.9	13.1	93.6
715200	software piracy in the form of commercial activity	159	2.5	98	87.8	12.2	96.2

Computer crime declined by -5.2 % in the year 2015 compared to the year 2014. This decrease may still base on the change of recording cybercrime offences in the PCS (see notes above).

Development of selected offences of computer crime

3.3.3 – G02



Note: 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.

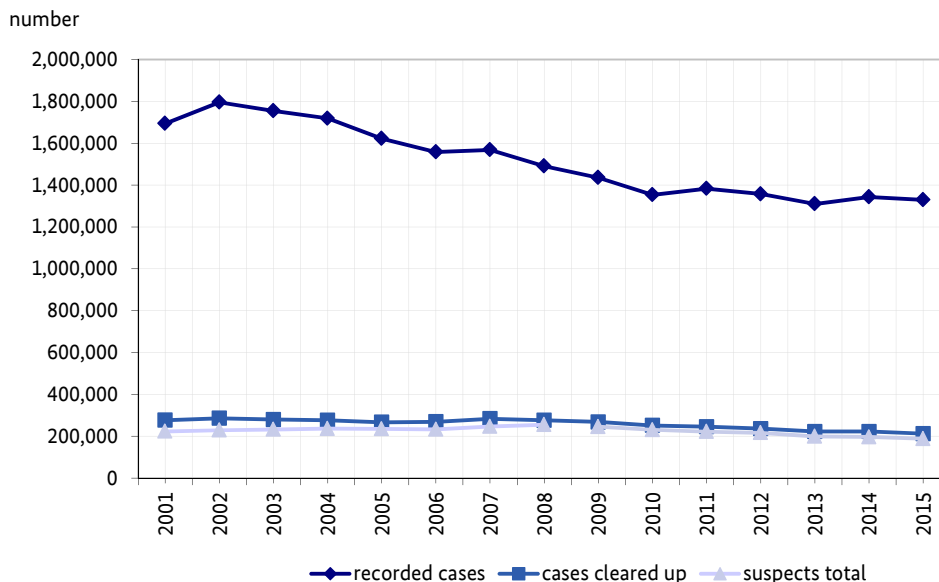
3.3.4 Street crime (key 899000)

The key denoting "street crime" comprises several offences / offence categories. A listing of what the aggregate key represents can be found on page 80.

In the reporting year of 2015, a total of 1,329,070 cases of "street crime" was registered. Cases of "street crime" account for 21.0/22.4 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

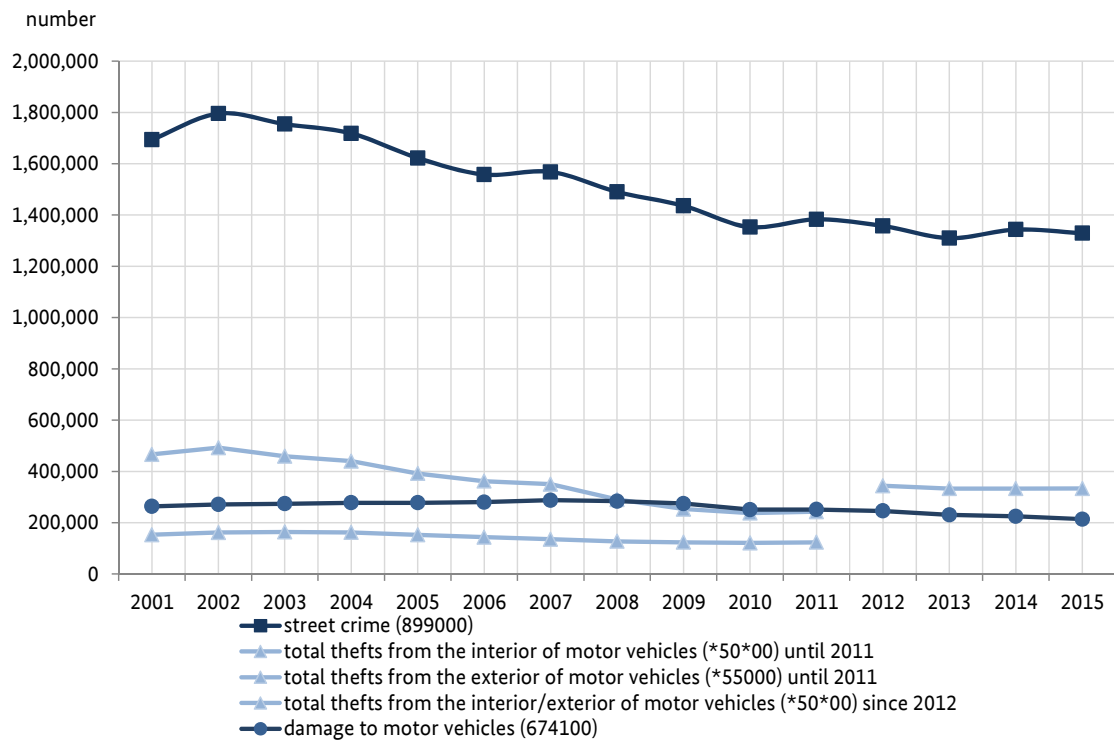
3.3.4 - T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts	suspects			clearance rate*)
				total	male	female	
899000	street crime	1,329,070	6.2	187,909	88.5	11.5	6.2
	<i>of which:</i>						
216000	handbag robbery	2,422	19.8	734	90.7	9.3	19.8
217000	other forms of robbery in streets, lanes or public places	19,102	19.7	10,419	92.5	7.5	19.7
222100	dangerous and serious bodily injury in streets, lanes or public places	56,479	13.1	61,649	88.2	11.8	13.1
*50*00	total thefts from the exterior/interior of motor vehicles	333,248	13.0	17,818	92.8	7.2	13.0
*90*00	pickpocketing	168,142	1.9	9,142	79.3	20.7	1.9
623000	breach of the public peace	1,961	0.0	4,116	91.9	8.1	0.0
674100	damage to motor vehicles	213,428	1.0	31,068	85.2	14.8	1.0
674300	other forms of damage to property committed in streets, lanes or public places	149,087	1.1	31,760	89.1	10.9	1.1

*) 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							
		2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Baden-Württemberg	110,956	1,035.4	1,022.6	1,006.2	1,040.2	1,069.8	998.6	1,046.6	1,085.7
Bayern	106,130	836.2	892.6	898.1	959.9	949.4	934.7	1,024.8	1,054.7
Berlin	141,863	4,088.4	3,896.9	3,490.3	3,178.5	3,302.9	3,068.7	3,030.6	3,120.0
Brandenburg	37,787	1,537.4	1,659.7	1,654.8	1,597.9	1,690.3	1,742.3	1,773.2	1,765.0
Bremen	22,577	3,411.0	3,265.3	3,255.6	3,267.6	3,822.1	3,724.4	4,174.1	4,545.4
Hamburg	70,680	4,009.6	4,056.2	3,788.8	3,471.3	3,569.7	3,596.2	3,851.8	3,975.0
Hessen	73,419	1,204.8	1,258.1	1,224.0	1,242.4	1,313.5	1,351.0	1,406.1	1,443.9
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	21,175	1,324.2	1,372.1	1,544.1	1,706.8	1,787.0	1,752.8	1,921.6	2,128.1
Niedersachsen	118,040	1,508.2	1,523.7	1,497.1	1,576.8	1,617.1	1,650.1	1,879.3	1,932.8
Nordrhein-Westfalen	390,382	2,213.3	2,238.1	2,215.2	2,317.6	2,340.9	2,232.6	2,278.9	2,344.6
Rheinland-Pfalz	50,720	1,264.3	1,280.9	1,309.8	1,310.1	1,429.7	1,427.4	1,554.3	1,587.7
Saarland	13,154	1,330.0	1,449.8	1,550.5	1,420.0	1,392.8	1,396.1	1,480.0	1,603.7
Sachsen	65,212	1,608.1	1,724.7	1,635.0	1,664.0	1,474.1	1,553.0	1,616.5	1,764.6
Sachsen-Anhalt	39,404	1,762.6	1,703.6	1,710.5	1,620.5	1,639.9	1,640.1	1,917.9	2,038.8
Schleswig-Holstein	49,616	1,752.7	1,855.1	1,751.7	1,900.3	1,985.9	1,916.0	2,165.2	2,185.6
Thüringen	17,955	832.5	909.4	933.8	895.5	950.1	928.7	982.1	1,029.3
Germany	1,329,070	1,636.8	1,662.7	1,626.6	1,658.2	1,691.6	1,653.9	1,750.7	1,812.5

*) 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 15.

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						
			2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009
Aachen	9,098	10.8	3,738.9	3,265.4	3,497.5	3,221.3	3,473.2	2,870.6	3,284.2
Augsburg	3,797	20.5	1,350.7	1,385.7	1,272.5	1,422.5	1,464.3	1,489.5	1,510.0
Berlin	141,863	9.3	4,088.4	3,896.9	3,490.3	3,178.5	3,302.9	3,068.7	3,030.6
Bielefeld	6,586	16.4	1,997.1	2,044.0	1,693.8	2,033.1	2,282.0	2,376.2	2,332.1
Bochum	8,797	15.3	2,430.9	2,235.9	2,516.8	2,405.5	2,353.7	2,353.1	2,261.8
Bonn	10,600	13.4	3,376.2	3,433.8	3,380.1	3,475.0	3,643.0	3,579.0	3,596.2
Braunschweig	6,598	16.9	2,655.1	2,560.0	2,383.3	2,468.9	2,459.5	2,384.0	2,442.6
Bremen	19,606	9.6	3,553.3	3,367.6	3,285.2	3,298.3	3,870.9	3,778.3	4,380.8
Chemnitz	3,866	21.0	1,587.5	1,644.1	1,746.6	1,988.3	1,692.1	1,808.8	2,037.5
Dortmund	21,826	14.7	3,759.8	3,994.0	3,552.8	3,672.2	4,021.4	3,821.7	3,553.3
Dresden	12,320	16.1	2,297.2	2,610.4	2,421.8	2,275.7	2,164.2	2,097.7	2,140.6
Duisburg	12,195	14.8	2,512.0	2,382.0	2,508.1	2,816.2	2,822.7	2,464.6	2,446.5
Düsseldorf	24,866	10.6	4,113.3	4,234.8	4,282.6	4,038.0	4,710.4	4,159.2	3,899.4
Erfurt	3,170	17.0	1,537.2	1,500.4	1,600.6	1,381.9	1,549.3	1,629.3	1,513.3
Essen	15,579	14.5	2,715.1	2,693.4	2,454.2	2,628.2	2,409.4	2,444.7	2,452.4
Frankfurt am Main	20,792	13.8	2,897.3	2,933.6	2,817.8	2,820.3	2,897.8	2,753.6	2,855.3
Freiburg im Breisgau	5,566	14.0	2,504.9	2,785.5	2,403.2	2,455.7	2,675.0	2,356.2	2,528.4
Gelsenkirchen	6,111	14.0	2,371.8	2,598.8	2,496.8	2,688.5	3,108.8	2,737.7	2,600.9
Halle (Saale)	6,790	14.8	2,920.8	2,385.1	2,369.9	2,436.4	2,700.4	2,556.8	2,970.2
Hamburg	70,623	9.5	4,006.3	4,055.6	3,788.8	3,471.3	3,569.7	3,596.2	3,851.8
Hannover	16,945	19.9	3,236.0	3,078.2	2,726.3	2,691.9	2,744.5	2,605.2	2,955.4
Karlsruhe	7,578	12.4	2,525.6	2,369.4	2,288.9	2,105.3	2,108.8	2,092.8	1,851.2
Kiel	7,795	12.0	3,205.9	2,962.7	2,544.3	2,952.8	3,069.0	3,004.4	3,425.8
Köln	46,265	11.5	4,420.2	4,553.0	4,353.7	4,261.2	4,265.5	4,033.4	4,101.9
Krefeld	5,321	13.8	2,391.5	2,463.3	2,587.5	2,943.3	2,962.4	2,702.0	2,634.4
Leipzig	19,919	13.9	3,658.4	3,973.2	3,674.1	3,509.9	3,052.5	3,111.4	3,056.6
Lübeck	5,808	12.4	2,708.7	3,040.0	3,000.8	3,251.1	3,427.6	3,081.2	3,791.5
Magdeburg	6,842	23.4	2,945.3	2,983.3	3,091.9	2,867.9	2,746.6	2,771.9	3,534.1
Mainz	3,757	20.3	1,815.1	1,956.3	2,010.3	1,822.3	(-)	(-)	(-)
Mannheim	7,923	12.4	2,642.4	2,369.5	2,521.8	2,277.0	2,255.9	2,192.8	2,258.6
Mönchengladbach	5,962	17.3	2,321.2	2,294.2	2,146.7	2,375.5	2,518.7	2,231.9	2,340.4
München	19,211	21.2	1,343.8	1,448.2	1,352.8	1,495.8	1,641.2	1,484.2	1,524.1
Münster	10,980	12.7	3,633.6	3,665.6	3,583.6	3,584.9	4,065.0	3,944.9	4,125.6
Nürnberg	9,203	19.1	1,836.7	1,812.1	1,899.3	1,801.2	1,768.8	1,665.0	1,818.8
Oberhausen	4,174	17.8	1,994.3	1,992.9	2,106.6	2,372.4	2,424.6	2,210.0	2,273.8
Rostock	4,476	19.0	2,192.3	2,056.7	2,278.1	2,530.6	2,874.7	2,916.0	2,893.1
Stuttgart	9,547	18.8	1,558.8	1,537.7	1,403.8	1,404.5	1,480.4	1,272.3	1,282.4
Wiesbaden	4,728	22.2	1,718.5	1,895.8	1,785.2	1,833.9	2,092.9	2,243.7	2,490.0
Wuppertal	8,467	13.1	2,451.2	2,113.0	2,252.7	2,107.8	2,248.9	1,974.6	2,177.4

(-) 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 17.

4 Clearing-up

According to the PCS, 6,330,649/5,927,908 offences were recorded in 2015 and 3,564,811/3,163,331 were registered as cleared-up. This corresponds to a total clear-up rate of 56.3 %/53.7% (2014: 54.9 % / 53.7 %, 2013: 54.5 %/53.7 %, 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 14.1 % 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 (93.9 %), 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 %							
		2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
-----	total offences	56.3	54.9	54.5	54.4	54.7	56.0	55.6	54.8
890000	total offences excluding offences against foreigners law	53.4	53.7	53.7	53.7	54.1	55.5	55.1	54.3
892500	murder and manslaughter	94.8	96.5	95.8	95.9	96.1	95.4	95.7	97.0
111000	rape and sexual coercion	80.9	81.0	82.0	80.7	82.5	81.7	81.6	82.2
210000	robbery, extortion resembling robbery, and assault on motorists with intent to rob	51.7	51.6	51.7	51.0	52.7	52.6	52.6	52.8
222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	82.3	82.4	82.1	81.4	82.3	82.3	82.2	82.3
224000	(intentional simple) bodily injury	91.1	91.1	90.9	90.6	90.8	90.5	90.3	90.0
230000	offences against personal freedom	89.4	89.6	89.6	89.0	89.5	89.3	89.3	88.7
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	37.8	37.5	38.1	39.2	40.8	42.9	43.8	43.3
4***00	theft under aggravated circumstances	14.1	14.7	14.8	14.8	15.0	15.1	14.9	15.0
	<i>including:</i>								
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling	15.2	15.9	15.5	15.7	16.2	15.9	16.9	18.1
***100	theft of motor vehicles	27.0	27.5	27.5	28.0	26.8	24.8	26.7	28.0
510000	fraud	76.4	76.8	76.2	77.4	78.3	79.9	81.3	81.7
530000	misappropriation	51.9	52.7	53.9	56.2	56.7	57.6	58.0	58.8
540000	document forgery	81.6	80.8	80.9	82.9	85.0	86.3	86.2	86.6
630000	accessory after the fact, obstruction of punishment (without obstructing criminal justice as a public official), receiving stolen property, and money laundering	94.8	95.1	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.7	96.5	97.0
640000	arson and causing a danger of fire	49.2	49.8	50.5	50.2	49.2	50.1	48.8	48.3
650000	competition- and corruption-related offences, offences in public office	81.6	82.3	82.0	79.0	80.5	82.7	79.9	79.5
673000	insult	90.1	90.6	90.4	90.2	90.0	89.9	89.9	89.9
674000	damage to property	24.8	24.9	25.1	24.7	25.2	25.5	25.0	25.3
676000	offences against the environment	59.7	59.4	62.4	61.7	59.6	59.8	58.2	57.9
725000	offences against the Residence Act, the Asylum Procedures Act and the Freedom of Movement Act E.U.	99.7	99.2	98.8	98.5	98.4	98.4	98.0	97.4
730000	drug offences - Narcotics Act	93.9	94.4	94.5	94.4	94.7	94.7	94.4	94.5

In 2015, 2,765,838/2,764,577 cases were not cleared up. 35.2 %/35.2% of these cases were „theft under aggravating circumstances“, whereas „theft without aggravating circumstances“ account for 30.3 %/30.3 % and 15.7 %/15.7% for cases of “damage to property”.

"Theft" and "damage to property" therefore account for 81.2 %/81.3% of uncleared cases.

4.1 Suspect-related criteria in a cleared-up case²

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 2015, 88.1 %/87.0% of the cleared-up cases were committed by suspects who acted on their own (2014: 87.2 %/86.7%).

Relatively high rates of jointly committed crimes were recorded for example with "investment fraud", 80.7 % (2014: 77.6 %), with "robbery offences" 40.0 % (2014: 41.1 %), or with „theft under aggravating circumstances“ 42.8 % (2014: 42.8 %). In addition 40.0 % of the cleared-up cases of "serious and dangerous bodily injury in streets, lanes or public places" were committed jointly.

Persons having previously come to notice as suspects

In 2015, 55.6 %/62.0 % 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 (2014: 59.5 %/61.6 %). 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 323,678/322.833 of all cleared-up cases, which accounts for 9.1 %/10.2% (2014: 10.2 %/10.7%) suspects were found to be under the influence of alcohol when the crime was committed. Close to three out of ten (28.2 % 2014: 29.4 %) cleared up violent offences were committed by suspects under the influence of alcohol.

Cleared-up cases committed while "carrying firearms"

In 2015 suspects carried a gun in 15,324/15,218 cleared-up cases, which amounts to 0.4 %/0.5% of all cleared-up offences (2014: 0.5 %/0.5%). This percentage was far above the average with "robbery of financial institutions" at 81.5 % (22 cases) and "robbery of other cash points and businesses" at 43.6 % or 753 cases (including 120 cases involving gambling halls and 160 cases involving filling stations).

Firearms were carried in 10.1 % of the murders or 62 cases, 6.4 % of manslaughters or 89 cases, 6.6 % of robberies or 1,531 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 77f).

³See page 80.

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"		
			2015		2014
		2015	number	in %	in %
-----	total offences	3,564,811	254,302	7.1	7.6
890000	total offences excluding offences against foreigners law	3,163,331	253,113	8.0	7.9
891000	drug-related offences	266,589	79,540	29.8	30.3
	<i>including:</i>				
891100	offences directly aimed at procuring drugs	1,194	568	47.6	45.7
210000	robbery	23,104	3,275	14.2	14.6
	<i>including:</i>				
212000	robbery of other cashpoints and businesses	1,726	296	17.1	18.4
216000	handbag robbery	697	98	14.1	19.8
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	510,229	44,519	8.7	8.7
	<i>including:</i>				
	shoplifting	337,294	28,386	8.4	8.5
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	160,410	29,416	18.3	19.4
	<i>including:</i>				
426*00	shoplifting	19,602	4,391	22.4	22.4
450*00	from the interior/exterior of motor vehicles	18,603	3,744	20.1	22.1

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 2015 this was recognised by a total of 254,302/253,113 of all cleared-up cases (7.1%/8.0%). 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 47.6% of the cleared-up cases (2014: 45.7%). It is to be assumed that particularly with the total cleared-up theft (11.0%) or robbery cases (14.2%) 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” – total offences

4.2 – T01

Land (federal state)	cases		clearance rate
	recorded	cleared up	
Baden-Württemberg	617,365	370,995	60.1
Bayern	805,915	584,128	72.5
Berlin	569,550	249,973	43.9
Brandenburg	188,264	98,829	52.5
Bremen	91,237	43,544	47.7
Hamburg	243,959	106,800	43.8
Hessen	403,188	241,649	59.9
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	117,261	71,948	61.4
Niedersachsen	568,470	347,729	61.2
Nordrhein-Westfalen	1,517,448	753,023	49.6
Rheinland-Pfalz	273,491	171,531	62.7
Saarland	77,993	44,637	57.2
Sachsen	314,861	175,299	55.7
Sachsen-Anhalt	198,809	108,983	54.8
Schleswig-Holstein	202,598	105,575	52.1
Thüringen	140,240	90,168	64.3
Germany	6,330,649	3,564,811	56.3

clearance rates in the “Länder” – total offences excluding offences against foreigners law

4.2 – T02

Land (federal state)	cases excluding offences against foreigners law		clearance rate
	recorded	cleared up	
Baden-Württemberg	593,464	347,200	58.5
Bayern	594,899	373,336	62.8
Berlin	559,563	240,114	42.9
Brandenburg	184,772	95,535	51.7
Bremen	88,241	40,652	46.1
Hamburg	237,614	100,508	42.3
Hessen	370,495	209,003	56.4
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	110,454	65,169	59.0
Niedersachsen	550,060	329,391	59.9
Nordrhein-Westfalen	1,489,698	725,385	48.7
Rheinland-Pfalz	260,409	158,465	60.9
Saarland	69,834	36,487	52.2
Sachsen	299,095	159,662	53.4
Sachsen-Anhalt	192,101	102,284	53.2
Schleswig-Holstein	189,433	92,422	48.8
Thüringen	137,776	87,718	63.7
Germany	5,927,908	3,163,331	53.4

clearance rates in cities with 200,000 inhabitants and more - – total offences

4.2 – T03

city	cases		clearance rate	city	cases		clearance rate
	recorded	cleared up			recorded	cleared up	
Aachen	33,239	16,662	50.1	Hannover	84,126	51,709	61.5
Augsburg	25,659	18,677	72.8	Karlsruhe	33,323	18,945	56.9
Berlin	569,550	249,973	43.9	Kiel	26,078	12,221	46.9
Bielefeld	28,029	16,021	57.2	Köln	155,510	66,913	43.0
Bochum	38,044	19,379	50.9	Krefeld	22,965	12,664	55.1
Bonn	36,022	16,766	46.5	Leipzig	73,614	33,831	46.0
Braunschweig	25,497	14,932	58.6	Lübeck	22,881	11,764	51.4
Bremen	76,978	36,314	47.2	Magdeburg	28,440	14,784	52.0
Chemnitz	27,791	17,966	64.6	Mainz	20,810	12,702	61.0
Dortmund	83,586	42,491	50.8	Mannheim	34,943	19,806	56.7
Dresden	56,555	29,804	52.7	Mönchengladbach	23,515	12,106	51.5
Duisburg	55,604	30,706	55.2	München	133,672	97,997	73.3
Düsseldorf	84,260	36,426	43.2	Münster	29,833	12,862	43.1
Erfurt	21,005	13,171	62.7	Nürnberg	48,359	31,205	64.5
Essen	66,407	34,343	51.7	Oberhausen	18,936	10,281	54.3
Frankfurt am Main	118,766	72,412	61.0	Rostock	20,022	11,464	57.3
Freiburg im Breisgau	29,545	17,810	60.3	Stuttgart	66,450	42,742	64.3
Gelsenkirchen	26,428	12,803	48.4	Wiesbaden	24,194	14,563	60.2
Halle (Saale)	32,885	16,645	50.6	Wuppertal	37,068	19,917	53.7
Hamburg	243,313	106,510	43.8		84,126	51,709	61.5

clearance rates in cities with 200,000 inhabitants and more - – total offences excluding offences against foreigners law

4.2 – T04

city	cases		clearance rate	city	cases		clearance rate
	recorded	cleared up			recorded	cleared up	
Aachen	29,939	13,365	44.6	Hannover	80,738	48,338	59.9
Augsburg	22,475	15,494	68.9	Karlsruhe	31,501	17,129	54.4
Berlin	559,563	240,114	42.9	Kiel	25,687	11,834	46.1
Bielefeld	27,110	15,108	55.7	Köln	148,618	60,041	40.4
Bochum	37,855	19,193	50.7	Krefeld	22,920	12,621	55.1
Bonn	35,337	16,090	45.5	Leipzig	72,694	32,915	45.3
Braunschweig	24,708	14,145	57.2	Lübeck	22,437	11,321	50.5
Bremen	74,027	33,463	45.2	Magdeburg	28,272	14,616	51.7
Chemnitz	22,995	13,193	57.4	Mainz	20,506	12,398	60.5
Dortmund	80,911	39,823	49.2	Mannheim	33,832	18,699	55.3
Dresden	55,668	28,927	52.0	Mönchengladbach	23,385	11,976	51.2
Duisburg	55,296	30,402	55.0	München	92,428	56,785	61.4
Düsseldorf	78,385	30,570	39.0	Münster	29,293	12,326	42.1
Erfurt	20,723	12,893	62.2	Nürnberg	45,946	28,793	62.7
Essen	65,716	33,653	51.2	Oberhausen	18,843	10,188	54.1
Frankfurt am Main	98,151	51,822	52.8	Rostock	19,240	10,691	55.6
Freiburg im Breisgau	28,442	16,713	58.8	Stuttgart	60,668	37,003	61.0
Gelsenkirchen	26,348	12,724	48.3	Wiesbaden	23,658	14,027	59.3
Halle (Saale)	31,708	15,468	48.8	Wuppertal	36,827	19,682	53.4
Hamburg	237,062	100,311	42.3				

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	3,243,307	30.8	42.9	21.9	4.3	6,989.7
210000	robberies	36,108	25.0	47.4	24.5	3.1	56.6
	<i>including:</i>						
211000	to the prejudice of financial institutions and post offices	140	5.7	8.6	23.6	62.1	5.0
212000	to the prejudice of other cash points and businesses	2,615	6.0	28.0	55.7	10.3	20.2
213000	to the prejudice of cash and valuables transports	85	3.5	5.9	38.8	51.8	0.9
214000	assault on motorists with intent to	168	16.1	55.4	19.0	9.5	0.4
216000	handbag robbery	1,942	14.1	59.9	24.5	1.5	1.1
217000	other forms of robbery in streets, lanes or public places (excluding handbag robbery)	15,331	19.8	53.2	25.5	1.5	8.8
219000	robberies in residences	2,179	19.3	43.5	30.0	7.2	9.8
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	1,314,077	33.0	49.5	16.3	1.2	623.1
	<i>including:</i>						
326*00	shoplifting	359,805	69.8	27.4	2.7	0.1	31.6
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	864,410	11.7	42.8	37.3	8.3	1,895.2
	<i>including:</i>						
4**100	of motor vehicles	22,687	2.5	2.2	18.6	76.8	455.3
410*00	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop and storage premises	57,963	13.8	30.8	41.7	13.6	228.7
425*00	in/from department stores, salesrooms, self-service stores	41,308	17.2	45.5	27.7	9.6	100.0
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling	95,836	10.6	19.5	48.1	21.9	440.8
450*00	from the interior/exterior of motor vehicles	152,550	12.1	42.6	39.7	5.6	208.3
510000	fraud	875,949	47.5	33.9	14.8	3.7	1,952.5
	<i>including:</i>						
515000	fraudulent obtaining of services	278,433	91.8	8.0	0.2	0.0	5.7
520000	breaches of trust	21,602	12.4	15.3	44.1	28.2	579.0
530000	misappropriation	110,055	23.5	48.6	21.0	6.8	269.5
560000	bankruptcy offences	3,484	62.6	1.1	5.8	30.5	195.3
712000	offences under the Stock Corporation Act, Cooperatives Act, Limited Liability Company Act, Commercial Code, Accounting Code	6,791	36.3	1.4	7.9	54.4	1,327.2

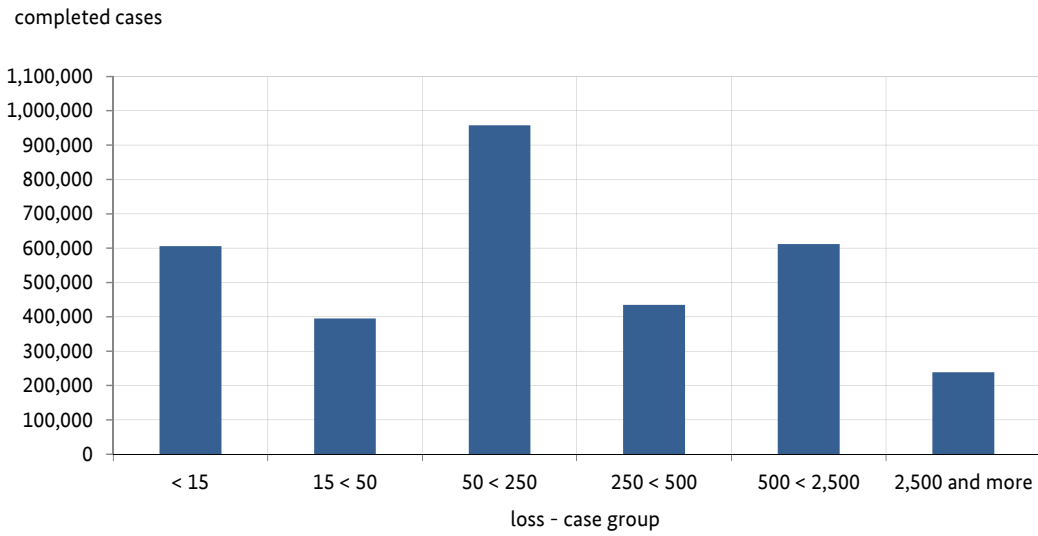
*) Losses are recorded only for certain completed offences.

Based on the amount of loss, the individual cases are combined to form case groups. In 2015 69.8 % of the “less serious shoplifting” cases on record involved losses of less than 50 Euros, and the same applied to many of the property offences (especially “fraudulent obtaining of services”: 91.8 %).

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.

Distribution of losses in case groups

5 – G01



Recorded losses in the “Länder”

5 – T02

Land (federal state)	completed cases	amount of loss in billions of Euro
Baden-Württemberg	312,681	902.6
Bayern	271,297	820.4
Berlin	349,978	628.2
Brandenburg	95,890	236.1
Bremen	53,014	75.0
Hamburg	145,644	251.1
Hessen	212,058	458.3
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	56,406	222.6
Niedersachsen	292,012	482.9
Nordrhein-Westfalen	865,135	1,729.9
Rheinland-Pfalz	121,407	299.1
Saarland	34,403	101.3
Sachsen	169,151	326.2
Sachsen-Anhalt	99,343	155.4
Schleswig-Holstein	101,048	203.2
Thüringen	63,840	97.5
Germany	3,243,307	6,989.7

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

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	880,925	59.2	40.8	6.7	8.0	8.7	76.7
		attempted	65,208	66.1	33.9	5.3	6.6	7.0	81.0
		total	946,133	59.6	40.4	6.6	7.9	8.6	77.0
892500	murder and manslaughter	completed	589	49.1	50.9	9.2	2.2	2.7	85.9
		attempted	1,868	74.3	25.7	2.8	3.5	6.0	87.7
		total	2,457	68.2	31.8	4.3	3.2	5.2	87.3
110000	offences against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	10,512	6.9	93.1	3.4	26.3	14.4	55.9
		attempted	2,115	5.2	94.8	2.6	19.1	14.6	63.6
		total	12,627	6.6	93.4	3.3	25.1	14.4	57.2
210000	robbery offences	completed	40,217	67.5	32.5	2.6	9.6	10.2	77.6
		attempted	9,513	66.0	34.0	6.0	9.6	9.3	75.1
		total	49,730	67.2	32.8	3.3	9.6	10.1	77.1
220000	bodily injury	completed	549,465	61.9	38.1	6.5	8.8	10.1	74.6
		attempted	44,315	72.0	28.0	3.5	4.7	6.3	85.5
		total	593,780	62.7	37.3	6.3	8.5	9.8	75.4
230000	offences against personal freedom	completed	210,592	52.8	47.2	4.0	5.9	6.6	83.6
		attempted	6,272	50.1	49.9	7.3	9.0	7.4	76.3
		total	216,864	52.7	47.3	4.1	6.0	6.6	83.3

*) Offences permitting the registration of victims are marked accordingly in catalogue of crimes (see catalogue of criminal offences 2015).

6.1 – T01 – 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 %								
*) -----	total offences	completed	880,925	11.7	13.7	19.9	15.0	10.2	3.8	1.8	0.6
		attempted	65,208	10.6	14.3	21.4	16.1	11.6	4.2	2.1	0.8
		total	946,133	11.6	13.8	20.0	15.1	10.3	3.8	1.8	0.6
892500	murder and manslaughter	completed	589	4.6	6.3	14.4	14.9	11.4	11.2	12.2	10.9
		attempted	1,868	11.9	14.0	22.6	17.6	13.2	4.1	2.5	1.9
		total	2,457	10.2	12.1	20.6	16.9	12.7	5.8	4.8	4.0
110000	offences against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	10,512	13.1	11.9	14.7	9.2	4.6	1.2	0.7	0.5
		attempted	2,115	14.5	15.3	15.9	9.6	5.7	1.4	0.8	0.5
		total	12,627	13.3	12.4	14.9	9.3	4.8	1.2	0.7	0.5
210000	robbery offences	completed	40,217	11.6	13.3	17.4	13.9	10.7	4.9	3.3	2.4
		attempted	9,513	11.0	11.3	15.2	14.0	11.9	6.0	3.7	2.1
		total	49,730	11.5	12.9	17.0	13.9	10.9	5.1	3.4	2.4
220000	bodily injury	completed	549,465	13.0	14.0	19.3	13.8	9.0	3.3	1.6	0.6
		attempted	44,315	10.8	15.7	23.9	17.1	11.7	3.9	1.8	0.5
		total	593,780	12.8	14.1	19.7	14.1	9.2	3.4	1.6	0.6
230000	offences against personal freedom	completed	210,592	9.1	12.1	21.2	18.7	13.9	5.6	2.4	0.5
		attempted	6,272	8.6	10.9	18.4	16.5	13.4	5.2	2.5	0.8
		total	216,864	9.1	12.1	21.1	18.6	13.9	5.6	2.4	0.5

*) Offences permitting the registration of victims are marked accordingly in catalogue of crimes (see catalogue of criminal offences 2015).

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 2015 a **decrease** was registered in the respective offence categories especially in:

murder and manslaughter (completed cases)	=	-	5,9	%	2014	624	victims
robbery	=	-	2,5	%	2014	50,984	victims
offences against personal freedom	=	-	1,2	%	2014	219,545	victims
offences against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	=	-	0,9	%	2014	12,742	victims

Increase was noticed in:

bodily injury	=	+	0,5	%	2014	590,766	victims
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6.2 Non-German victims by nationality

In the current reporting year, a total of 946,133 victims were recorded with all those offences that permit a victim registration. German victims account for the biggest portion of victims, i.e. 80.7 % (763,825 victims).

Among the number of 182,308 non-German victims (19.3%) especially the following nationalities prevail:

6.2 - T01

nationality	number	%-share in relation to non-German victims	number of inhabitants in Germany
non-German victims	182,308	0.0	
Turkey	30,389	16.7	1,527,118
Poland	14,455	7.9	674,152
Italy	8,150	4.5	574,530
Romania	7,908	4.3	355,343
Serbia	7,071	3.9	220,908
Bulgaria	6,332	3.5	118,196
Russian Federation	5,272	2.9	183,263
Kosovo	5,194	2.8	75,385
Greece	5,003	2.7	184,662
Afghanistan	4,116	2.3	221,413
Marocco	3,910	2.1	67,891
Iraq	3,871	2.1	88,731
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,756	2.1	328,564
Iran	3,190	1.7	163,519
Croatia	3,038	1.7	63,064
Syria	2,642	1.4	263,347
Lebanon	2,285	1.3	16,388
Portugal	2,266	1.2	83,854
Macedonia	2,259	1.2	23,938
Ukraine	2,236	1.2	-
Tunisia	2,175	1.2	28,291
Austria	1,959	1.1	29,071
Pakistan	1,903	1.0	46,569
The Netherlands	1,863	1.0	127,942
Spain	1,775	1.0	35,041
*) other	57,889	31.8	

*) Including unclarified nationalities and stateless victims.

Victims from EU-Member-States by nationalities

6.2 – T02

victims	2015		2014	
	number	in %	number	in %
EU-member states without Germany	57,548	100.0	50,340	100.0
Austria	1,532	2.7	1,400	2.8
Belgium	427	0.7	333	0.7
Bulgaria	5,272	9.2	4,441	8.8
Cyprus	18	0.0	14	0.0
Croatia	2,642	4.6	2,334	4.6
Czech Republic	942	1.6	848	1.7
Denmark	193	0.3	172	0.3
Estonia	97	0.2	95	0.2
Finland	94	0.2	105	0.2
France	1,297	2.3	1,221	2.4
Greece	3,756	6.5	3,427	6.8
Hungary	1,462	2.5	1,245	2.5
Ireland	147	0.3	136	0.3
Italy	8,150	14.2	7,348	14.6
Latvia	779	1.4	652	1.3
Lithuania	1,052	1.8	955	1.9
Luxembourg	235	0.4	221	0.4
Malta	6	0.0	5	0.0
The Netherlands	1,461	2.5	1,342	2.7
Poland	14,455	25.1	13,044	25.9
Portugal	1,774	3.1	1,755	3.5
Romania	7,908	13.7	5,787	11.5
Slovakia	733	1.3	665	1.3
Slovenia	278	0.5	241	0.5
Spain	1,563	2.7	1,329	2.6
Sweden	176	0.3	181	0.4
United Kingdom	1,099	1.9	1,044	2.1

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	1,084.9	594.8	2,191.3	3,077.6	1,029.4
		attempted	80.3	34.8	134.5	185.3	80.6
		total	1,165.2	629.6	2,325.8	3,262.9	1,110.0
892500	murder and manslaughter	completed	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8
		attempted	2.3	0.5	2.1	4.5	2.5
		total	3.0	1.1	2.5	5.2	3.3
110000	offences against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	12.9	3.6	86.1	61.1	8.9
		attempted	2.6	0.6	12.6	12.4	2.1
		total	15.6	4.2	98.8	73.5	11.0
210000	robbery offences	completed	49.5	10.6	119.9	165.6	47.6
		attempted	11.7	5.8	28.3	35.8	10.9
		total	61.2	16.4	148.2	201.5	58.5
220000	bodily injury	completed	676.7	360.3	1,513.7	2,227.2	624.9
		attempted	54.6	15.6	65.0	113.3	57.7
		total	731.3	376.0	1,578.7	2,340.5	682.6
230000	offences against personal freedom	completed	259.4	85.6	384.5	556.4	268.2
		attempted	7.7	4.6	17.7	18.7	7.3
		total	267.1	90.3	402.2	575.1	275.5

6.3 – T01 – part 2

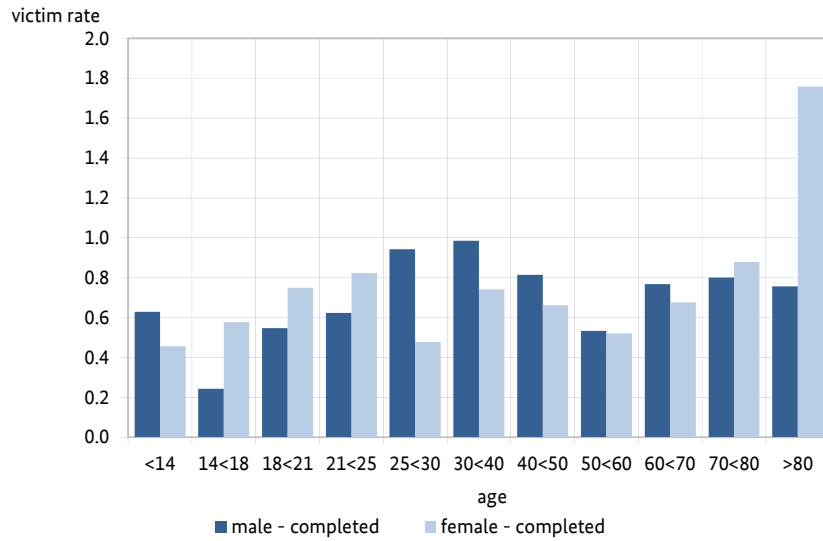
key	selected offences or offence categories		victims total	endangerment of victims							
				age							
				21 <25	25 <30	30 <40	40 <50	50 <60	60 <70	70 <80	80 and older
*)	-----	completed	1,084.9	2,747.0	2,338.5	1,783.1	1,107.9	704.8	362.1	187.2	203.3
		attempted	80.3	185.0	180.5	142.0	88.2	59.3	29.7	15.9	17.5
		total	1,165.2	2,931.9	2,519.0	1,925.1	1,196.1	764.0	391.8	203.2	220.9
892500	murder and manslaughter	completed	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7
		attempted	2.3	6.0	5.1	4.3	2.8	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.6
		total	3.0	6.7	5.8	5.2	3.5	2.5	1.6	1.4	1.3
110000	offences against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	12.9	36.8	24.2	15.8	8.1	3.8	1.3	0.8	0.7
		attempted	2.6	8.2	6.3	3.4	1.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
		total	15.6	45.0	30.4	19.2	9.8	4.8	1.7	1.0	0.8
210000	robbery offences	completed	49.5	124.7	103.7	71.3	46.8	33.9	21.6	15.6	13.9
		attempted	11.7	28.0	20.8	14.7	11.2	8.9	6.2	4.1	4.1
		total	61.2	152.8	124.5	86.0	58.0	42.8	27.8	19.7	18.0
220000	bodily injury	completed	676.7	1,901.0	1,488.7	1,080.5	638.1	387.1	200.1	104.8	114.5
		attempted	54.6	128.0	134.9	107.7	63.7	40.8	18.8	9.2	10.6
		total	731.3	2,029.0	1,623.6	1,188.2	701.9	427.9	218.9	114.1	125.1
230000	offences against personal freedom	completed	259.4	513.9	492.9	453.3	330.8	230.0	129.4	59.6	67.8
		attempted	7.7	14.3	13.2	11.7	8.7	6.6	3.6	1.9	2.1
		total	267.1	528.3	506.1	465.0	339.5	236.6	132.9	61.5	70.0

*) Offences permitting the registration of victims are marked accordingly in catalogue of crimes (see catalogue of criminal offences 2015).

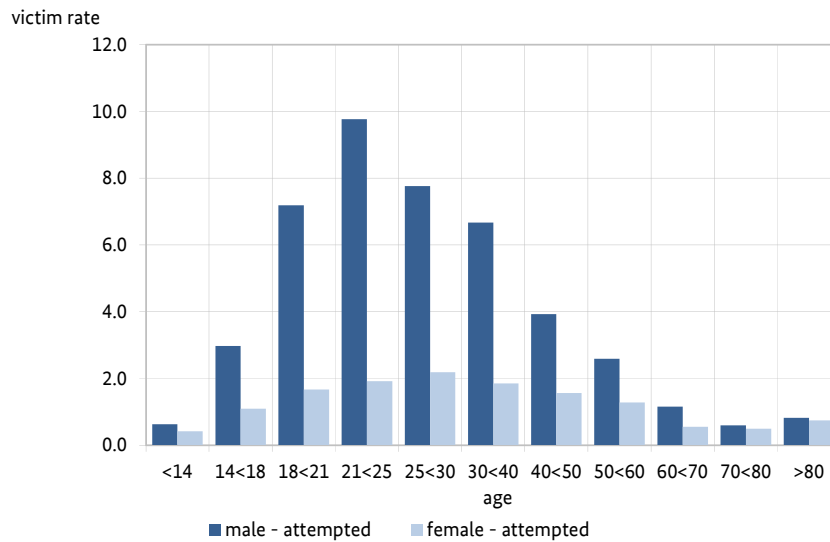
Victim rates by age group and sex

6.3 - G01

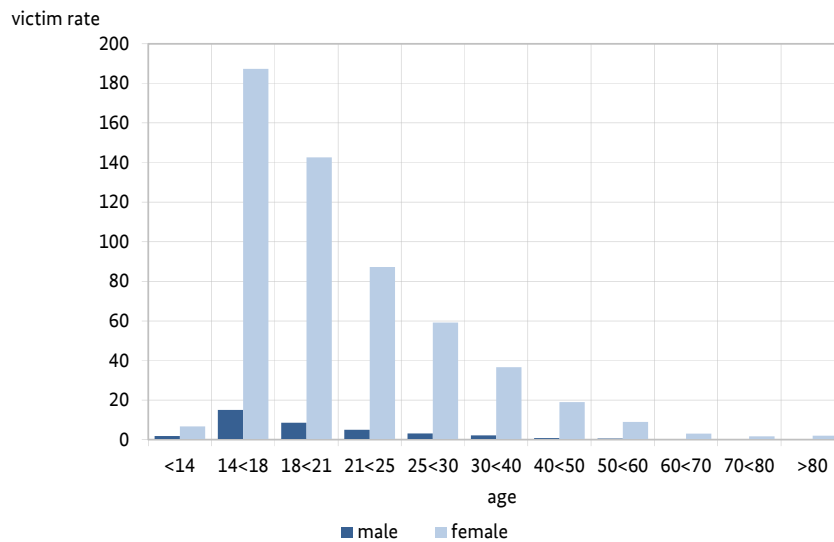
murder and non-negligent manslaughter – completed cases



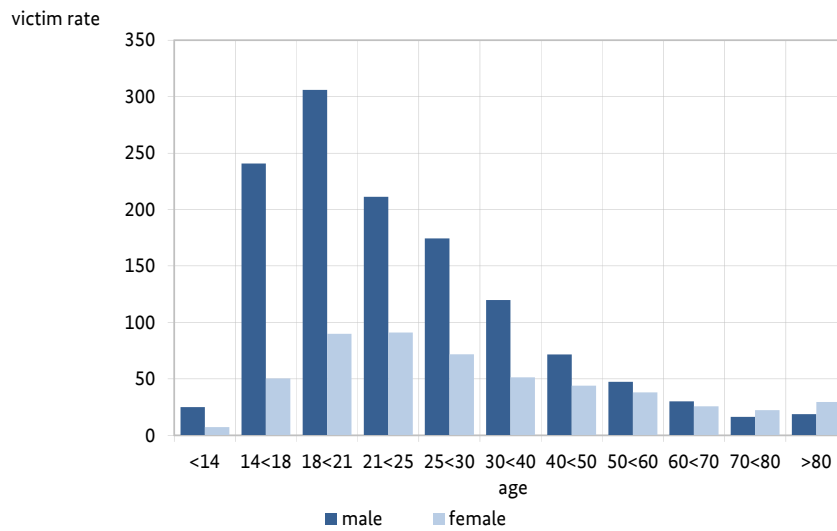
murder and non-negligent manslaughter – attempts



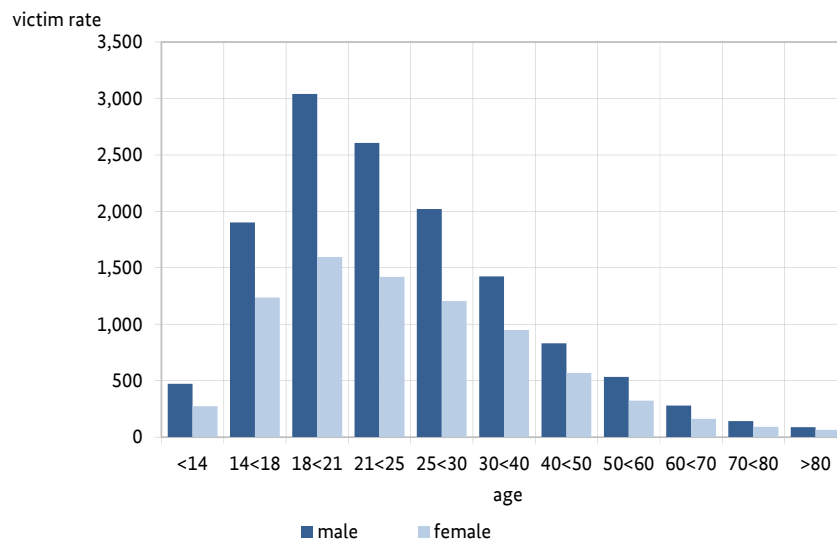
sex offences with violence



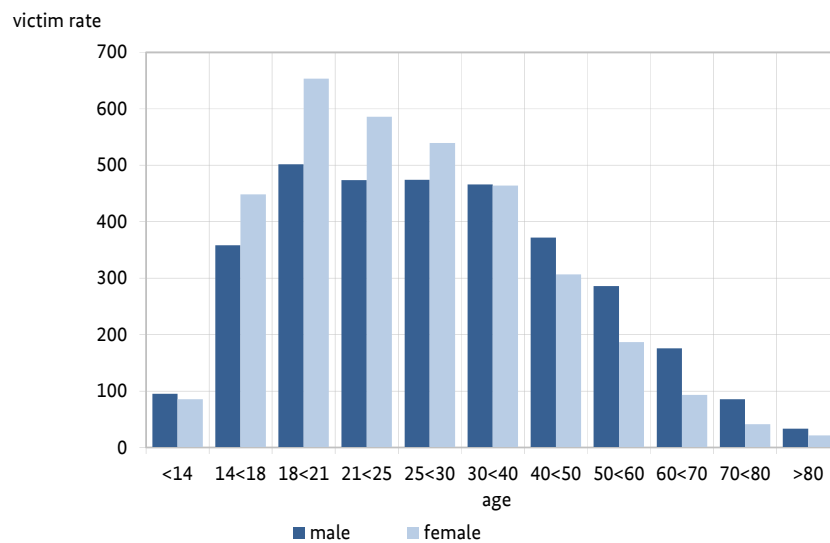
robbery offences



bodily injury



offences against personal freedom



6.4 Victim-suspect-relationship (totals)⁴

6.4 - T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	victims total (100 %)	victim-suspect relationship (total)					
			marriage/ partner- ship/ family *)	informal social relationship **)	formal social relationship ***)	no relationship	unclear	
			in %					
****)	----- total offences	completed	880,925	22.2	21.8	3.5	42.6	9.9
		attempted	65,208	13.5	18.6	3.5	53.8	10.6
		total	946,133	21.6	21.5	3.5	43.4	9.9
892500	murder and manslaughter	completed	589	46.9	21.6	2.5	11.5	17.5
		attempted	1,868	23.4	27.7	5.2	29.7	14.0
		total	2,457	29.1	26.2	4.6	25.4	14.8
110000	offences against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	10,512	25.4	39.8	5.1	21.2	8.5
		attempted	2,115	15.9	28.7	2.8	42.5	10.0
		total	12,627	23.8	38.0	4.7	24.8	8.8
210000	robbery offences	completed	40,217	2.9	11.1	0.7	67.1	18.2
		attempted	9,513	3.5	13.7	1.8	65.7	15.4
		total	49,730	3.0	11.6	0.9	66.8	17.6
220000	bodily injury	completed	549,465	25.3	22.8	3.6	38.5	9.7
		attempted	44,315	14.8	17.6	3.7	54.8	9.2
		total	593,780	24.5	22.4	3.6	39.7	9.7
230000	offences against personal freedom	completed	210,592	23.3	24.4	3.8	38.1	10.3
		attempted	6,272	16.8	25.7	5.3	40.7	11.6
		total	216,864	23.1	24.4	3.9	38.2	10.3

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 criminal offences 2015”.

In completed murder and manslaughter cases 68.4 % of the offences involved relatives or close acquaintances (2014:75.8%).

40.2 % (2014: 39.4 %) 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 (2015: 61.8 %, 2014:62.5 %)was committed by relatives or close acquaintances.

33.5 % (2014: 33.8 %) 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 (84.5 %, 2014: 84.0 %).

In the case of crimes against personal freedom, acquaintances or relatives were established as suspects for 47.6 % victims (2014: 49.1 %).

⁴ The closest relationship always has priority.

7 Suspects

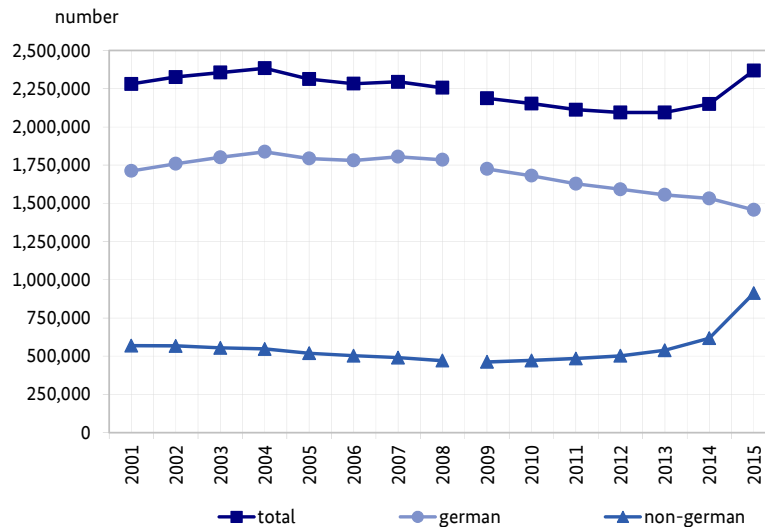
3,564,811/ 3,163,331 cases were cleared up in 2015, and 2,369,036/ 2,011,898 suspects were recorded in the Police Crime Statistics (2014: 2,094,160/ 2,023,623). The number of suspects changed by +10,2 %/ -0.6% in 2015.

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.

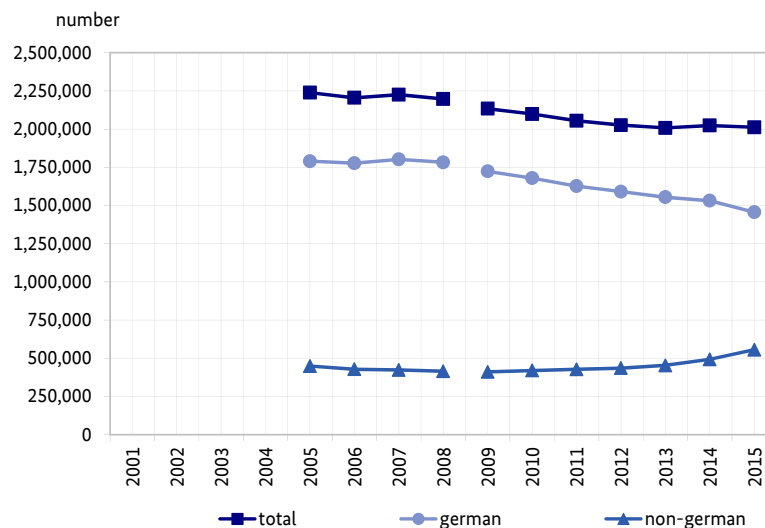
Development of suspects in total – total offences

7 – G01



Development of suspects in total – total offences excluding offences against foreigners law

7 – G02



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.

Information on total offences excluding offences against foreigners law is available only from the 2005 reporting year onwards.

7.1 Age and sex of suspects

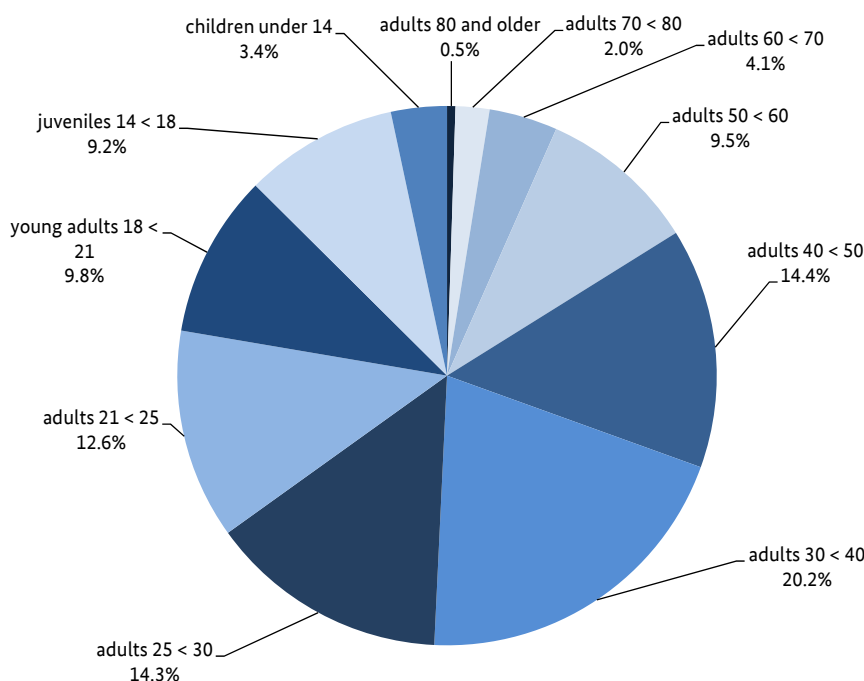
7.1.1 Age and sex of suspects – total offences

7.1 – T01

age group	suspects						
	total	change compared with prev. year in %	distribution in %	male		female	
				number	in %	number	in %
suspects total	2,369,036	10.2	100.0	1,781,388	75.2	587,648	24.8
suspects, excluding children, who cannot be held responsible under criminal law	2,289,665	10.0	96.6	1,727,855	75.5	561,810	24.5
children	79,371	16.2	3.4	53,533	67.4	25,838	32.6
up to the age of 6	10,375	216.8	0.4	5,647	54.4	4,728	45.6
6 < 8	5,731	71.3	0.2	3,814	66.6	1,917	33.4
8 < 10	9,357	22.5	0.4	6,709	71.7	2,648	28.3
10 < 12	17,009	8.5	0.7	12,296	72.3	4,713	27.7
12 < 14	36,899	-3.8	1.6	25,067	67.9	11,832	32.1
juveniles	218,025	14.5	9.2	162,140	74.4	55,885	25.6
14 < 16	87,845	8.6	3.7	60,975	69.4	26,870	30.6
16 < 18	130,180	18.9	5.5	101,165	77.7	29,015	22.3
young adults (18 < 21)	231,426	20.4	9.8	183,084	79.1	48,342	20.9
adults	1,840,214	8.3	77.7	1,382,631	75.1	457,583	24.9
21 < 25	298,166	14.0	12.6	232,813	78.1	65,353	21.9
25 < 30	339,704	16.8	14.3	262,405	77.2	77,299	22.8
30 < 40	479,386	11.6	20.2	362,837	75.7	116,549	24.3
40 < 50	340,923	1.0	14.4	252,521	74.1	88,402	25.9
50 < 60	224,807	1.9	9.5	162,967	72.5	61,840	27.5
60 < 70	97,177	-0.1	4.1	69,018	71.0	28,159	29.0
70 < 80	48,098	-3.5	2.0	32,747	68.1	15,351	31.9
80 and older	11,953	6.0	0.5	7,323	61.3	4,630	38.7

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.

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.

Developments regarding juvenile suspects in individual fields of crime

7.1 - T02

key	selected offences or offence categories	German juveniles				non-German juveniles			
		2015	2014	change		2015	2014	change	
				number	in %			number	in %
-----	total offences	134,782	146,777	-11,995	-8.2	83,243	43,575	39,668	91.0
890000	total offences excluding offences against foreigners law	134,779	146,774	-11,995	-8.2	36,437	32,666	3,771	11.5
220000	bodily injury	27,995	31,199	-3,204	-10.3	8,784	7,896	888	11.2
232300	threats (sec. 241 PC)	5,281	5,569	-288	-5.2	1,171	1,010	161	15.9
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	9,668	10,796	-1,128	-10.4	3,643	3,561	82	2.3
*26*00	shoplifting - total	26,822	28,716	-1,894	-6.6	10,552	8,663	1,889	21.8
673000	insult	10,888	12,616	-1,728	-13.7	1,860	1,938	-78	-4.0
674000	damage to property	18,390	19,729	-1,339	-6.8	2,261	2,260	1	0.0
730000	drug offences	26,024	26,080	-56	-0.2	3,414	3,502	-88	-2.5
	<i>including:</i>								
	cannabis and preparations thereof	22,083	22,562	-479	-2.1	2,999	3,137	-138	-4.4

Compared to 2014, 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.

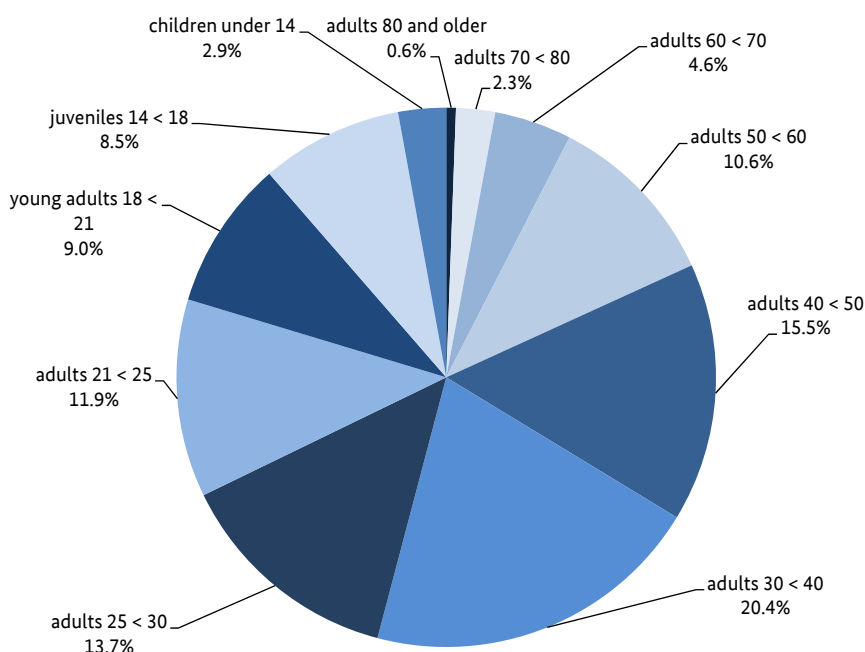
7.1.2 Age and sex of suspects – total offences excluding offences against foreigners law

7.1 – T02

age group	suspects						
	total	change compared with prev. year in %	distribution in %	male		female	
				number	in %	number	in %
suspects total	2,011,898	-0.6	100.0	1,504,137	74.8	507,761	25.2
suspects, excluding children, who cannot be held responsible under criminal law	1,954,186	-0.3	97.1	1,463,039	74.9	491,147	25.1
children	57,712	-8.1	2.9	41,098	71.2	16,614	28.8
up to the age of 6	700	8.5	0.0	493	70.4	207	29.6
6 < 8	2,522	-1.4	0.1	2,012	79.8	510	20.2
8 < 10	6,476	-6.0	0.3	5,069	78.3	1,407	21.7
10 < 12	14,307	-5.0	0.7	10,648	74.4	3,659	25.6
12 < 14	33,707	-10.4	1.7	22,876	67.9	10,831	32.1
juveniles	171,216	-4.6	8.5	121,288	70.8	49,928	29.2
14 < 16	72,923	-6.3	3.6	48,400	66.4	24,523	33.6
16 < 18	98,293	-3.3	4.9	72,888	74.2	25,405	25.8
young adults (18 < 21)	180,254	0.7	9.0	139,860	77.6	40,394	22.4
adults	1,602,716	0.0	79.7	1,201,891	75.0	400,825	25.0
21 < 25	238,643	-1.4	11.9	184,191	77.2	54,452	22.8
25 < 30	275,477	3.3	13.7	211,456	76.8	64,021	23.2
30 < 40	410,753	2.4	20.4	311,500	75.8	99,253	24.2
40 < 50	312,029	-3.7	15.5	231,923	74.3	80,106	25.7
50 < 60	213,823	-0.2	10.6	156,194	73.0	57,629	27.0
60 < 70	93,358	-1.3	4.6	67,119	71.9	26,239	28.1
70 < 80	46,950	-3.9	2.3	32,282	68.8	14,668	31.2
80 and older	11,683	5.7	0.6	7,226	61.9	4,457	38.1

Suspects by age group in relation of total offences - total offences excluding offences against foreigners law

7.1 – G02



7.2 Suspects by nationality

In 2014, the overall number of suspects increased by 10.2 % to 2,369,036 (2014: 2,149,504). With German suspects, a drop to 1,457,172 by -4.9 % was registered (2014: 1,532,112).

Compared with the previous year, the number of suspects without German citizenship increased by +47.7% to 911,864.

Excluding offences against foreigners law, the number of suspects decreased by 0.6 % to 2,011,898 (2014: 2.023,623) and the percentage of non-German suspects is 27.6 % (2014: 24.3 %).

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 %
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
2015	2,369,036	911,864	38.5	2,011,898	555,820	27.6

- *) until 2004: Calculated manually. For technical reasons (counting of "real" number of suspects, see page 85 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 – total offences

7.2 – T02

nationality	total	% share in relation to non German suspects							
	2015	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
non-German suspects		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
total number	911,864		617,392	538,449	502,390	484,529	471,812	462,378	471,067
Syria	134,177	14.7	4.8	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
Turkey	78,014	8.6	13.5	16.3	18.4	20.0	21.1	22.2	22.6
Afghanistan	61,097	6.7	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.4	0.9
Romania	52,531	5.8	7.7	7.3	6.5	5.5	4.6	3.7	3.4
Poland	44,659	4.9	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.2	6.7	6.5	6.6
Iraq	38,304	4.2	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.7
Serbia	33,561	3.7	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	5.0
Kosovo	33,512	3.7	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.3	x
Albania	28,845	3.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8
Eritrea	24,525	2.7	2.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Italy	24,230	2.7	3.8	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.1
Bulgaria	18,355	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.0
Pakistan	15,363	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Morocco	14,439	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Algeria	13,685	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Russian Federation	13,235	1.5	2.3	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6
Iran	12,014	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11,454	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
Macedonia	11,230	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1
Greece	10,057	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0
Nigeria	9,962	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
Somalia	9,914	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ukraine	8,235	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Georgia	8,085	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Croatia	7,733	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
*) other	194,648	21.3	27.4	28.8	29.5	30.2	31.2	32.2	33.1

*) 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

Non-German suspects by nationalities – total offences excluding offences against foreigners law

7.2 – T03

nationality	total	% share in relation to non German suspects							
	2015	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
non-German suspects		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
total number	555,820		492,610	453,015	435,559	427,259	419,232	410,518	414,347
Turkey	73,712	13.3	16.0	18.2	20.0	21.3	22.3	23.5	24.0
Romania	51,997	9.4	9.6	8.7	7.4	6.2	5.2	4.1	3.8
Poland	44,478	8.0	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.2	7.5	7.3	7.5
Serbia	26,921	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.5
Italy	24,080	4.3	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.8
Bulgaria	18,179	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.2
Kosovo	16,754	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.1	x
Syria	14,349	2.6	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Albania	13,801	2.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8
Algeria	11,745	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Morocco	11,521	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Russian Federation	10,140	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Afghanistan	10,032	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9
Greece	10,029	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10,002	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Iraq	8,785	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9
Macedonia	8,012	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
Croatia	7,694	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
Georgia	7,235	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
France	7,027	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8
The Netherlands	6,671	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5
Croatia	6,235	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Iran	5,679	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Tunisia	5,453	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Ukraine	5,235	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
*) other	140,054	25.2	25.4	25.8	26.5	27.8	28.6	29.5	30.2

*) 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 – total offences

7.2 – T04

suspects	2015		2014		2013		2012		2011	
	number	in %	number	in %	number	in %	number	in %	number	in %
EU-member States without Germany	218,104	100.0	209,324	100.0	192,048	100.0	171,530	100.0	158,280	100.0
Austria	4,981	2.3	5,006	2.4	5,215	2.7	5,283	3.1	5,460	3.4
Belgium	1,695	0.8	1,750	0.8	1,817	0.9	1,853	1.1	1,908	1.2
Bulgaria	18,355	8.4	16,869	8.1	14,465	7.5	13,347	7.8	10,960	6.9
Cyprus	55	0.0	46	0.0	34	0.0	34	0.0	30	0.0
Croatia	7,733	3.5	7,201	3.4	6,830	3.6	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Czech Republic	4,575	2.1	4,688	2.2	4,734	2.5	4,550	2.7	4,262	2.7
Denmark	986	0.5	936	0.4	892	0.5	867	0.5	960	0.6
Estonia	492	0.2	511	0.2	496	0.3	526	0.3	528	0.3
Finland	255	0.1	212	0.1	300	0.2	261	0.2	243	0.2
France	7,101	3.3	7,480	3.6	7,711	4.0	7,566	4.4	7,638	4.8
Greece	10,057	4.6	10,218	4.9	9,628	5.0	9,547	5.6	8,890	5.6
Hungary	6,712	3.1	5,888	2.8	5,104	2.7	4,226	2.5	3,427	2.2
Ireland	596	0.3	524	0.3	413	0.2	438	0.3	486	0.3
Italy	24,230	11.1	23,740	11.3	22,889	11.9	22,618	13.2	22,722	14.4
Latvia	2,796	1.3	2,849	1.4	2,646	1.4	2,550	1.5	2,410	1.5
Lithuania	5,064	2.3	4,742	2.3	4,813	2.5	4,451	2.6	3,969	2.5
Luxembourg	622	0.3	581	0.3	558	0.3	554	0.3	638	0.4
Malta	25	0.0	18	0.0	19	0.0	16	0.0	18	0.0
Netherlands	6,753	3.1	7,123	3.4	6,884	3.6	6,940	4.0	6,948	4.4
Poland	44,659	20.5	43,898	21.0	40,538	21.1	37,497	21.9	34,966	22.1
Portugal	4,432	2.0	4,707	2.2	4,423	2.3	4,587	2.7	4,491	2.8
Romania	52,531	24.1	47,435	22.7	39,410	20.5	32,414	18.9	26,438	16.7
Slovakia	3,117	1.4	3,046	1.5	2,745	1.4	2,450	1.4	2,176	1.4
Slovenia	1,320	0.6	1,206	0.6	1,071	0.6	932	0.5	944	0.6
Spain	4,650	2.1	4,443	2.1	4,167	2.2	3,870	2.3	3,580	2.3
Sweden	887	0.4	786	0.4	812	0.4	748	0.4	730	0.5
United Kingdom	3,425	1.6	3,421	1.6	3,434	1.8	3,405	2.0	3,458	2.2

(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.

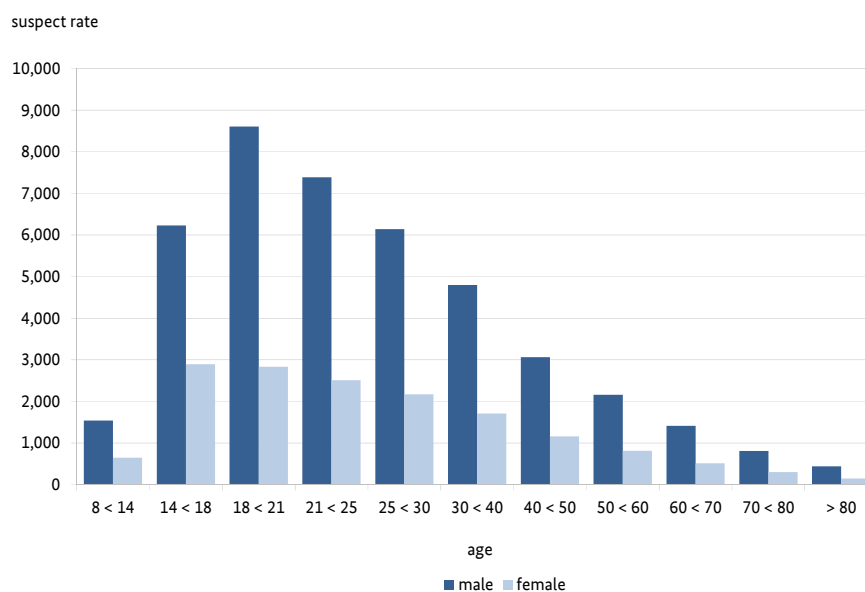
7.2 – T05

age group	number of German inhabitants 01.01.2015 *)			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	68,453,433	33,286,230	35,167,203	1,454,761	1,065,720	389,041	2,125	3,202	1,106
suspects excluding children	64,396,189	31,204,001	33,192,188	1,409,817	1,033,635	376,182	2,189	3,313	1,133
children 8 years and older	4,057,244	2,082,229	1,975,015	44,944	32,085	12,859	1,108	1,541	651
8 < 10	1,309,469	671,980	637,489	5,181	4,127	1,054	396	614	165
10 < 12	1,352,500	693,654	658,846	11,619	8,812	2,807	859	1,270	426
12 < 14	1,395,275	716,595	678,680	28,144	19,146	8,998	2,017	2,672	1,326
juveniles	2,927,503	1,501,935	1,425,568	134,782	93,519	41,263	4,604	6,227	2,894
14 < 16	1,447,874	743,253	704,621	59,844	39,123	20,721	4,133	5,264	2,941
16 < 18	1,479,629	758,682	720,947	74,938	54,396	20,542	5,065	7,170	2,849
young adults (18 < 21)	2,188,965	1,123,167	1,065,798	126,897	96,692	30,205	5,797	8,609	2,834
adults	59,279,721	28,578,899	30,700,822	1,148,138	843,424	304,714	1,937	2,951	993
21 < 25	3,223,893	1,648,301	1,575,592	161,315	121,757	39,558	5,004	7,387	2,511
25 < 30	4,381,453	2,236,304	2,145,149	183,877	137,330	46,547	4,197	6,141	2,170
30 < 40	8,215,862	4,156,522	4,059,340	269,003	199,572	69,431	3,274	4,801	1,710
40 < 50	10,475,835	5,279,123	5,196,712	222,131	161,944	60,187	2,120	3,068	1,158
50 < 60	11,806,214	5,898,961	5,907,253	175,913	127,563	48,350	1,490	2,162	818
60 < 70	8,525,616	4,129,399	4,396,217	81,190	58,505	22,685	952	1,417	516
70 < 80	8,200,638	3,688,151	4,512,487	43,645	29,947	13,698	532	812	304
80 and older	4,450,210	1,542,138	2,908,072	11,064	6,806	4,258	249	441	146

*) 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 Suspected immigrants

Immigrants are persons who, as nationals of a non-EU country, come alone or in groups to the territory of the Federal Republic with the intention of staying here temporarily or permanently.

Suspicious immigrants within the meaning of this definition are registered in the PCS with the residence status “asylum applicant”, “temporary suspension of deportation (Duldung)”, “quota or civil war refugee” and “unauthorised residence”. Suspects whose asylum proceeding has been concluded with a positive result, who are recognized as “persons entitled to international/national protection”, are recorded under the generic term “other lawful residence”. There is no information as to the portion of “persons entitled to international/national protection and entitled to asylum” within the category of “others”.

The subsequent information on suspicious immigrants therefore can only be regarded as a “sub-total” of the total number of relevant persons.

When looking at crime, offences against foreigners law are not considered.

Age and sex of suspected immigrants

7.3 - T01

age group	suspects					
	total	share of total %	male		female	
			number	in %	number	in %
suspects - total	114.238	100,0	98.088	85,9	16.150	14,1
Suspects, excluding children, who cannot be held responsible under criminal law	111.880	97,9	96.448	86,2	15.432	13,8
children	2.358	2,1	1.640	69,6	718	30,4
up to age 6	151	0,1	102	67,5	49	32,5
6 < 8	167	0,1	119	71,3	48	28,7
8 < 10	337	0,3	239	70,9	98	29,1
10 < 12	607	0,5	399	65,7	208	34,3
12 < 14	1.096	1,0	781	71,3	315	28,7
juveniles	10.533	9,2	9.396	89,2	1.137	10,8
14 < 16	3.008	2,6	2.511	83,5	497	16,5
16 < 18	7.525	6,6	6.885	91,5	640	8,5
young adults (18 < 21)	17.561	15,4	15.920	90,7	1.641	9,3
adults	83.786	73,3	71.132	84,9	12.654	15,1
21 < 25	21.341	18,7	18.974	88,9	2.367	11,1
25 < 30	23.387	20,5	20.510	87,7	2.877	12,3
30 < 40	25.608	22,4	21.338	83,3	4.270	16,7
40 < 50	9.588	8,4	7.552	78,8	2.036	21,2
50 < 60	3.104	2,7	2.260	72,8	844	27,2
60 and older	758	0,7	498	65,7	260	34,3

Suspected immigrants by nationalities

7.3 - T01

nationality	890000	210000	220000	****00	510000	515001	730000
	total offences excluding offences against foreigners law	robbery offences	bodily injuries	total thefts	fraud	fraudulent obtaining of services	drug-offences
non-german suspects including:	555.820	11.018	120.054	177.430	146.634	71.567	51.615
suspected immigrants including:	114.238	3.172	25.270	50.088	30.617	21.944	9.169
Syria	10.348	142	3.186	2.672	2.057	1.672	343
Albania	9.769	125	1.432	6.689	1.705	1.476	237
Serbia	8.710	137	1.161	4.699	2.834	979	169
Algeria	8.430	589	1.585	5.611	2.774	2.449	976
Kosovo	6.852	111	1.082	3.826	1.650	1.221	184
Afghanistan	5.927	72	2.079	924	1.880	1.636	295
Morocco	5.547	435	1.223	3.386	2.070	1.828	754
Georgia	4.575	200	288	3.838	1.172	653	377
Iraq	3.625	67	1.123	835	787	599	188
Somalia	3.371	78	1.238	621	798	645	139

7.4 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 2015, 83,8 %/ 81.5 % of all suspects were found to have committed their offences on their own, 383,173/ 371,292 suspects acted jointly.

Persons having previously come to notice as suspects⁶

In 2015, 958,392/ 947,546 suspects that had previously come to police notice were identified. Of all those who had previously come to notice as suspects 80.9 %/ 80.9 % were male, whereas only 19.1 %/ 19.1 % were female.

Suspects under the influence of alcohol⁷

In 2015, 236,843/ 236,386 suspects (10.0 %/ 11.7 % of all suspects) were registered as having committed a crime under the influence of alcohol based on the information obtained by police. 88,9 %/ 88,9 % out of these were male and 11.1 %/ 11.1 % female.

Suspects carrying a firearm⁸

In the 2015 reporting year 13,397/ 13,299 suspects (0.6 %/ 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 52 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 52.

⁷ See page 80.

⁸ See page 82.

Hard drug users⁹

In 2015, 121,264 suspects (5.1 % of all suspects) that had been known to police as hard drug users were identified. 104,586 or 86.2 % out of these were male and 16,678 or 13,8 % were female. However, the records of hard drug users are substantially incomplete.

7.4 - T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	suspects		
		total	hard drug users	
			number	in %
-----	total offences	2,369,036	121,264	5.1
890000	total offences excluding offences against foreigners law	2,011,898	120,867	6.0
891000	drug-related crime	232,370	65,577	28.2
	<i>including:</i>			
891100	offences directly aimed in procuring drugs	957	399	41.7
731000	general violations under sect. 29 NCA	179,776	51,948	28.9
	<i>of which: involving</i>			
731100	heroin	6,874	5,787	84.2
731200	cocaine	8,796	6,374	72.5
731300	LSD	404	273	67.6
731600	amphetamine and its derivatives in powder or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	30,081	21,973	73.0
731700	methamphetamine in powder, crystalline or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form	9,572	6,409	67.0
732000	trafficking in and smuggling of drugs under sect. 29 NCA	43,942	11,046	25.1
	<i>of which:</i>			
732100	in/of heroin	1,882	1,249	66.4
732200	in/of cocaine	2,445	1,002	41.0
732300	in/of LSD	99	61	61.6
732600	in/of amphetamine and its derivatives in powder or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	6,830	3,982	58.3
732700	in/of methamphetamine in powder, crystalline or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form	2,320	1,497	64.5
733000	unauthorised importation under sect. 30 (1) no. 4 NCA (<i>not insignificant amounts</i>)	2,198	730	33.2
734000	other violations of the NCA	19,859	5,733	28.9
716200	offences under the Pharmaceutical Preparations Act	2,979	524	17.6
210000	robbery offences	28,662	3,246	11.3
	<i>including:</i>			
212000	robberies of other cash points and businesses	1,938	262	13.5
216000	handbag robbery	734	82	11.2
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling (sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC)	17,670	2,148	12.2
*50*00	theft total from the exterior/interior of motor vehicles	17,818	2,417	13.6
516000	fraud using unlawfully obtained non-cash means of payment	12,861	1,154	9.0

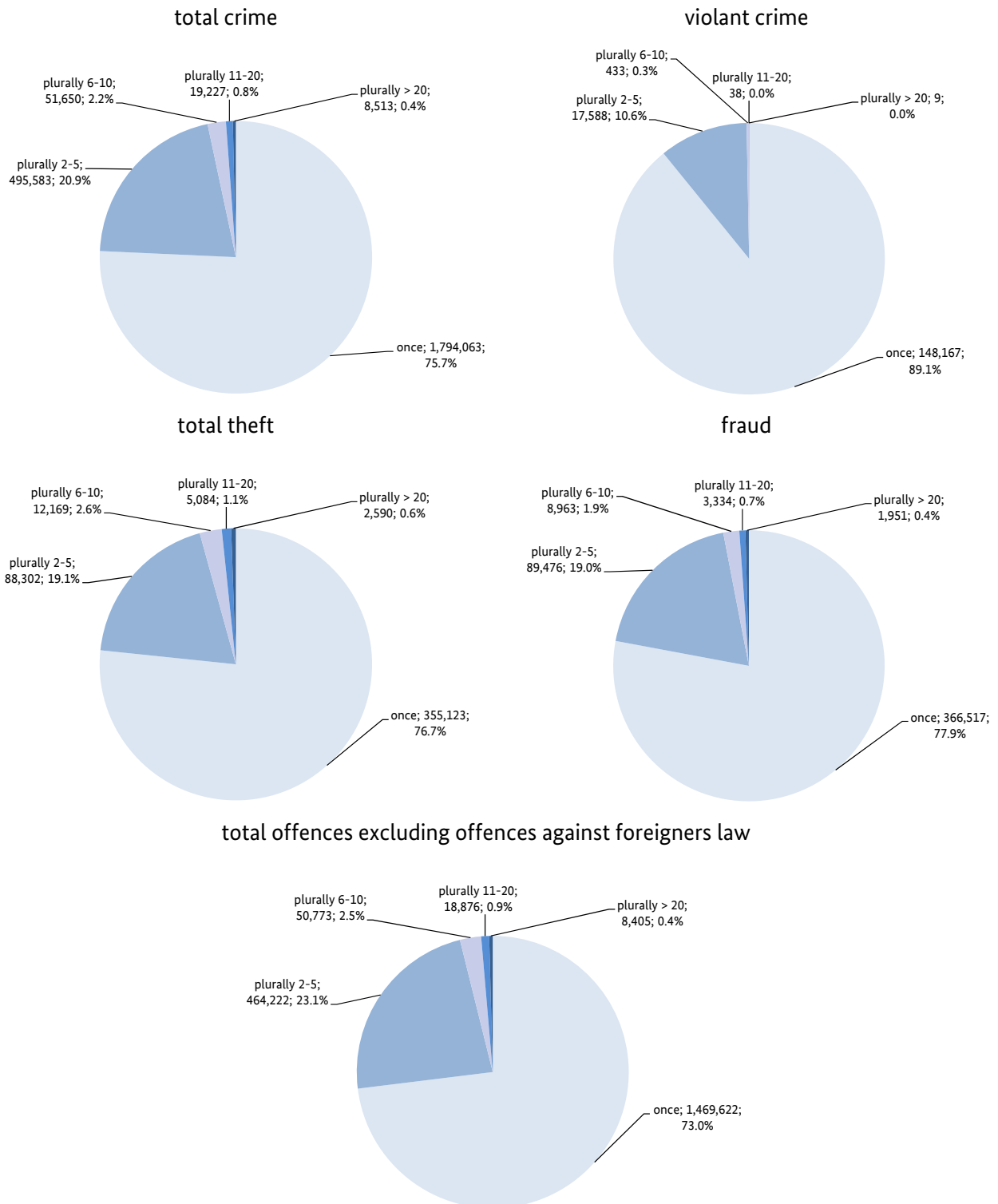
⁹ See page 83.

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

Nearly one fourth (24.3 %, 2014: 26.3 %) of all suspects are multiple suspects. As regards "violent crime" 89.1 % (2014: 89.0 %) of the suspects came to notice only once, with "theft" 76.7 % (2014: 77.3 %) and with "fraud" 77.9 % (2014: 77.7 %).

Suspects broken down by how often they came to police notice

7.4 - 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 (CR)

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

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

Communication services

"Communication services" covers all transmissions of speech/sound, text and images, regardless of the means of transmission. Access authorization can be in the form of a card (a prepaid telephone card, a telephone card used as a credit card, another access authorization card/chip) and/or another means of access (e.g. a password). Such offences are generally recorded under key no. 517900 (fraud by means of access authorization for communication services). See also page 87.

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

Information about Rules for recording cases you will find in the “Guidelines for Maintaining the Police Crime Statistics, chapter 4, Version 2015 on the BKA homepage.

10 Annex: Charts

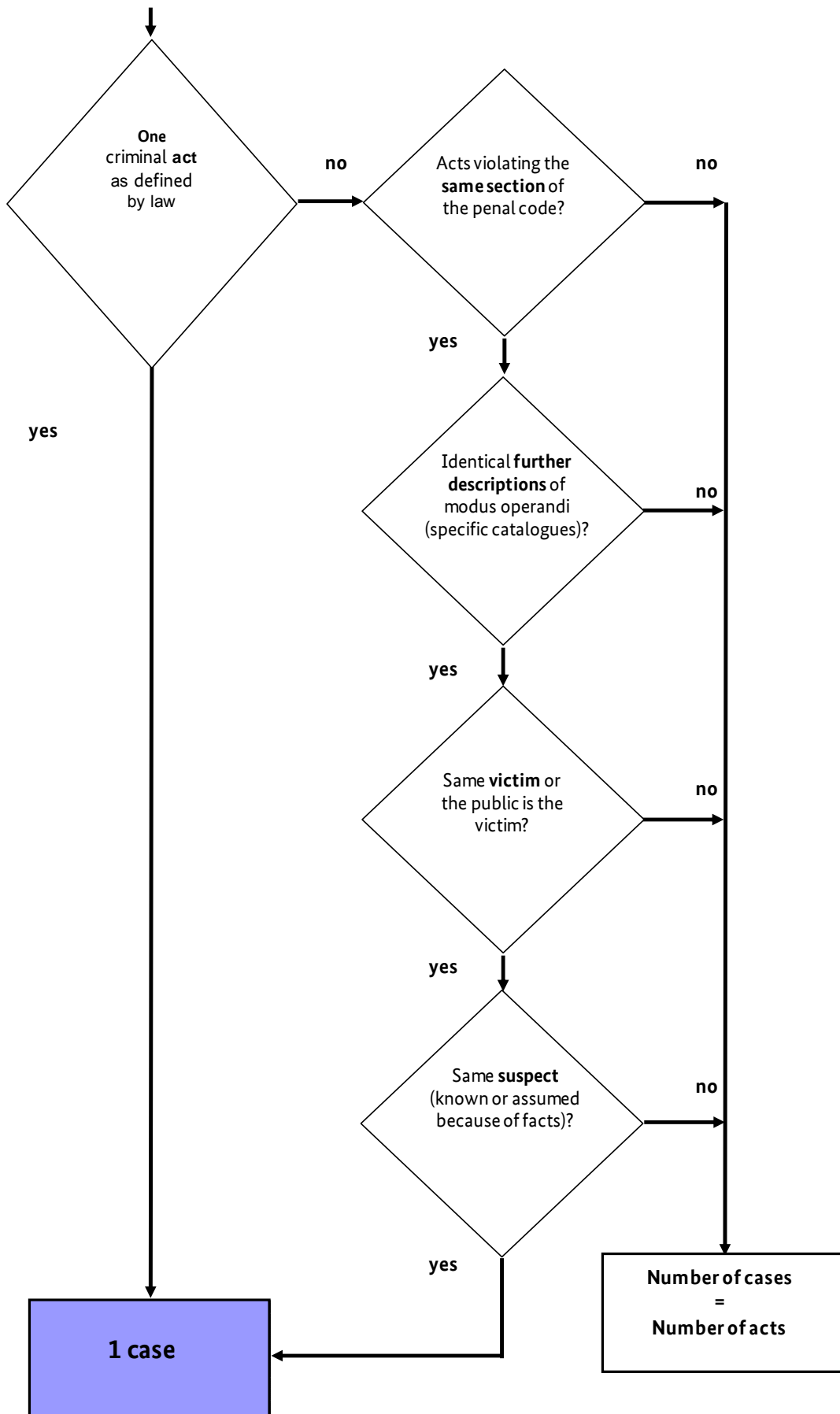
Information about

- “Case trends and clearing up of offences or offence categories (2015)”
- “Guidelines for recording 2015”
- “Catalogue of offences 2015
- “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 - 501



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