



Bundeskriminalamt



Police Crime Statistics

**Federal Republic of Germany
Report 2016**

BKA - Statistics

produced by:

Bundeskriminalamt
(Federal Criminal Police Office)
Section IZ 33
D-65173 Wiesbaden
Germany

Reprinting or duplication of this material, including excerpts, permitted only if the Bundeskriminalamt is named as the source.

Bundeskriminalamt

Police Crime Statistics

Federal Republic of Germany

Report 2016

V 1.0



Contents

1	Preliminary remarks	6
2	Brief overview of crime trends	9
3	Cases that come to police notice	13
3.1	Total crime	13
3.1.1	Development of total crime	13
3.1.2	Development of total crime excluding offences against foreigners law	17
3.1.3	Geographical distribution of crime	18
3.2	Selected offence categories	24
3.2.1	Murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request (key 892500)	24
3.2.2	Robbery offences (key 210000)	27
3.2.3	Bodily injury (key 220000)	30
3.2.4	Theft under aggravating circumstances (key 4***00)	33
3.2.5	Total thefts (key ****00)	38
3.2.6	Damage to property (key 674000)	41
3.3	Selective forms of crime	44
3.3.1	Drug-related crime (key 891000)	44
3.3.2	Violent crime (key 892000)	48
3.3.3	Computer crime (key 897000)	51
3.3.4	Street crime (key 899000)	54
4	Clearing-up	57
4.1	Suspect-related criteria in a cleared-up case	58
4.2	Clearance rates in the “Länder“ and cities with 200,000 and more inhabitants	60
5	Loss	62
6	Victims	64
6.1	Victim classification by age and sex	64
6.2	Non-German victims by nationality	66
6.3	Endangerment of victims – overview (victims per 100,000 inhabitants in each age group)	68
6.4	Victim-suspect-relationship (totals)	71
7	Suspects	72
7.1	Age and sex of suspects	73
7.1.1	Age and sex of suspects – total offences	73
7.1.2	Age and sex of suspects – total offences excluding offences against foreigners law	75
7.2	Suspects by nationality	76
7.3	Suspected immigrants	81
7.4	Further information on suspects	83
8	Definitions	86
9	Rules for recording cases	93
10	Annex: Charts	94

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:

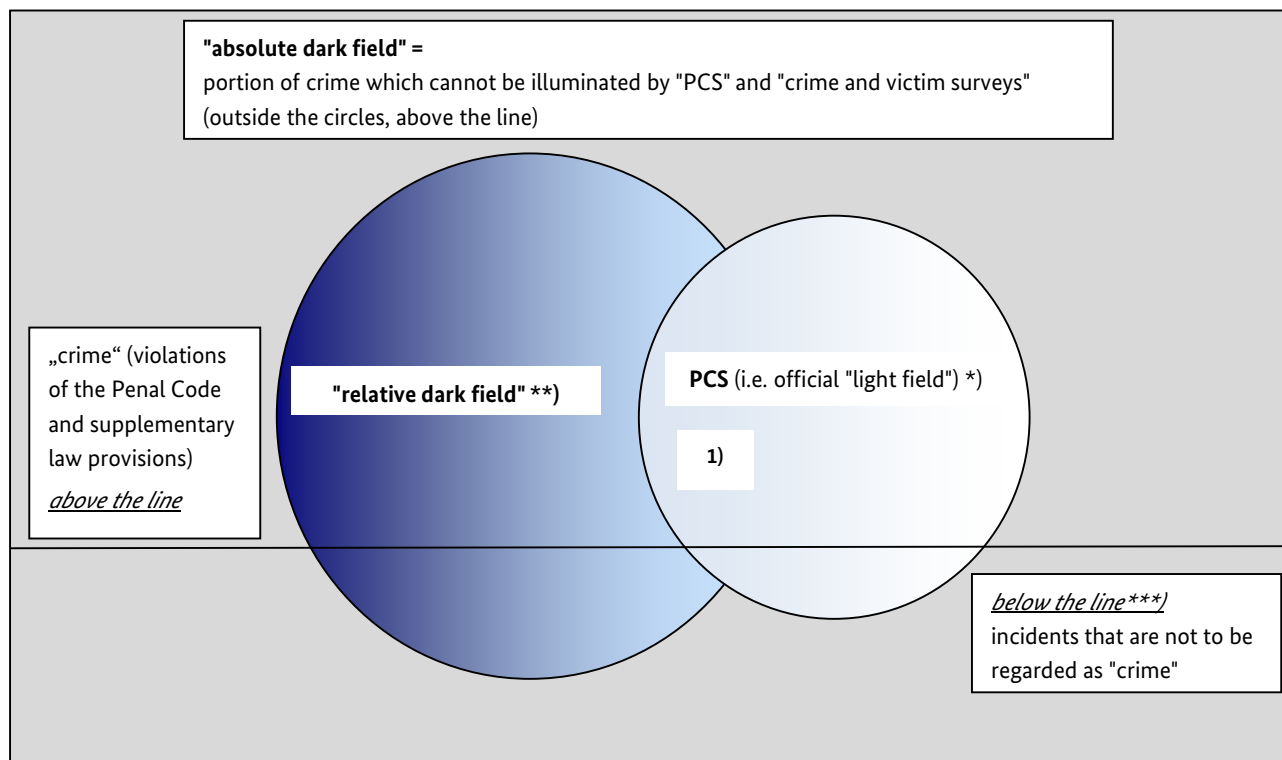
- Reporting behaviour, i. e. extent to which crime is reported (e.g. the insurance aspect)
- Intensity of police control
- Changes in statistical recording or counting rules
- Amendments to criminal law.

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 offence. 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.

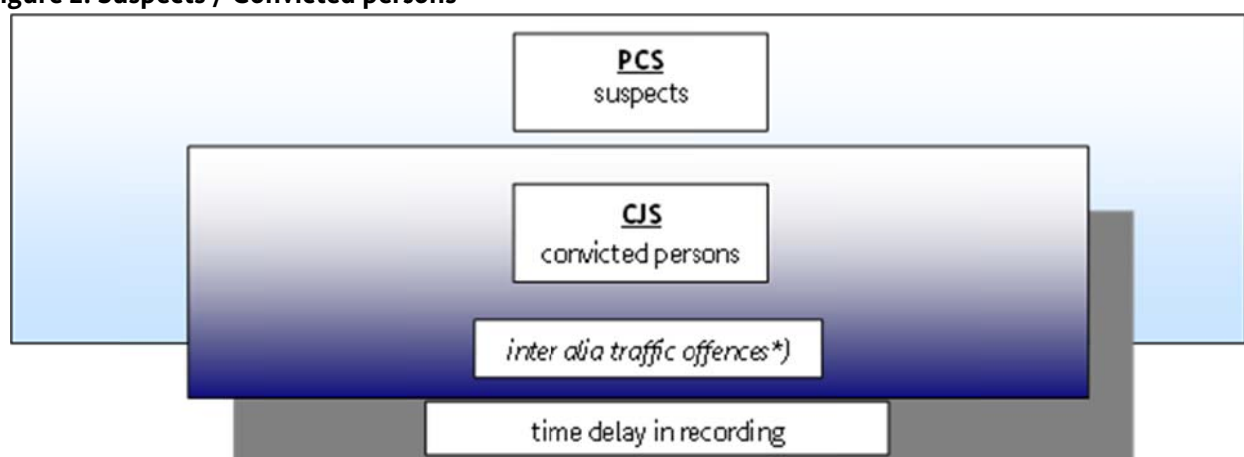
In addition to the police criminal statistics, there are further criminal statistics providing information on the crime situation in Germany: the criminal prosecution statistics and the statistics on the execution of sentences (both published by the Federal Statistical Office).

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 2016 Yearbook of Police Crime Statistics starts with the base year 2002.

2 Brief overview of crime trends

Offences

2 – T01 part 1

selected offences or offence categories	number		change		clearance rate in %	
	2016	2015	in total	in %	2016	2015
total offences	6,372,526	6,330,649	41,877	0.7	56.2	56.3
cases cleared up	3,584,167	3,564,811	19,356	0.5		
total offences, excluding offences against foreigners law	5,884,815	5,927,908	-43,093	-0.7	54.0	53.4
cases cleared up	3,175,324	3,163,331	11,993	0.4		
*) violent crime	193,542	181,386	12,156	6.7	75.8	74.9
including						
**) murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request	2,418	2,116	302	14.3	94.6	94.8
rape and aggravated sexual coercion (Sects. 177 (2, 3 and 4), 178 PC)	7,919	7,022	897	12.8	78.6	80.9
robberies	43,009	44,666	-1,657	-3.7	52.0	51.7
dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	140,033	127,395	12,638	9.9	82.6	82.3
(intentional simple) bodily injury	406,038	375,541	30,497	8.1	91.1	91.1
*) street crime	1,316,866	1,329,070	-12,204	-0.9	16.3	15.9
total number of thefts	2,373,774	2,483,694	-109,920	-4.4	27.2	27.0
including						
motor vehicle theft	36,388	36,507	-119	-0.3	25.1	27.0
theft of bicycles	332,486	335,174	-2,688	-0.8	8.8	9.1
theft of non-cash means of payment	140,907	153,968	-13,061	-8.5	7.8	7.4
theft from the exterior/interior of vehicles	123,117	131,636	-8,519	-6.5	20.3	20.0
in/from office, manufacturing, workshops, storage premises etc.	378,448	391,401	-12,953	-3.3	90.6	91.2
shoplifting	151,265	167,136	-15,871	-9.5	16.9	15.2
***)) theft by burglary of a dwelling	313,918	333,248	-19,330	-5.8	10.0	9.3
pickpocketing	164,771	168,142	-3,371	-2.0	6.4	6.4
****) fraud	899,043	966,326	-67,283	-7.0	75.0	76.4
including						
merchandise fraud and merchandise credit fraud	294,169	306,246	-12,077	-3.9	70.4	72.3
including						
non-payment of a fuel bill	71,516	79,605	-8,089	-10.2	42.7	42.5
fraudulent obtaining of services	246,171	279,144	-32,973	-11.8	99.1	99.3
fraud/computer fraud using unlawfully obtained non-cash means of payment	74,351	68,783	x	x	34.2	36.0
*) economic crime	57,546	60,977	-3,431	-5.6	94.0	92.9
competition- and corruption-related offences, offences in public office	4,292	4,790	-498	-10.4	75.3	81.6
offences against copyright legislation	8,255	7,699	556	7.2	79.7	79.2
damage to property	596,367	577,017	19,350	3.4	24.8	24.8
including						
damage to property by graffiti	105,094	96,623	8,471	8.8	17.2	17.1
insult	234,341	218,414	15,927	7.3	88.8	90.1
including						
insult with sexual background	36,983	30,306	6,677	22.0	78.3	82.4
resistance to public authority	24,362	21,945	2,417	11.0	97.4	97.5

*) Included keys see page 86.

**) This figure includes 72 cases of lethal administration of drugs by a male nurse in "Niedersachsen" and 17 deaths resulting from the shooting spree in the "Olympiazentrum" in Munich.

***)) Comparing these data with those from the previous year is only possible to a limited extent because the scope of theft by burglary of a dwelling was extended to include offences committed by a gang pursuant to section 244a of the Penal Code.

****)) As from 2016, the types of fraud are specified in greater detail in the PCS so that a comparison with the data collected for the previous year is possible only to a limited degree in the areas of fraud and computer fraud.

x Due to changes in the recording modalities and/or the offence key numbers, a comparison between the reporting year and the previous year is not possible.

2- T01 – part 2

selected offences or offence categories	number		change		clearance rate in %	
	2016	2015	in total	in %	2016	2015
*) crimes involving the environmental protection and consumer protection sector	31,129	31,007	122	0.4	64.1	65.1
**) computer crime	107,751	70,068	x	x	37.7	33.8
including						
computer fraud (sect. 263a PC)	84,060	-	x	x	38.8	-
including						
computer fraud using unlawfully obtained payment card data (sect. 263a PC)	9,982	-	x	x	29.3	-
fraud by obtaining service on credit (sect. 263a PC)	5,948	-	x	x	29.5	-
**) hightec/computer crime in the narrower sense	82,649	45,793	x	x	38.7	32.8
thereof						
***)) other forms of computer fraud (sect. 263a PC)	14,722	23,562	x	x	39.5	33.1
falsification of legally relevant data, deception in legal transactions in connection with data processing (sects. 269, 270 PC)	8,158	7,187	971	13.5	51.4	46.9
alteration of data, computer sabotage (sects. 303a, 303b PC)	4,422	3,537	885	25.0	22.1	26.7
data espionage, interception of data including preparatory acts (sects. 202a, 202b, 202c PC)	10,638	9,629	1,009	10.5	23.1	22.7
offences against the Residence Act and the Asylum Act and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U.	487,711	402,741	84,970	21.1	83.8	99.7
including						
unauthorised entry (border crossing)	248,878	154,188	94,690	61.4	69.0	99.9
unauthorised stay	225,471	232,348	-6,877	-3.0	99.9	99.8
offences against the Weapons Act	34,443	30,004	4,439	14.8	93.1	92.9
drug offences - total	302,594	282,604	19,990	7.1	93.6	93.9
by type of drug:						
heroin	11,665	11,302	363	3.2	95.1	95.2
cocaine including crack	16,544	14,159	2,385	16.8	93.9	93.3
lsd	725	519	206	39.7	93.7	96.7
amphetamine and derivates (including ecstasy)	45,017	42,295	2,722	6.4	94.7	95.0
methamphetamine and derivates	13,957	14,920	-963	-6.5	96.0	96.2
cannabis	183,015	168,724	14,291	8.5	93.6	93.9
offences under the Pharmaceutical Preparations Act	3,269	3,431	-162	-4.7	86.0	84.5

*) Included keys see page 86.

**) Included keys see page 86. As from 2016, the types of fraud are specified in greater detail in the PCS so that a comparison with the data collected for the previous year is possible only to a limited degree in the areas of fraud and computer fraud.

***)) Unless to be recorded under key numbers 511120, 511212, 516300, 516520, 516920, 517220, 517900, 518112 or 518302.

- data not available/not relevant

x Due to changes in the recording modalities and/or the offence key numbers, a comparison between the reporting year and the previous year is not possible.

Victims

2 – T02

total offences *)	victims total		change		male victims		female victims	
	2016	2015	absolut	in %	2016	2015	2016	2015
completed	944,902	880,925	63,977	7.3	565,867	521,129	379,035	359,796
attempted	72,700	65,208	7,492	11.5	48,235	43,112	24,465	22,096
total	1,017,602	946,133	71,469	7.6	614,102	564,241	403,500	381,892

2 – T03

total offences *)	children <14		juveniles 14 <18		young adults 18<21		adults 21 and older	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
completed	63,694	58,898	77,700	70,334	83,232	76,344	720,276	675,349
attempted	3,825	3,444	5,230	4,316	5,227	4,597	58,418	52,851
total	67,519	62,342	82,930	74,650	88,459	80,941	778,694	728,200

*) Information about victims is only recorded for certain offences or offence categories, see “Catalogue of criminal offences 2016”.

Suspects - total offences

2 – T04

suspects	number		change		distribution in %	
	2016	2015	absolut	in %	2016	2015
*) suspects - total	2,360,806	2,369,036	-8,230	-0.3	100.0	100.0
male	1,767,739	1,781,388	-13,649	-0.8	74.9	75.2
female	593,067	587,648	5,419	0.9	25.1	24.8
suspects under the influence of alcohol	242,494	236,843	5,651	2.4	10.3	10.0
German suspects - total-	1,407,062	1,457,172	-50,110	-3.4	59.6	61.5
non-German suspects - total-	953,744	911,864	41,880	4.6	40.4	38.5
including:						
**) immigrants	506,641	463,889	42,752	9.2	21.5	19.6
total suspects by age						
children (<14)	90,610	79,371	11,239	14.2	3.8	3.4
juveniles (14<18)	209,808	218,025	-8,217	-3.8	8.9	9.2
young adults (18<21)	232,082	231,426	656	0.3	9.8	9.8
adults	1,828,306	1,840,214	-11,908	-0.6	77.4	77.7
no. of German suspects per 100,000/by age group						
suspects - total (excluding children under 8)	2,057	2,125	-68	-3.2		
children	1,040	1,108	-68	-6.1		
juveniles (14<18)	4,503	4,604	-101	-2.2		
young adults (18<21)	5,528	5,797	-269	-4.6		
adults	1,876	1,937	-61	-3.1		

Suspects - total offences excluding offences against foreigners law

2 – T05

suspects	number		change		distribution in %	
	2016	2015	absolut	in %	2016	2015
*) suspects - total	2,022,414	2,011,898	10,516	0.5	100.0	100.0
male	1,526,565	1,504,137	22,428	1.5	75.5	74.8
female	495,849	507,761	-11,912	-2.3	24.5	25.2
suspects under the influence of alcohol	241,993	236,386	5,607	2.4	12.0	11.7
German suspects - total-	1,406,184	1,456,078	-49,894	-3.4	69.5	72.4
non-German suspects - total-	616,230	555,820	60,410	10.9	30.5	27.6
including:						
**) immigrants	174,438	114,238	60,200	52.7	8.6	5.7
total suspects by age						
children (<14)	56,240	57,712	-1,472	-2.6	2.8	2.9
juveniles (14<18)	173,406	171,216	2,190	1.3	8.6	8.5
young adults (18<21)	184,092	180,254	3,838	2.1	9.1	9.0
adults	1,608,676	1,602,716	5,960	0.4	79.5	79.7
no. of German suspects per 100,000/by age group						
suspects - total (excluding children under 8)	2,056	2,124	-68	-3.2		
children	1,040	1,108	-68	-6.1		
juveniles (14<18)	4,503	4,604	-101	-2.2		
young adults (18<21)	5,527	5,796	-269	-4.6		
adults	1,875	1,935	-60	-3.1		

*) 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

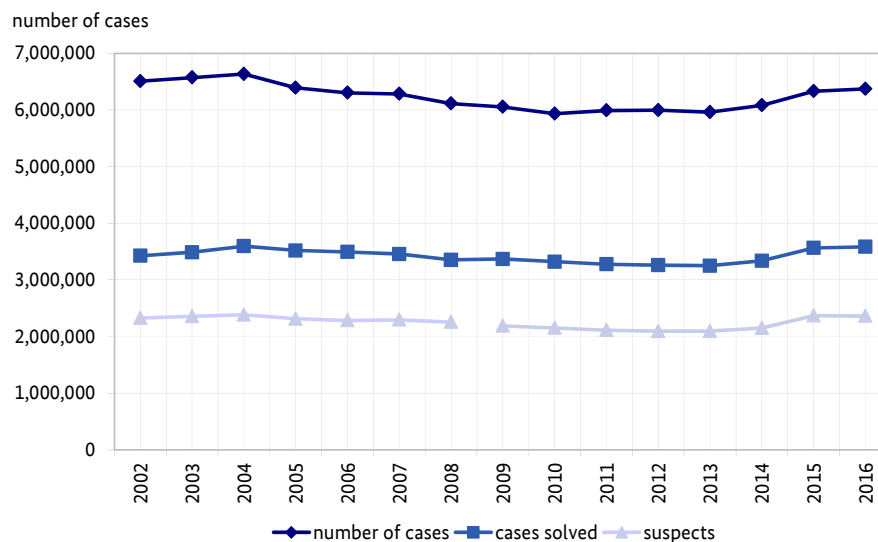
3.1 Total crime

3.1.1 Development of total crime

For the Federal Republic of Germany 6,372,526 violations of Federal criminal laws were registered in 2016, *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 +0.7 % compared to the previous year. The offence rate (number of cases per 100,000 inhabitants) decreased from 7,797 to 7,755 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 2002.

3.1.1 – T01

year	number of inhabitants as of 01.01.16 ^{*)}	number of cases	change in % compared to previous year	total offence rate ^{**)}	change in % compared to previous year	clearance rate in %
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
2016	82,175,684	6,372,526	0.7	7,755	-0.5	56.2

*) 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	2016		2015
		recorded cases	share in %	share in %
-----	total offences	6,372,526	100.0	100.0
890000	total offences, excluding offences against foreigners law	5,884,815	92.3	93.6
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	1,290,481	20.3	21.3
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	1,083,293	17.0	17.9
510000	fraud	899,043	14.1	15.3
674000	damage to property	596,367	9.4	9.1
220000	bodily injury	573,450	9.0	8.4
224000	(intentional simple) bodily injury	406,038	6.4	5.9
730000	drug offences	302,594	4.7	4.5
515000	fraudulent obtaining of services	246,171	3.9	4.4
673000	insult	234,341	3.7	3.5
232000	forced marriage, stalking, deprivation of liberty, coercion, threats	196,965	3.1	3.0
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling	151,265	2.4	2.6
620000	resistance to public authority and offences against public order	147,502	2.3	2.1
222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	140,033	2.2	2.0
530000	misappropriation	110,967	1.7	1.8
540000	document forgery	70,191	1.1	1.0
210000	robberies	43,009	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	31,120	0.5	0.5
130000	sexual abuse	22,674	0.4	0.3
520000	breaches of trust	20,454	0.3	0.3
640000	arson and causing a danger of fire	19,123	0.3	0.3
110000	offences against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	14,492	0.2	0.2
131000	sexual abuse of children	12,019	0.2	0.2
678000	data espionage, interception of data including preparatory acts	10,638	0.2	0.2
140000	exploiting sexual inclinations	10,235	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 (2016: 37.3 %, 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

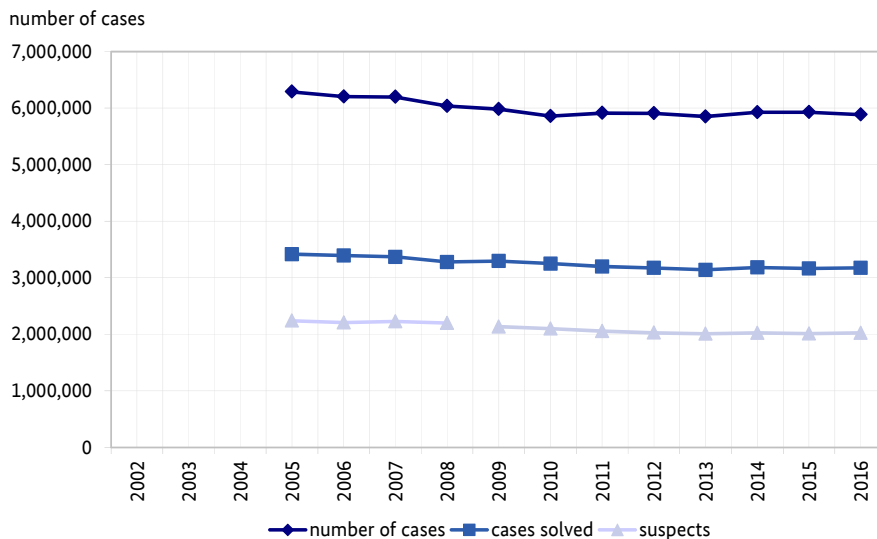
key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases incl. attempts	attempts		
			number	share in %	
				2016	2015
-----	total offences	6,372,526	533,647	8.4	7.6
890000	total offences, excluding offences against foreigners law	5,884,815	472,330	8.0	8.1
892500	murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request	2,418	1,757	72.7	73.3
111000	rape and sexual coercion - Sect. 177 (2, 3 and 4), Sect. 178 PC	7,919	1,175	14.8	15.5
210000	robberies	43,009	8,813	20.5	19.2
222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	140,033	20,290	14.5	14.2
224000	(intentional simple) bodily injury	406,038	20,800	5.1	4.9
230000	offences against personal freedom	199,250	6,237	3.1	3.0
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	1,290,481	33,335	2.6	2.6
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	1,083,293	261,812	24.2	23.8
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling(Sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC)	151,265	66,960	44.3	42.7
510000	fraud	899,043	87,944	9.8	9.3
520000	breaches of trust	20,454	0	0.0	0.0
530000	misappropriation	110,967	706	0.6	0.7
540000	document forgery	70,191	1,296	1.8	2.1
610000	extortion (Sect. 253 PC)	7,826	4,297	54.9	55.7
620000	resistance to public authority and offences against public order	147,502	313	0.2	0.2
630000	accessory after the fact, obstructing of punishment (without obstructing criminal justice as a public official), receiving stolen property, and money laundering	31,120	2,377	7.6	7.9
640000	arson and causing a danger of fire	19,123	2,176	11.4	11.0
650000	competition offences, corruption offences, offences committed in public office	4,292	133	3.1	2.6
674000	damage to property	596,367	7,677	1.3	1.2
676000	offences against the environment (PC)	12,149	249	2.0	2.2
710000	offences against supplementary criminal laws in the economic sector	22,329	221	1.0	1.0
725000	offences against the Residence Act, the Asylum Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U.	487,711	61,317	12.6	0.9
726000	offences violating the Explosives Act, the Weapons Act and the War Weapons Control Act	40,351	199	0.5	0.4
730000	drug offences	302,594	4,836	1.6	1.6

The highest percentage of attempts was reported in case of “murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request offences”. In addition, a lower percentage of attempts than in the previous year (54.9 %, compared to 55.7 % in 2015) 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 2016: 24.2 %). However, in the case of “theft by burglary in a dwelling”, the percentage of attempts has risen from 28.3 % (1993) to 44.3 % (2016), 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

5,884,815 offences were registered by the police; this roughly corresponds to the level recorded for the previous year (2015: 5,927,908). The **offence rate** decreased from 7301 cases to 7161 cases per 100,000 inhabitants (-1.9%). With 3,175,324 solved cases in 2016, the **total clear-up rate** amounted to 54.0 % (2015: 53.4 %).

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 2005

3.1.2 – T01

year	number of inhabitants as of 01.01.16 *)	number of cases excluding offences against foreigners law	change in % compared to previous year	total offence rate **)	change in % compared to previous year	clearance rate in %
2005	82,501,000	6,287,780		7,622		54.3
2006	82,438,000	6,203,074	-1.3	7,525	-1.3	54.7
2007	82,314,900	6,195,622	-0.1	7,527	0.0	54.4
***) 2008	82,217,800	6,036,828	-2.6	7,343	-2.4	54.3
***) 2009	82,002,400	5,980,089	-0.9	7,293	-0.7	55.1
2010	81,802,300	5,859,125	-2.0	7,163	-1.8	55.5
2011	81,751,602	5,912,355	0.9	7,232	1.0	54.1
2012	81,843,743	5,908,011	-0.1	7,219	-0.2	53.7
****) 2013	80,523,746	5,851,107	-1.0	7,266	(x)	53.7
2014	80,767,463	5,925,668	1.3	7,337	1.0	53.7
2015	81,197,537	5,927,908	0.0	7,301	-0.5	53.4
2016	82,175,684	5,884,815	-0.7	7,161	-1.9	54.0

*) 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.

Data regarding key number 890000 "offences excluding offences against foreigners law" are only available from 2005 onwards.

3.1.3 Geographical distribution of crime

In 2016, 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 01/01/2016		registered cases in 2016		offence rate*)
	number	%	number	%	
total	82,175,684	100.0	6,372,526	100.0	7,755
major cities of 500,000 and more inhabitants	13,659,710	16.6	1,813,547	28.5	13,277
major cities of 100,000 up to 500,000	12,296,524	15.0	1,222,724	19.2	9,944
cities of 20,000 up to 100,000	22,562,047	27.5	1,663,537	26.1	7,373
communes of less than 20,000	33,657,403	41.0	1,590,491	25.0	4,726
unknown			82,227	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 2016:

3.1.3 – T02

municipality size class (inhabitants)	inhabitants as of 01/01/2016		registered cases in 2016		offence rate*)
	number	%	number	%	
total	82,175,684	100.0	5,884,815	100.0	7,161
major cities of 500,000 and more inhabitants	13,659,710	16.6	1,722,327	29.3	12,609
major cities of 100,000 up to 500,000	12,296,524	15.0	1,181,378	20.1	9,607
cities of 20,000 up to 100,000	22,562,047	27.5	1,565,994	26.6	6,941
communes of less than 20,000	33,657,403	41.0	1,334,059	22.7	3,964
unknown			81,057	1.4	

*) 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	6,372,526	25.0	26.1	19.2	28.5	1.3
890000	total offences excluding offences against foreigners law	5,884,815	22.7	26.6	20.1	29.3	1.4
892500	murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request	2,418	31.6	30.4	17.2	20.7	0.1
111000	rape and sexual coercion - Sect. 177 (2, 3 and 4), Sect. 178 PC	7,919	24.5	28.1	20.2	26.7	0.5
210000	robberies	43,009	12.6	24.8	24.3	38.2	0.1
222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	140,033	22.5	27.4	21.5	28.5	0.0
224000	(intentional simple) bodily injury	406,038	25.9	28.8	20.2	25.0	0.0
230000	offences against personal freedom	199,250	29.9	28.9	18.5	21.6	1.1
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	1,290,481	17.6	25.5	21.2	35.4	0.4
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	1,083,293	20.1	26.3	21.1	32.4	0.1
510000	fraud	899,043	20.2	23.1	19.6	31.5	5.6
520000	breaches of trust	20,454	34.2	31.2	18.0	16.3	0.4
530000	misappropriation	110,967	25.2	29.2	20.8	23.8	0.9
540000	document forgery	70,191	29.1	25.5	15.5	24.3	5.6
620000	resistance to public authority and offences against public order	147,502	23.3	27.7	20.5	27.9	0.6
630000	accessory after the fact, obstructing of punishment (without obstructing criminal justice as a public official), receiving stolen property, and money laundering	31,120	22.4	25.2	17.7	30.3	4.4
640000	arson and causing a danger of fire	19,123	40.3	28.8	13.7	17.2	0.0
650000	competition offences, corruption offences, offences committed in public office	4,292	19.5	29.1	16.4	34.4	0.6
671000	violation of maintenance obligations	6,735	45.8	29.6	12.5	11.8	0.3
673000	insult	234,341	28.1	28.5	19.4	22.6	1.5
674000	damage to property	596,367	27.1	29.4	19.8	23.1	0.6
676000	offences against the environment (PC)	12,149	47.2	20.6	14.5	17.3	0.5
710000	offences against supplementary criminal laws in the economic sector	22,329	29.3	25.5	16.2	25.7	3.2
725000	offences against the Residence Act, the Asylum Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U.	487,711	52.6	20.0	8.5	18.7	0.2
726000	offences violating the Explosives Act, the Weapons Act and the War Weapons Control Act	40,351	35.5	26.2	14.6	23.4	0.2
730000	drug offences	302,594	25.4	29.4	19.5	25.3	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" (47.2 %), "violation of maintenance obligations" (45.8 %) as well as "arson and causing danger of fire" (40.3%) was recorded whereas "robbery offences" (12.6 %) 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" (38.2 %), in relation to "theft without aggravating circumstances" (35.4 %) and "theft committed under aggravating circumstances" (32.4 %).

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

3.1.3 – T04

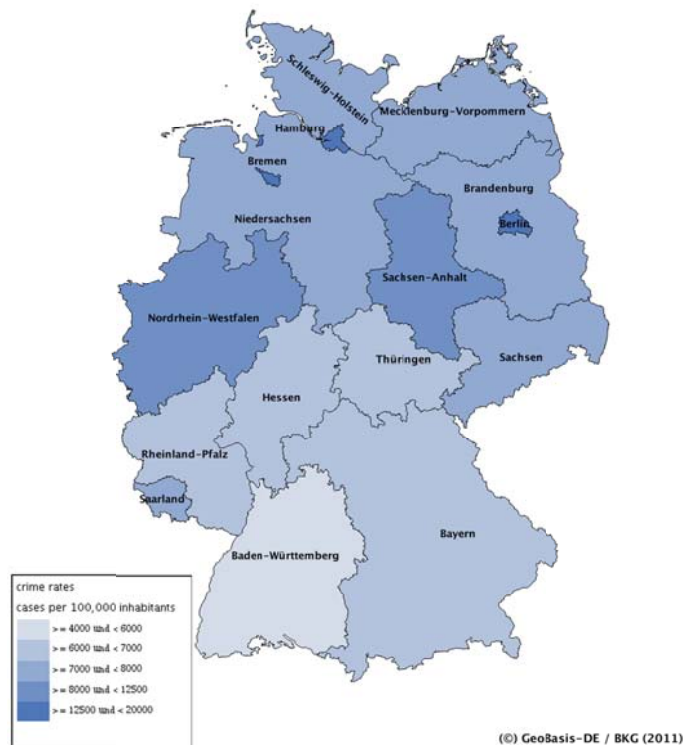
Land (federal state)	population)	share of po- pulation in %	recorded cases – total offences		change in %	clearance rate		share of rec. cases in %	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
			2016	2015		2016	2015		2016	2015
Baden-Württemberg	10,879,618	13.2	609,133	617,365	-1.3	60.2	60.1	9.6	5,599	5,761
Bayern	12,843,514	15.6	882,473	805,915	9.5	65.9	72.5	13.8	6,871	6,350
Berlin	3,520,031	4.3	568,860	569,550	-0.1	42.0	43.9	8.9	16,161	16,414
Brandenburg	2,484,826	3.0	185,831	188,264	-1.3	53.0	52.5	2.9	7,479	7,660
Bremen	671,489	0.8	91,904	91,237	0.7	48.4	47.7	1.4	13,687	13,784
Hamburg	1,787,408	2.2	239,230	243,959	-1.9	44.8	43.8	3.8	13,384	13,839
Hessen	6,176,172	7.5	412,104	403,188	2.2	62.7	59.9	6.5	6,672	6,616
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	1,612,362	2.0	123,061	117,261	4.9	62.8	61.4	1.9	7,632	7,333
Niedersachsen	7,926,599	9.6	561,963	568,470	-1.1	61.4	61.2	8.8	7,090	7,263
Nordrhein-Westfalen	17,865,516	21.7	1,469,426	1,517,448	-3.2	50.7	49.6	23.1	8,225	8,603
Rheinland-Pfalz	4,052,803	4.9	274,593	273,491	0.4	64.9	62.7	4.3	6,775	6,818
Saarland	995,597	1.2	76,981	77,993	-1.3	58.3	57.2	1.2	7,732	7,886
Sachsen	4,084,851	5.0	324,736	314,861	3.1	55.8	55.7	5.1	7,950	7,764
Sachsen-Anhalt	2,245,470	2.7	196,464	198,809	-1.2	55.4	54.8	3.1	8,749	8,893
Schleswig-Holstein	2,858,714	3.5	206,541	202,598	1.9	54.5	52.1	3.2	7,225	7,157
Thüringen	2,170,714	2.6	149,226	140,240	6.4	63.8	64.3	2.3	6,875	6,502
Germany	82,175,684	100.0	6,372,526	6,330,649	0.7	56.2	56.3	100.0	7,755	7,797

*) 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.



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

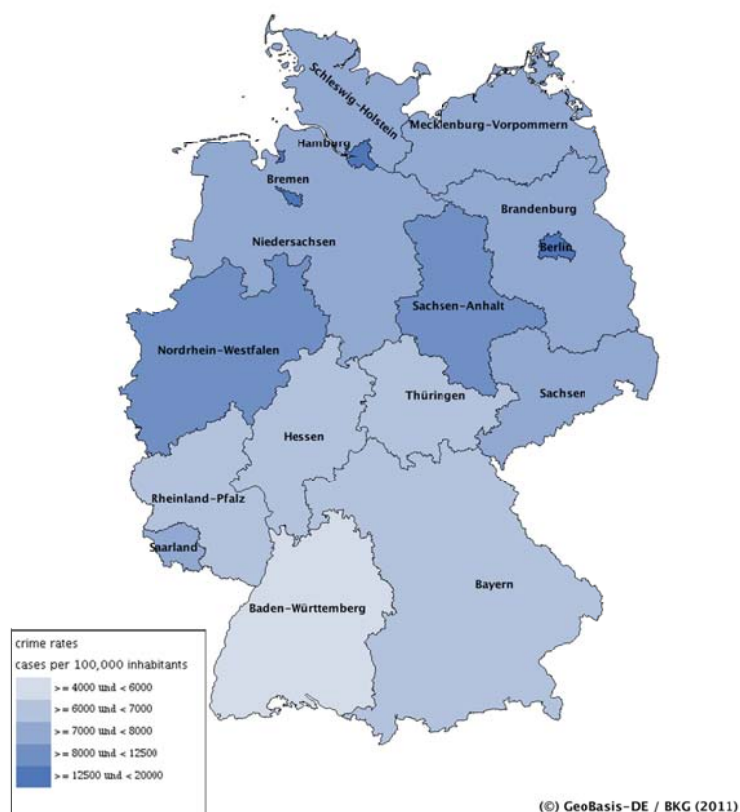
3.1.3 – T05

Land (federal state)	population)	share of po- pulation in %	recorded cases – total offences excluding offences against foreigners law		change in %	clearance rate		share of rec. cases in %	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
			2016	2015		2016	2015		2016	2015
Baden-Württemberg	10,879,618	13.2	586,421	593,464	-1.2	58.7	58.5	10.0	5,390	5,538
Bayern	12,843,514	15.6	614,520	594,899	3.3	63.7	62.8	10.4	4,785	4,687
Berlin	3,520,031	4.3	552,645	559,563	-1.2	40.5	42.9	9.4	15,700	16,126
Brandenburg	2,484,826	3.0	181,405	184,772	-1.8	51.9	51.7	3.1	7,301	7,518
Bremen	671,489	0.8	89,091	88,241	1.0	46.8	46.1	1.5	13,268	13,332
Hamburg	1,787,408	2.2	231,957	237,614	-2.4	43.0	42.3	3.9	12,977	13,479
Hessen	6,176,172	7.5	364,653	370,495	-1.6	57.9	56.4	6.2	5,904	6,080
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	1,612,362	2.0	115,525	110,454	4.6	60.4	59.0	2.0	7,165	6,907
Niedersachsen	7,926,599	9.6	551,767	550,060	0.3	60.7	59.9	9.4	6,961	7,028
Nordrhein-Westfalen	17,865,516	21.7	1,446,559	1,489,698	-2.9	49.9	48.7	24.6	8,097	8,446
Rheinland-Pfalz	4,052,803	4.9	252,164	260,409	-3.2	61.8	60.9	4.3	6,222	6,491
Saarland	995,597	1.2	70,047	69,834	0.3	54.2	52.2	1.2	7,036	7,061
Sachsen	4,084,851	5.0	304,005	299,095	1.6	52.8	53.4	5.2	7,442	7,375
Sachsen-Anhalt	2,245,470	2.7	187,168	192,101	-2.6	53.2	53.2	3.2	8,335	8,593
Schleswig-Holstein	2,858,714	3.5	190,004	189,433	0.3	50.5	48.8	3.2	6,646	6,692
Thüringen	2,170,714	2.6	146,884	137,776	6.6	63.2	63.7	2.5	6,767	6,388
Germany	82,175,684	100.0	5,884,815	5,927,908	-0.7	54.0	53.4	100.0	7,161	7,301

*) Source: Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden.

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

3.1.3 – K02



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

3.1.3 – T06

city	population	area in sq km	total offences		change		offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
	01.01.2016		2016	2015	in total	in %	2016	2015
Aachen	245,885	161	31,798	33,239	-1,441	-4.3	12,932	13,660
Augsburg	286,374	147	22,876	25,659	-2,783	-10.8	7,988	9,128
Berlin	3,520,031	892	568,860	569,550	-690	-0.1	16,161	16,414
Bielefeld	333,090	259	28,494	28,029	465	1.7	8,554	8,499
Bochum	364,742	146	35,357	38,044	-2,687	-7.1	9,694	10,513
Bonn	318,809	141	35,067	36,022	-955	-2.7	10,999	11,474
Braunschweig	251,364	192	23,902	25,497	-1,595	-6.3	9,509	10,260
Bremen	557,464	326	78,465	76,978	1,487	1.9	14,075	13,951
Chemnitz	248,645	221	27,236	27,791	-555	-2.0	10,954	11,412
Dortmund	586,181	281	76,259	83,586	-7,327	-8.8	13,009	14,399
Dresden	543,825	328	58,660	56,555	2,105	3.7	10,787	10,545
Duisburg	491,231	233	54,023	55,604	-1,581	-2.8	10,997	11,454
Düsseldorf	612,178	217	77,929	84,260	-6,331	-7.5	12,730	13,938
Erfurt	210,118	270	23,885	21,005	2,880	13.7	11,367	10,186
Essen	582,624	210	61,450	66,407	-4,957	-7.5	10,547	11,574
Frankfurt am Main	732,688	248	114,819	118,766	-3,947	-3.3	15,671	16,550
Freiburg im Breisgau	226,393	153	28,854	29,545	-691	-2.3	12,745	13,296
Gelsenkirchen	260,368	105	24,434	26,428	-1,994	-7.5	9,384	10,257
Halle (Saale)	236,991	135	31,462	32,885	-1,423	-4.3	13,276	14,146
Hamburg	1,787,408	755	238,464	243,313	-4,849	-2.0	13,341	13,803
Hannover	532,163	204	83,890	84,126	-236	-0.3	15,764	16,066
Karlsruhe	307,755	173	31,821	33,323	-1,502	-4.5	10,340	11,106
Kiel	246,306	119	25,908	26,078	-170	-0.7	10,519	10,725
Köln	1,060,582	405	145,821	155,510	-9,689	-6.2	13,749	14,857
Krefeld	225,144	138	22,621	22,965	-344	-1.5	10,047	10,321
Leipzig	560,472	298	88,615	73,614	15,001	20.4	15,811	13,520
Lübeck	216,253	214	25,647	22,881	2,766	12.1	11,860	10,671
Magdeburg	235,723	201	28,354	28,440	-86	-0.3	12,029	12,242
Mainz	209,779	98	20,684	20,810	-126	-0.6	9,860	10,054
Mannheim	305,780	145	35,421	34,943	478	1.4	11,584	11,654
Mönchengladbach	259,996	170	22,182	23,515	-1,333	-5.7	8,532	9,155
München	1,450,381	311	114,710	133,672	-18,962	-14.2	7,909	9,350
Münster	310,039	303	29,738	29,833	-95	-0.3	9,592	9,873
Nürnberg	509,975	186	46,694	48,359	-1,665	-3.4	9,156	9,651
Oberhausen	210,934	77	17,419	18,936	-1,517	-8.0	8,258	9,048
Rostock	206,011	181	20,824	20,022	802	4.0	10,108	9,807
Stuttgart	623,738	207	58,868	66,450	-7,582	-11.4	9,438	10,850
Wiesbaden	276,218	204	23,276	24,194	-918	-3.8	8,427	8,794
Wuppertal	350,046	168	37,021	37,068	-47	-0.1	10,576	10,731

*) Source: Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden.

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

Regarding the comparability of data for individual federal states (Länder) and cities, please see p. 20.

For Hamburg, the case numbers are lower as compared to those of the corresponding Länder table because the city table does not include cases where the place of offence is unknown.

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

3.1.3 – T07

city	population	area in	total offences		change		offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
	01.01.2016	sq km	2016	2015	in total	in %	2016	2015
Aachen	245,885	161	30,065	29,939	126	0.4	12,227	12,304
Augsburg	286,374	147	21,938	22,475	-537	-2.4	7,661	7,995
Berlin	3,520,031	892	552,645	559,563	-6,918	-1.2	15,700	16,126
Bielefeld	333,090	259	28,026	27,110	916	3.4	8,414	8,221
Bochum	364,742	146	35,250	37,855	-2,605	-6.9	9,664	10,461
Bonn	318,809	141	34,735	35,337	-602	-1.7	10,895	11,255
Braunschweig	251,364	192	23,388	24,708	-1,320	-5.3	9,304	9,943
Bremen	557,464	326	75,701	74,027	1,674	2.3	13,580	13,416
Chemnitz	248,645	221	23,227	22,995	232	1.0	9,341	9,443
Dortmund	586,181	281	74,774	80,911	-6,137	-7.6	12,756	13,938
Dresden	543,825	328	55,920	55,668	252	0.5	10,283	10,380
Duisburg	491,231	233	53,812	55,296	-1,484	-2.7	10,955	11,390
Düsseldorf	612,178	217	71,539	78,385	-6,846	-8.7	11,686	12,966
Erfurt	210,118	270	23,213	20,723	2,490	12.0	11,048	10,049
Essen	582,624	210	61,046	65,716	-4,670	-7.1	10,478	11,453
Frankfurt am Main	732,688	248	96,964	98,151	-1,187	-1.2	13,234	13,677
Freiburg im Breisgau	226,393	153	27,312	28,442	-1,130	-4.0	12,064	12,800
Gelsenkirchen	260,368	105	24,369	26,348	-1,979	-7.5	9,359	10,226
Halle (Saale)	236,991	135	29,934	31,708	-1,774	-5.6	12,631	13,640
Hamburg	1,787,408	755	231,214	237,062	-5,848	-2.5	12,936	13,448
Hannover	532,163	204	80,251	80,738	-487	-0.6	15,080	15,419
Karlsruhe	307,755	173	30,213	31,501	-1,288	-4.1	9,817	10,499
Kiel	246,306	119	24,582	25,687	-1,105	-4.3	9,980	10,564
Köln	1,060,582	405	139,185	148,618	-9,433	-6.3	13,123	14,199
Krefeld	225,144	138	22,571	22,920	-349	-1.5	10,025	10,301
Leipzig	560,472	298	82,877	72,694	10,183	14.0	14,787	13,351
Lübeck	216,253	214	24,493	22,437	2,056	9.2	11,326	10,464
Magdeburg	235,723	201	27,832	28,272	-440	-1.6	11,807	12,170
Mainz	209,779	98	20,487	20,506	-19	-0.1	9,766	9,907
Mannheim	305,780	145	34,690	33,832	858	2.5	11,345	11,283
Mönchengladbach	259,996	170	22,083	23,385	-1,302	-5.6	8,494	9,104
München	1,450,381	311	97,121	92,428	4,693	5.1	6,696	6,465
Münster	310,039	303	29,481	29,293	188	0.6	9,509	9,694
Nürnberg	509,975	186	45,992	45,946	46	0.1	9,018	9,170
Oberhausen	210,934	77	17,305	18,843	-1,538	-8.2	8,204	9,003
Rostock	206,011	181	20,201	19,240	961	5.0	9,806	9,424
Stuttgart	623,738	207	57,055	60,668	-3,613	-6.0	9,147	9,906
Wiesbaden	276,218	204	23,017	23,658	-641	-2.7	8,333	8,599
Wuppertal	350,046	168	36,852	36,827	25	0.1	10,528	10,661

*) Source: Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden.

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

Regarding the comparability of data for individual federal states (Länder) and cities, please see p. 20.

For Hamburg, the case numbers are lower as compared to those of the corresponding Länder table because the city table does not include cases where the place of offence is unknown.

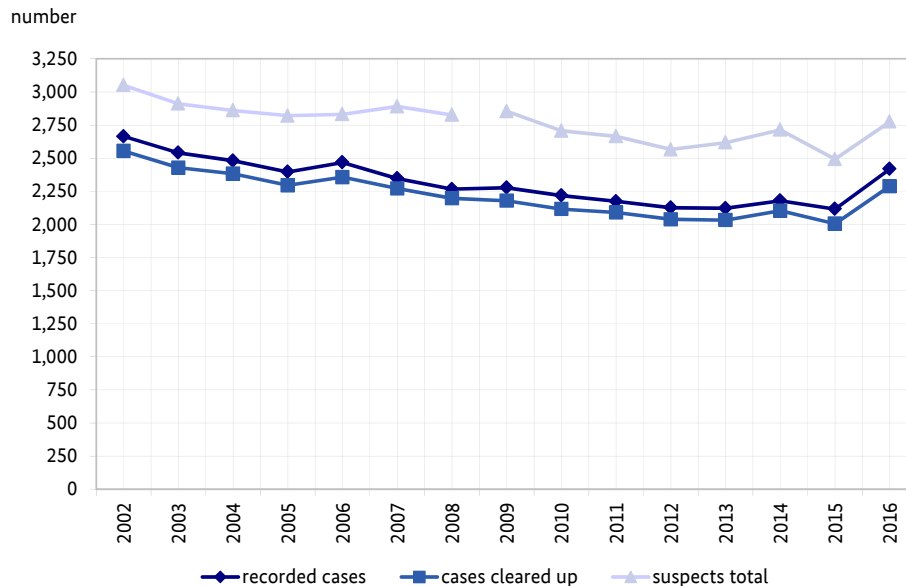
3.2 Selected offence categories

3.2.1 Murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request (key 892500)

In the 2016 reporting year, 2,418 cases of “murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request” were recorded. Cases of “murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request” account less than 0.1 per cent of all crimes.

Development of murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request

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 <i>including:</i>	761	58.2	784	86.5	13.5	93.2
011000	robbery attended with murder	45	66.7	81	91.4	8.6	100.0
012000	sexual murder	9	22.2	7	100.0	0.0	88.9
020000	manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request (sects. 212, 213, 216 PC)	1,657	79.3	2,003	88.4	11.6	95.3

*) 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)	record- ed cased	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants)						completed cases	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants)					
		2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011		2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Baden-Württemberg	324	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.4	72	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5
**) Bayern	431	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.7	88	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Berlin	92	2.6	3.2	3.8	3.1	4.2	3.7	37	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0
Brandenburg	45	1.8	2.7	2.0	2.5	1.6	2.3	18	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.6
Bremen	39	5.8	4.5	4.0	3.2	4.8	4.6	12	1.8	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.4	0.8
Hamburg	68	3.8	3.5	2.7	3.2	4.2	3.4	11	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6
Hessen	251	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.7	45	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	25	1.6	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.5	3.3	6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6
***) Niedersachsen	390	4.9	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.3	149	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9
Nordrhein-Westfalen	372	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.2	117	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
Rheinland-Pfalz	97	2.4	1.4	1.9	1.4	2.3	1.6	39	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5
Saarland	13	1.3	2.6	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.6	4	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6
Sachsen	98	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	17	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6
Sachsen-Anhalt	75	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.1	18	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.3
Schleswig-Holstein	58	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.7	3.1	2.6	15	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0
Thüringen	40	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	13	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.3
Germany	2,418	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	661	0.8	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.

**) This figure includes 17 deaths resulting from the shooting spree in the “Olympiazentrum” in Munich.

***) This figure includes 72 cases of lethal administration of drugs by a male nurse in “Niedersachsen”

Note: See comment on page 20.

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					
		2016	2015	2014	2013 *)	2012	2011		2016	2015	2014	2013 *)	2012	2011
Aachen	11	4.5	3.3	2.5	5.8	4.6	6.6	0	0.0	1.2	1.7	1.7	0.8	
Augsburg	5	1.7	3.9	4.3	2.6	4.1	4.5	0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.4	2.6	
Berlin	92	2.6	3.2	3.8	3.1	4.2	3.7	37	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	
Bielefeld	12	3.6	1.8	3.0	0.9	1.9	2.8	3	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.2	
Bochum	5	1.4	2.2	1.4	2.5	1.3	2.1	2	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.5	
Bonn	15	4.7	1.6	3.5	0.0	1.8	2.5	6	1.9	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.3	
Braunschweig	5	2.0	2.0	4.4	4.1	2.0	3.6	3	1.2	1.2	0.0	2.0	0.4	
Bremen	31	5.6	3.3	2.6	2.6	3.8	4.0	9	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	
Chemnitz	8	3.2	2.5	3.3	2.1	0.4	3.7	0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	
Dortmund	22	3.8	3.1	2.4	3.3	3.6	3.6	7	1.2	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.9	
Dresden	13	2.4	3.5	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.7	4	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.6	
Duisburg	7	1.4	1.4	1.6	4.5	1.6	3.1	1	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.4	
Düsseldorf	13	2.1	2.8	2.8	2.0	1.7	3.1	5	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.5	
Erfurt	1	0.5	3.4	2.0	2.9	2.4	1.5	0	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Essen	20	3.4	3.5	3.2	1.9	1.6	2.1	8	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.3	
Frankfurt am Main	40	5.5	5.7	4.1	4.9	8.0	5.6	7	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	
Freiburg im Breisgau	12	5.3	2.3	3.2	2.8	1.7	2.7	3	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	
Gelsenkirchen	12	4.6	4.3	2.7	3.1	1.6	3.1	3	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	
Halle (Saale)	3	1.3	4.7	6.5	5.2	3.0	5.6	1	0.4	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.4	
Hamburg	68	3.8	3.5	2.7	3.2	4.2	3.4	11	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	
Hannover	37	7.0	5.2	4.2	4.9	3.2	5.4	7	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.4	
Karlsruhe	9	2.9	4.0	3.3	3.0	4.0	3.1	1	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.0	1.7	
Kiel	9	3.7	1.2	2.5	2.1	6.2	4.2	1	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	
Köln	32	3.0	3.8	2.4	3.4	4.1	3.6	13	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.8	
Krefeld	6	2.7	3.1	4.1	0.9	1.3	2.6	2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	
Leipzig	26	4.6	4.0	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.6	1.5	
Lübeck	4	1.8	2.8	2.8	1.4	2.4	0.5	1	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.5	
Magdeburg	10	4.2	1.7	2.2	4.8	3.0	2.6	4	1.7	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.3	
Mainz	3	1.4	1.4	5.4	3.5	4.0	(-)	1	0.5	0.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	
Mannheim	15	4.9	3.0	3.0	6.8	3.8	6.1	5	1.6	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.6	
Mönchengladbach	5	1.9	3.5	2.0	3.1	3.5	2.7	1	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.8	
**) München	40	2.8	1.6	1.8	2.7	2.0	2.1	13	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	
Münster	3	1.0	0.7	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	
Nürnberg	35	6.9	4.8	5.2	5.0	4.1	4.0	4	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.4	
Oberhausen	7	3.3	1.9	2.9	1.9	0.9	0.9	2	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.0	
Rostock	4	1.9	2.4	4.9	4.4	5.4	5.9	0	0.0	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.5	
Stuttgart	32	5.1	2.6	5.8	3.2	5.1	2.8	6	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.2	
Wiesbaden	12	4.3	5.5	6.6	4.8	2.5	6.5	0	0.0	1.5	2.2	0.4	0.4	
Wuppertal	10	2.9	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.1	5	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	

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

**) This figure includes 17 deaths resulting from the shooting spree in the "Olympiazentrum" in Munich.

(-) 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.

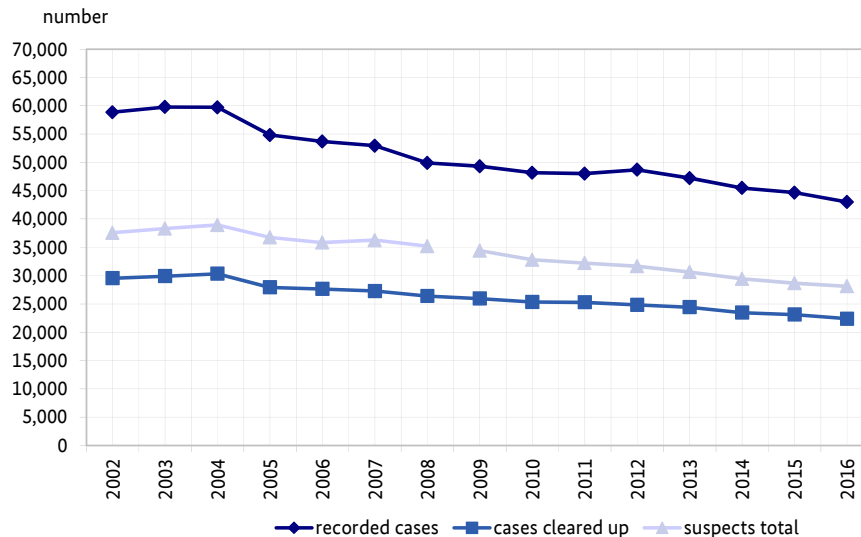
Note: See comment on page 20.

3.2.2 Robbery offences (key 210000)

In the 2016 reporting year 43,009 cases of “robbery, extortion resembling robbery and assault of a motor vehicle driver resembling robbery” (robbery offences) were recorded. Cases of “robbery” account for 0.7/0.7 per cent of all crimes.

Development of robbery offences

3.2.2 – G01



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

Recorded cases

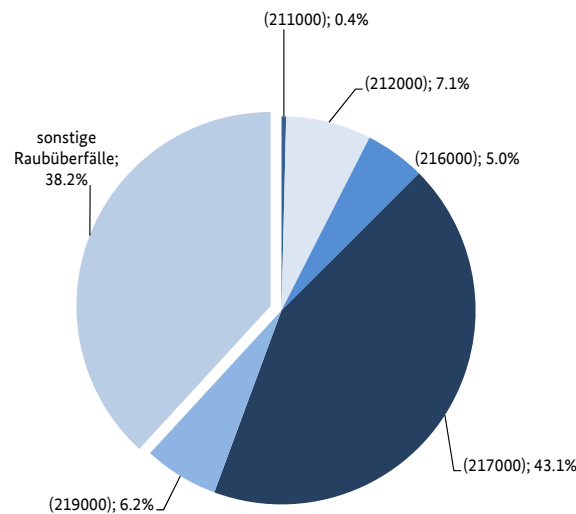
3.2.2 – T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts (%)	suspects			clearance rate *)
				total	male	female	
210000	robberies	43,009	20.5	28,120	90.4	9.6	52.0
	<i>including:</i>						
211000	robbery/extortion resembling robbery to the prejudice of financial institutions and post offices/postal agencies	164	30.5	137	94.9	5.1	70.1
212000	robbery/extortion resembling robbery of other cash points and businesses	3,057	25.1	1,874	96.8	3.2	50.8
	<i>including:</i>						
212100	robbery/extortion resembling robbery of gambling halls	633	20.5	450	95.8	4.2	51.0
212200	robbery/extortion resembling robbery of filling stations	571	21.5	380	97.9	2.1	56.7
213000	robbery/extortion resembling robbery of transports of cash and valuables	87	27.6	73	91.8	8.2	46.0
	<i>including:</i>						
213100	robbery/extortion resembling robbery of cash couriers and cash-department staff	84	27.4	73	91.8	8.2	47.6
214000	assault of a motor vehicle driver resembling robbery	227	35.2	204	96.1	3.9	61.7
216000	handbag robbery	2,166	26.1	700	91.0	9.0	29.1
217000	other forms of robbery in streets, lanes or public places	18,540	21.1	9,939	92.9	7.1	37.0
219000	robberies in residences	2,666	18.5	3,147	89.3	10.7	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							
		2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009
Baden-Württemberg	3,505	32.2	33.1	30.8	32.1	32.8	32.6	30.2	30.1
Bayern	2,457	19.1	19.9	19.9	20.9	20.5	20.9	20.8	20.9
Berlin	5,156	146.5	155.8	166.5	184.3	183.3	176.5	174.2	183.5
Brandenburg	1,036	41.7	43.0	42.3	41.3	44.5	45.6	48.6	47.1
Bremen	1,161	172.9	183.6	194.3	189.5	209.1	199.6	191.6	187.3
Hamburg	2,447	136.9	156.3	156.3	175.6	159.9	152.5	149.4	167.7
Hessen	2,921	47.3	48.6	51.8	54.0	58.2	61.1	59.0	63.4
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	550	34.1	40.4	39.8	42.9	47.9	51.9	49.8	58.7
Niedersachsen	3,747	47.3	47.5	48.4	47.9	49.9	48.9	53.1	55.1
Nordrhein-Westfalen	12,647	70.8	77.2	78.7	83.6	81.6	80.2	81.1	79.9
Rheinland-Pfalz	1,371	33.8	34.3	36.1	39.8	40.9	38.5	38.9	38.0
Saarland	544	54.6	52.9	57.8	59.8	55.2	40.8	53.4	53.1
Sachsen	2,047	50.1	45.4	49.0	44.5	47.9	45.4	46.6	49.5
Sachsen-Anhalt	1,260	56.1	59.0	62.1	55.0	62.6	58.8	57.3	65.7
Schleswig-Holstein	1,400	49.0	49.2	52.9	50.6	59.2	67.7	68.0	63.9
Thüringen	760	35.0	35.5	32.4	32.6	29.2	32.3	33.0	31.4
Germany	43,009	52.3	55.0	56.3	58.7	59.5	58.7	58.9	60.1

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

Note: See comment on page 20.

Offence rates in cities with 200,000 and more inhabitants

3.2.2 – T03

city	recorded cases	clear- ance rate	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants						
			2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010
Aachen	410	45.9	166.7	179.2	168.0	182.4	152.4	153.1	153.3
Augsburg	104	78.8	36.3	47.7	42.7	45.8	44.6	45.0	56.5
Berlin	5,156	37.0	146.5	155.8	166.5	184.3	183.3	176.5	174.2
Bielefeld	261	44.4	78.4	72.8	78.1	60.9	79.5	92.5	96.9
Bochum	358	43.6	98.2	87.6	103.4	115.1	96.0	88.1	115.9
Bonn	332	44.3	104.1	143.0	135.2	147.5	133.6	169.0	151.3
Braunschweig	163	52.8	64.8	72.4	73.2	82.2	54.3	73.5	69.9
Bremen	966	39.3	173.3	179.8	192.0	186.3	206.3	184.5	180.9
Chemnitz	190	61.1	76.4	75.1	65.3	50.6	58.4	60.4	53.5
Dortmund	872	45.8	148.8	180.0	193.8	213.4	148.7	165.2	193.5
Dresden	402	50.5	73.9	66.4	65.4	61.1	62.5	56.2	56.5
Duisburg	526	51.3	107.1	98.7	107.8	131.1	127.3	115.0	100.4
Düsseldorf	688	32.0	112.4	133.7	153.0	172.3	166.1	144.9	154.2
Erfurt	167	59.9	79.5	87.8	77.6	69.8	67.4	76.6	98.1
Essen	706	46.2	121.2	123.2	97.7	123.3	111.4	107.7	95.3
Frankfurt am Main	1,033	44.3	141.0	144.9	139.2	147.7	158.8	162.0	145.3
Freiburg im Breisgau	201	46.3	88.8	94.5	88.1	73.8	59.4	70.5	70.7
Gelsenkirchen	310	41.6	119.1	130.0	150.5	146.0	155.9	147.3	148.2
Halle (Saale)	238	45.4	100.4	130.3	133.0	107.6	142.5	119.3	103.7
Hamburg	2,446	42.2	136.8	156.3	156.2	175.6	159.9	152.5	149.4
Hannover	654	54.6	122.9	123.9	126.0	116.1	120.4	121.1	132.8
Karlsruhe	220	52.7	71.5	94.0	73.9	76.3	75.3	57.0	61.3
Kiel	292	53.8	118.6	104.5	125.4	107.6	143.0	174.5	194.7
Köln	1,390	41.9	131.1	165.7	171.5	180.7	182.2	173.1	162.6
Krefeld	215	41.4	95.5	81.3	108.1	107.6	107.1	107.6	91.3
Leipzig	657	47.3	117.2	111.1	125.7	100.4	112.1	123.2	111.4
Lübeck	207	58.5	95.7	89.1	100.5	120.4	121.1	128.0	110.1
Magdeburg	241	57.3	102.2	118.4	119.5	119.2	116.6	110.1	108.5
Mainz	115	66.1	54.8	66.7	68.0	64.6	69.7	(-)	(-)
Mannheim	334	39.5	109.2	104.4	103.8	94.7	94.9	80.5	71.2
Mönchengladbach	277	58.5	106.5	127.3	113.9	91.7	127.9	105.8	103.8
München	587	64.2	40.5	39.2	41.1	39.0	43.3	42.9	41.0
Münster	220	53.2	71.0	70.8	88.8	81.9	79.5	98.6	91.8
Nürnberg	288	66.3	56.5	61.7	70.0	72.5	58.8	60.9	57.4
Oberhausen	193	54.9	91.5	90.3	98.5	89.0	101.1	109.9	107.9
Rostock	154	66.2	74.8	87.2	87.5	90.7	83.2	120.4	107.7
Stuttgart	594	56.7	95.2	90.3	91.5	96.3	102.2	100.7	78.0
Wiesbaden	207	58.0	74.9	65.1	84.0	81.4	95.4	94.6	134.1
Wuppertal	379	41.4	108.3	110.3	93.2	131.5	103.6	107.8	90.3

(-) 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.

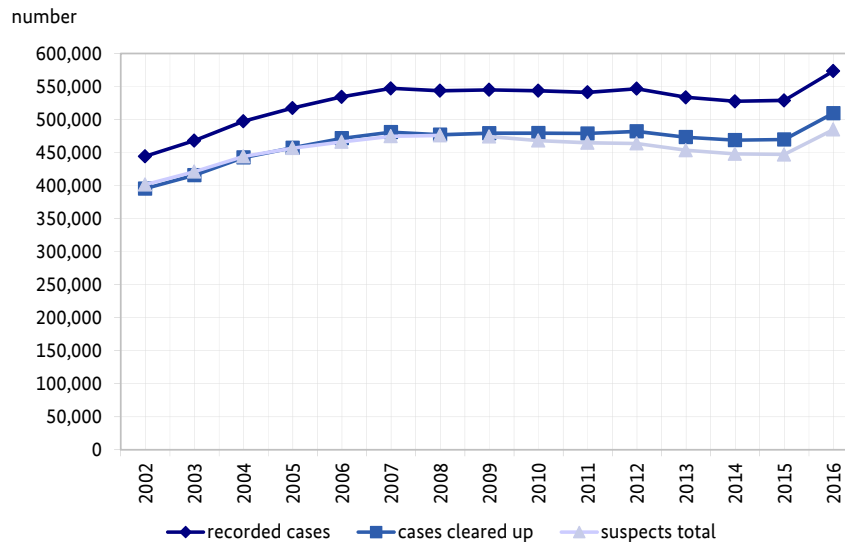
Note: See comment on page 20.

3.2.3 Bodily injury (key 220000)

In the 2016 reporting year, a total of 573,450 cases of “bodily injury” were registered. Cases of “bodily injury” account for 9.0/9.7 per cent of all crimes.

Development of bodily injury

3.2.3 – G01



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

Recorded cases

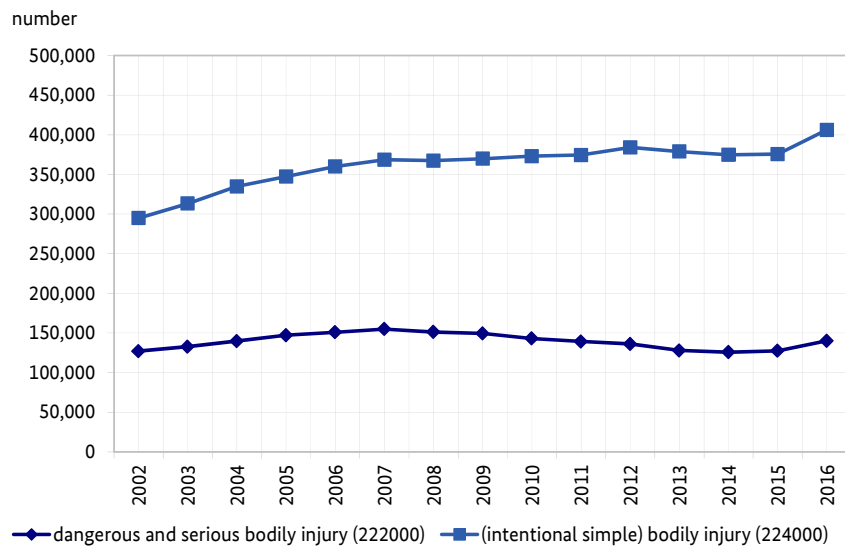
3.2.3 – T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts (%)	suspects			clearance rate *)
				total	male	female	
220000	bodily injury	573,450	7.2	484,769	81.3	18.7	88.9
	<i>including:</i>						
221000	bodily injury resulting in death	86	0.0	112	77.7	22.3	90.7
222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	140,033	14.5	149,567	85.0	15.0	82.6
	<i>including:</i>						
222100	dangerous and serious bodily injury in streets, lanes or public place	61,281	13.2	67,200	88.5	11.5	74.9
223000	mistreatment of persons under offender's care	4,652	0.8	4,785	56.1	43.9	96.9
	<i>including:</i>						
223100	mistreatment of children	3,621	0.9	3,746	56.1	43.9	97.8
224000	(intentional simple) bodily injury	406,038	5.1	340,100	81.4	18.6	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							
		2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009
Baden-Württemberg	14,714	135.2	127.0	121.6	120.7	127.6	133.2	137.0	136.0
Bayern	17,283	134.6	121.8	122.8	128.3	129.2	131.3	130.4	132.1
Berlin	10,456	297.0	289.0	290.7	306.4	317.8	304.8	319.3	343.5
Brandenburg	3,478	140.0	113.9	118.7	121.0	128.3	125.2	142.3	143.6
Bremen	2,193	326.6	292.6	286.6	284.5	316.2	304.2	301.2	313.2
Hamburg	5,902	330.2	331.7	330.9	311.7	309.0	331.3	320.4	357.1
Hessen	9,303	150.6	140.8	142.5	142.6	149.6	153.6	163.7	162.9
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	2,497	154.9	145.8	139.7	154.3	166.7	176.4	173.2	180.6
Niedersachsen	14,152	178.5	162.3	159.5	171.5	181.2	186.5	188.9	206.7
Nordrhein-Westfalen	33,329	186.6	173.0	171.5	171.3	179.2	186.9	191.7	200.8
Rheinland-Pfalz	6,500	160.4	155.1	157.8	173.1	182.4	186.1	190.3	202.5
Saarland	2,087	209.6	203.4	179.5	179.5	200.2	203.1	217.7	218.9
Sachsen	5,995	146.8	124.7	116.5	108.4	114.4	112.1	113.3	118.3
Sachsen-Anhalt	4,165	185.5	163.1	160.7	158.9	171.7	176.4	181.9	204.0
Schleswig-Holstein	4,402	154.0	137.5	145.1	149.9	168.1	180.1	193.0	197.9
Thüringen	3,577	164.8	128.1	136.0	144.9	139.9	133.2	144.9	140.1
Germany	140,033	170.4	156.9	155.7	158.8	166.3	170.1	174.7	182.1

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

Note: See comment on page 20.

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						
			2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010
Aachen	668	78.6	271.7	288.1	309.5	326.5	327.1	318.6	325
Augsburg	723	87.0	252.5	230.5	231.4	205.4	221.3	235.7	227
Berlin	10,456	72.3	297.0	289.0	290.7	306.4	317.8	304.8	319
Bielefeld	594	82.0	178.3	157.7	153.9	144.4	146.9	155.9	165
Bochum	1,046	79.6	286.8	242.9	250.5	240.7	297.6	279.7	306
Bonn	759	77.2	238.1	223.6	221.7	219.1	217.4	234.5	234
Braunschweig	738	82.1	293.6	284.9	269.0	305.1	289.8	367.3	346
Bremen	1,775	73.9	318.4	289.1	293.3	279.8	311.3	296.9	290
Chemnitz	459	77.1	184.6	200.8	179.3	145.1	153.0	143.9	144
Dortmund	2,037	76.8	347.5	360.4	358.7	338.2	351.7	390.7	353
Dresden	980	73.4	180.2	156.1	129.3	135.0	125.0	116.4	135
Duisburg	1,405	78.7	286.0	240.0	254.5	238.3	253.1	258.0	261
Düsseldorf	1,486	75.6	242.7	243.7	249.5	246.4	263.3	263.4	242
Erfurt	579	74.1	275.6	220.2	202.6	269.3	238.9	239.5	227
Essen	1,205	78.5	206.8	201.1	198.1	200.4	185.9	182.2	197
Frankfurt am Main	2,256	74.0	307.9	305.7	312.4	316.4	304.7	288.7	310
Freiburg im Breisgau	686	79.0	303.0	323.1	305.5	307.7	282.4	372.0	360
Gelsenkirchen	695	76.3	266.9	237.9	266.4	238.0	252.9	265.9	251
Halle (Saale)	689	75.6	290.7	281.8	256.5	267.9	307.2	305.2	338
Hamburg	5,900	76.6	330.1	331.6	330.8	311.7	309.0	331.3	320
Hannover	2,203	80.9	414.0	381.7	349.4	388.0	390.2	371.5	378
Karlsruhe	675	80.1	219.3	243.0	195.9	231.4	208.7	213.4	210
Kiel	684	78.1	277.7	263.6	248.4	266.8	306.6	343.2	362
Köln	3,720	71.7	350.8	324.9	329.3	340.5	345.9	351.0	355
Krefeld	472	83.1	209.6	173.5	167.5	207.2	196.7	210.6	206
Leipzig	1,488	76.5	265.5	209.0	214.3	202.2	217.4	213.8	196
Lübeck	716	84.2	331.1	273.3	314.6	310.8	353.8	358.7	362
Magdeburg	623	76.7	264.3	229.9	228.6	210.9	198.8	226.3	233
Mainz	518	83.0	246.9	232.4	253.6	294.4	273.7	(-)	(-)
Mannheim	903	79.8	295.3	248.1	236.3	274.6	286.4	273.6	266
Mönchengladbach	519	79.6	199.6	265.9	241.6	225.4	218.5	228.3	195
München	3,110	83.1	214.4	212.9	221.8	240.5	226.9	243.7	243
Münster	598	74.7	192.9	158.8	178.2	188.5	183.0	222.3	244
Nürnberg	1,448	80.8	283.9	262.2	275.0	293.7	300.2	289.7	263
Oberhausen	344	83.1	163.1	179.7	182.7	176.2	186.8	199.1	182
Rostock	381	75.3	184.9	176.8	181.9	226.2	235.5	224.9	229
Stuttgart	1,842	77.4	295.3	297.7	292.6	262.1	307.0	307.8	291
Wiesbaden	813	86.6	294.3	280.6	287.4	290.5	288.6	327.2	343
Wuppertal	831	78.5	237.4	218.9	221.0	189.6	199.7	210.7	219

(-) 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.

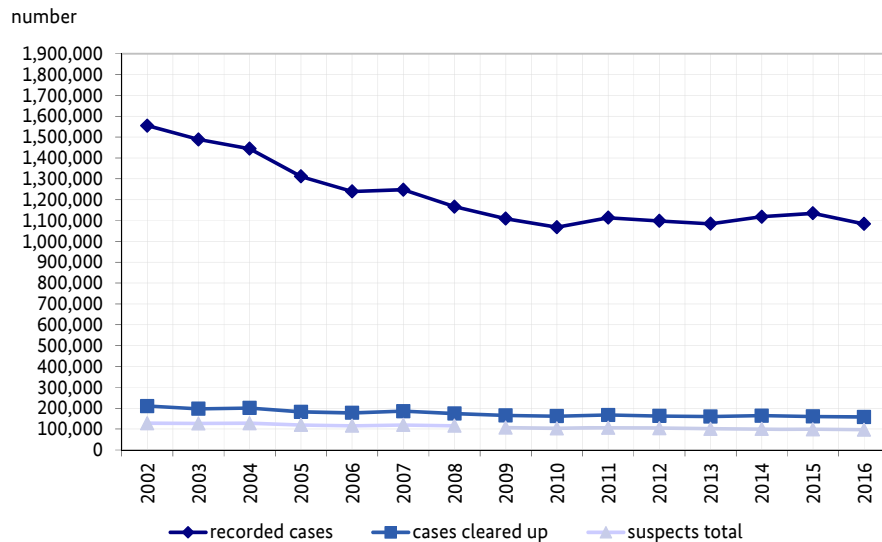
Note: See comment on page 20.

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

In the reporting year of 2016, a total of 1,083,293 cases of thefts under aggravating circumstances were registered. Cases of serious theft account for 17.0/18.4 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

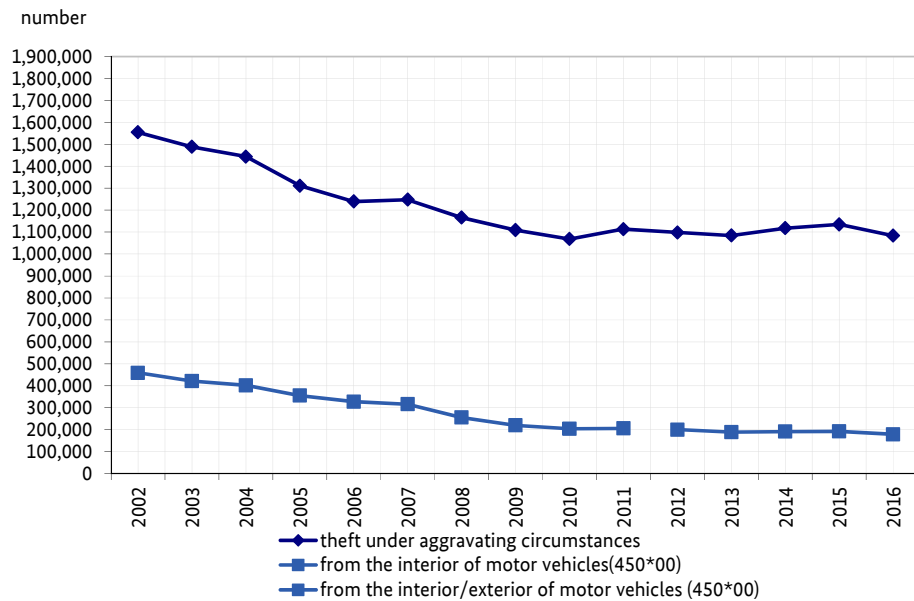
3.2.4 – T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts (%)	suspects			clearance rate *)
				total	male	female	
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	1,083,293	24.2	96,833	87.2	12.8	14.6
	<i>including:</i>						
4**700	of/from coin-operated machines	15,863	22.6	2,811	94.0	6.0	19.7
405*00	in/from banks, saving banks, post offices and the like	1,578	39.3	407	93.6	6.4	47.8
410*00	in/from duty, office, manufacturing, workshop and storage premises	83,214	35.9	12,758	92.9	7.1	18.6
415*00	in/from restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels and boarding houses	23,344	32.3	4,180	93.6	6.4	19.2
425*00	in/from kiosks, department stores, sales rooms, self-service stores, store windows, showcases and display cases	56,544	29.6	24,506	82.9	17.1	49.0
426*00	shoplifting	22,476	7.1	17,536	79.4	20.6	89.0
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling	151,265	44.3	17,152	85.3	14.7	16.9
	<i>of which:</i>						
436*00	daytime burglary of a residence	63,176	38.2	8,574	83.9	16.1	17.8

*) 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							
		2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009
Baden-Württemberg	83,961	771.7	798.8	811.9	756.6	720.7	730.2	707.7	727
Bayern	63,529	494.6	511.9	534.1	506.1	504.3	492.2	482.2	504
Berlin	112,399	3,193.1	3,294.6	3,152.3	3,072.8	2,798.4	2,898.2	2,607.3	2,647
Brandenburg	44,529	1,792.0	1,972.9	2,218.8	2,112.2	1,953.4	2,037.3	1,983.1	1,960
Bremen	24,239	3,609.7	3,559.4	3,526.7	3,253.9	3,338.4	4,112.6	3,702.2	4,326
Hamburg	50,784	2,841.2	3,035.1	2,851.6	2,714.6	2,638.0	2,651.9	2,639.9	2,728
Hessen	61,175	990.5	1,070.7	1,085.0	1,030.6	1,017.8	1,077.2	1,106.8	1,095
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	20,970	1,300.6	1,371.4	1,451.5	1,568.6	1,663.6	1,758.5	1,744.7	1,942
Niedersachsen	98,714	1,245.4	1,302.9	1,280.8	1,237.3	1,267.0	1,259.3	1,285.7	1,412
Nordrhein-Westfalen	294,971	1,651.1	1,829.0	1,746.0	1,740.7	1,831.2	1,877.8	1,747.2	1,776
Rheinland-Pfalz	30,972	764.2	820.5	797.3	812.0	806.7	838.1	833.3	870
Saarland	9,287	932.8	979.6	1,067.4	1,168.6	1,111.5	1,012.0	1,014.3	1,041
Sachsen	78,749	1,927.8	1,869.1	1,994.3	1,860.8	1,748.3	1,536.6	1,420.1	1,330
Sachsen-Anhalt	47,797	2,128.6	2,249.2	2,071.1	1,993.3	1,777.3	1,807.2	1,733.6	1,909
Schleswig-Holstein	41,682	1,458.1	1,586.3	1,614.3	1,604.2	1,765.3	1,793.0	1,743.1	1,980
Thüringen	19,535	899.9	878.5	864.3	859.9	794.6	784.0	771.9	775
Germany	1,083,293	1,318.3	1,397.5	1,384.1	1,346.4	1,342.1	1,361.8	1,305.6	1,352

*) 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 20.

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						
			2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010
Aachen	8,005	9.1	3,255.6	3,201.3	2,817.3	3,239.3	2,770.9	2,649.0	2,158
Augsburg	2,491	22.8	869.8	895.7	807.8	797.6	823.6	820.5	927
Berlin	112,399	7.9	3,193.1	3,294.6	3,152.3	3,072.8	2,798.4	2,898.2	2,607
Bielefeld	4,536	14.9	1,361.8	1,433.4	1,244.6	1,126.7	1,277.7	1,590.0	1,487
Bochum	5,380	9.9	1,475.0	2,127.2	1,906.1	2,067.0	1,827.1	1,665.7	1,700
Bonn	7,242	12.8	2,271.6	2,534.7	2,529.5	2,504.0	2,434.5	2,639.0	2,652
Braunschweig	4,235	16.6	1,684.8	1,910.2	1,776.1	1,682.7	1,828.3	1,662.7	1,762
Bremen	21,380	10.1	3,835.2	3,671.1	3,666.2	3,274.8	3,416.3	4,213.8	3,768
Chemnitz	5,822	23.9	2,341.5	2,091.0	2,170.9	1,919.5	1,994.9	1,415.4	1,563
Dortmund	15,279	11.1	2,606.5	3,303.8	3,262.1	2,832.1	3,044.3	3,249.9	2,718
Dresden	13,249	16.8	2,436.3	2,692.1	3,189.8	3,091.6	2,517.3	2,413.5	1,783
Duisburg	11,595	8.7	2,360.4	2,487.9	2,208.7	2,446.7	2,567.4	2,728.8	2,494
Düsseldorf	14,010	9.7	2,288.6	2,756.9	2,756.2	2,706.0	2,991.4	3,346.3	2,976
Erfurt	4,049	17.1	1,927.0	1,575.5	1,531.1	1,434.0	1,396.4	1,198.1	1,327
Essen	12,785	12.0	2,194.4	2,734.8	2,333.3	1,972.6	2,217.9	2,135.8	1,998
Frankfurt am Main	17,459	10.6	2,382.9	2,499.9	2,521.4	2,537.3	2,550.3	2,523.6	2,469
Freiburg im Breisgau	4,368	12.0	1,929.4	1,995.9	2,177.6	2,006.9	1,831.2	1,989.4	1,925
Gelsenkirchen	4,923	13.9	1,890.8	2,695.9	2,722.9	2,584.6	2,711.8	2,823.1	2,379
Halle (Saale)	9,803	7.6	4,136.4	3,878.8	2,737.0	2,280.1	2,098.8	2,220.1	2,138
Hamburg	50,772	8.6	2,840.5	3,034.7	2,851.3	2,714.6	2,638.0	2,651.9	2,640
Hannover	13,629	19.5	2,561.1	2,772.7	2,652.1	2,298.8	2,124.1	2,109.7	2,277
Karlsruhe	5,680	14.5	1,845.6	2,050.3	1,988.6	1,898.8	1,611.8	1,552.8	1,728
Kiel	6,767	13.8	2,747.4	3,133.1	2,768.6	2,644.4	2,981.7	3,027.2	3,037
Köln	28,720	9.9	2,707.9	3,116.5	3,159.7	3,315.1	3,291.2	3,369.4	3,343
Krefeld	4,809	11.8	2,136.0	2,096.6	1,862.1	2,022.3	2,296.1	2,497.9	2,054
Leipzig	28,100	9.2	5,013.6	4,287.0	4,671.5	4,111.5	3,659.6	3,397.7	3,279
Lübeck	4,703	11.4	2,174.8	2,240.9	2,486.4	2,462.3	2,652.7	2,713.2	2,662
Magdeburg	8,217	21.0	3,485.9	3,594.8	3,736.0	3,592.5	3,177.3	2,964.7	2,994
Mainz	2,394	10.7	1,141.2	1,296.7	1,189.6	1,237.0	1,102.2	(-)	(-)
Mannheim	6,606	11.4	2,160.4	1,946.7	1,788.1	1,908.9	1,600.0	1,551.9	1,571
Mönchengladbach	4,391	9.9	1,688.9	1,816.6	1,557.8	1,741.0	2,206.4	2,379.1	1,945
München	11,124	18.7	767.0	795.8	934.6	817.7	770.4	758.1	823
Münster	9,160	11.8	2,954.5	2,882.7	2,634.2	2,485.8	2,693.4	2,859.2	2,879
Nürnberg	6,451	17.3	1,265.0	1,397.2	1,259.6	1,153.3	1,230.9	1,098.4	904
Oberhausen	3,309	15.0	1,568.7	1,696.7	1,638.5	1,864.2	1,967.4	2,058.3	1,834
Rostock	4,364	14.1	2,118.3	2,000.3	1,841.9	1,906.5	1,850.1	2,238.9	2,490
Stuttgart	5,399	25.9	865.6	968.4	1,087.7	934.2	841.7	823.5	788
Wiesbaden	3,036	21.1	1,099.1	1,286.4	1,359.8	1,191.7	1,274.9	1,504.1	1,524
Wuppertal	6,522	10.0	1,863.2	1,705.1	1,252.2	1,341.0	1,261.3	1,435.4	1,056

(-) 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.

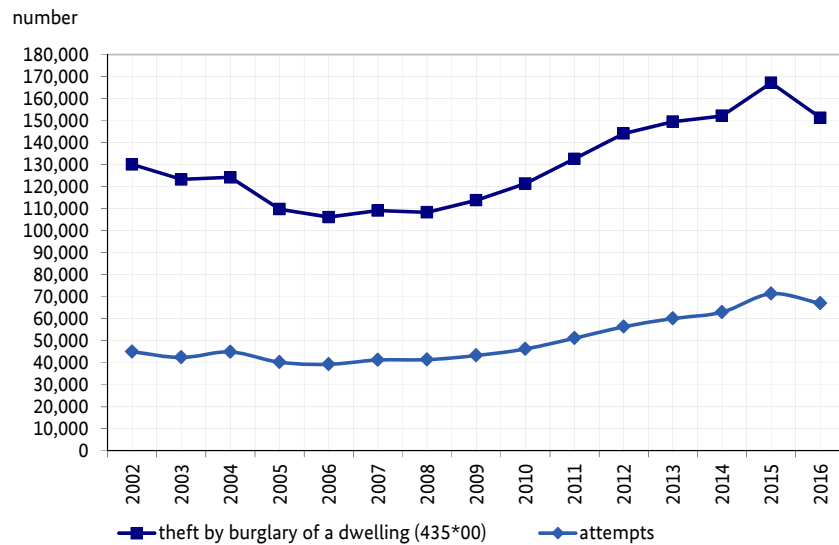
*) Since 2013 the number of inhabitants is counted (census 2011) therefore the older offence rates cannot be compared with the rates beginning in 2013.

Note: See comment on page20.

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							
		2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009
Baden-Württemberg	11,095	102.0	114.4	126.8	106.9	79.5	76.2	73.0	69.2
Bayern	7,470	58.2	58.9	65.1	51.0	45.3	41.8	35.7	36.1
Berlin	11,507	326.9	340.5	355.3	342.7	351.0	318.0	253.1	263.1
Brandenburg	4,180	168.2	180.5	163.0	163.3	149.7	118.5	113.0	96.9
Bremen	3,082	459.0	535.4	540.8	525.2	539.5	518.4	434.8	514.0
Hamburg	7,510	420.2	510.9	428.9	399.2	394.4	362.8	424.7	395.4
Hessen	10,405	168.5	190.3	181.6	179.4	173.5	179.2	164.5	141.4
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	1,477	91.6	95.1	95.8	95.0	86.4	81.2	76.5	75.9
Niedersachsen	16,405	207.0	211.8	188.1	202.4	184.5	149.2	149.4	141.9
Nordrhein-Westfalen	52,578	294.3	353.6	300.4	313.0	303.6	282.3	250.5	229.3
Rheinland-Pfalz	6,744	166.4	177.6	145.7	146.8	137.0	127.6	114.2	108.9
Saarland	1,947	195.6	246.4	250.8	210.7	200.4	163.6	165.9	156.3
Sachsen	4,684	114.7	105.0	95.6	89.4	92.8	83.6	77.2	63.3
Sachsen-Anhalt	3,061	136.3	125.0	115.7	114.5	107.4	103.8	97.6	94.3
Schleswig-Holstein	7,711	269.7	298.7	267.4	268.4	269.7	258.2	239.3	219.0
Thüringen	1,409	64.9	68.5	45.3	54.5	41.1	41.0	28.6	27.5
Germany	151,265	184.1	205.8	188.3	185.7	176.1	162.2	148.3	138.8

*) 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 20.

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						
			2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010
Aachen	964	16.9	392.1	445.1	421.6	517.3	369.0	361.5	281.0
Augsburg	221	33.5	77.2	81.1	69.4	53.9	60.4	64.6	44.0
Berlin	11,507	7.8	326.9	340.5	355.3	342.7	351.0	318.0	253.1
Bielefeld	745	18.1	223.7	268.4	291.3	218.7	229.4	229.2	154.1
Bochum	1,283	10.4	351.8	499.9	406.7	427.6	398.7	304.5	306.4
Bonn	961	18.7	301.4	408.0	414.1	563.8	485.2	432.1	424.6
Braunschweig	293	10.2	116.6	150.9	194.2	179.4	205.1	130.6	184.7
Bremen	2,600	9.0	466.4	503.1	557.3	471.6	534.9	506.4	413.0
Chemnitz	343	17.2	137.9	114.6	74.8	101.2	123.0	64.5	53.9
Dortmund	2,844	12.5	485.2	578.3	479.6	430.7	428.6	403.5	357.3
Dresden	657	19.0	120.8	120.3	120.0	92.4	96.1	66.5	59.8
Duisburg	1,630	15.8	331.8	457.3	319.6	343.0	325.8	338.3	375.3
Düsseldorf	2,391	9.6	390.6	514.1	416.2	451.4	541.0	569.0	448.8
Erfurt	295	24.4	140.4	103.8	84.0	116.0	64.9	97.6	56.9
Essen	2,218	13.3	380.7	527.9	433.6	420.0	409.6	324.7	312.4
Frankfurt am Main	1,843	12.6	251.5	294.2	309.4	309.7	296.6	351.1	313.3
Freiburg im Breisgau	446	8.3	197.0	177.8	221.1	227.5	147.5	130.7	159.5
Gelsenkirchen	873	22.7	335.3	564.3	361.5	447.6	393.9	297.3	288.0
Halle (Saale)	416	17.5	175.5	174.6	141.2	140.0	154.0	173.4	131.7
Hamburg	7,510	11.9	420.2	510.9	428.9	399.2	394.4	362.8	424.7
Hannover	1,403	21.5	263.6	294.9	332.0	358.3	281.6	198.2	264.9
Karlsruhe	474	12.2	154.0	160.3	226.7	254.0	117.7	122.5	151.7
Kiel	625	15.7	253.7	380.8	322.5	305.2	216.1	308.9	304.7
Köln	3,938	10.7	371.3	489.3	489.0	493.5	492.7	504.8	448.0
Krefeld	760	20.1	337.6	502.5	328.7	381.0	356.2	410.1	300.3
Leipzig	1,554	16.0	277.3	238.2	265.8	250.4	258.2	273.3	271.9
Lübeck	572	11.0	264.5	285.0	253.6	216.3	270.7	288.3	300.3
Magdeburg	415	15.2	176.1	161.9	167.1	160.9	162.7	147.3	115.4
Mainz	368	5.4	175.4	264.7	151.8	182.0	242.8	(-)	(-)
Mannheim	459	29.6	150.1	195.4	199.9	199.2	120.7	192.9	209.0
Mönchengladbach	826	10.0	317.7	371.8	267.4	308.1	377.5	330.6	305.1
München	1,220	14.3	84.1	77.5	101.3	85.4	71.0	64.4	60.0
Münster	849	18.4	273.8	270.7	334.7	313.9	299.2	172.6	153.9
Nürnberg	535	17.2	104.9	108.0	134.1	108.7	103.0	112.7	63.5
Oberhausen	745	17.4	353.2	375.1	326.6	467.6	390.9	402.9	321.9
Rostock	253	32.0	122.8	76.4	109.6	112.9	85.2	77.9	74.5
Stuttgart	685	12.4	109.8	147.4	211.3	171.4	143.8	153.8	131.3
Wiesbaden	457	17.7	165.4	231.5	193.2	203.6	228.4	230.1	213.3
Wuppertal	1,216	16.6	347.4	342.2	225.3	245.6	259.0	265.4	231.3

(-) 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.

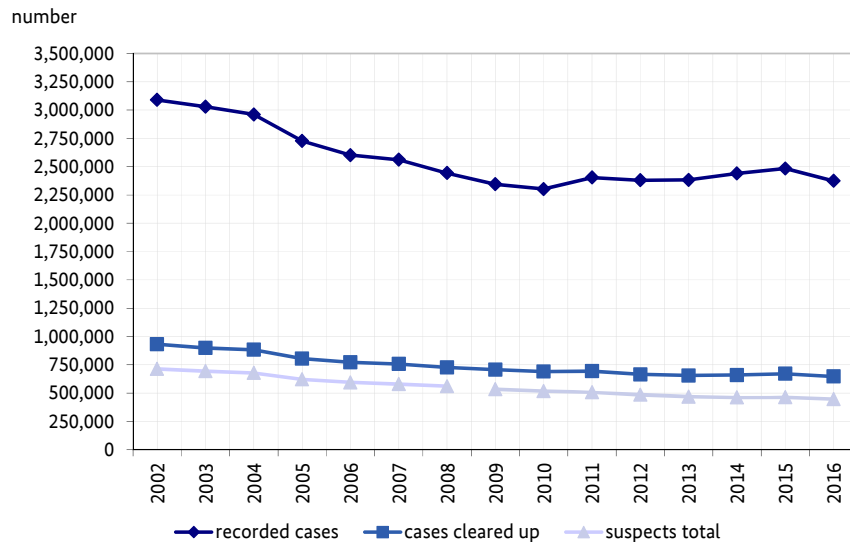
Note: See comment on page20.

3.2.5 Total thefts (key ****00)

In the reporting year of 2016, a total of 2,373,774 cases of total thefts were registered. Cases of thefts account for 37.2/40,3 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	2,373,774	12.4	446,426	71.1	28.9	27.2
	including:						
) *100	of motor vehicles	36,388	18.5	9,190	91.8	8.2	25.1
) *200	of mopeds and motorbikes	23,245	12.6	4,895	95.7	4.3	21.3
) *300	of bicycles	332,486	2.0	23,784	92.2	7.8	8.8
***500	of non-cash means of payment	140,907	0.6	10,173	76.4	23.6	7.8
*50*00	from the exterior/interior of motor vehicles	313,918	13.3	17,136	92.3	7.7	10.0
*90*00	pickpocketing	164,771	2.1	8,992	80.0	20.0	6.4

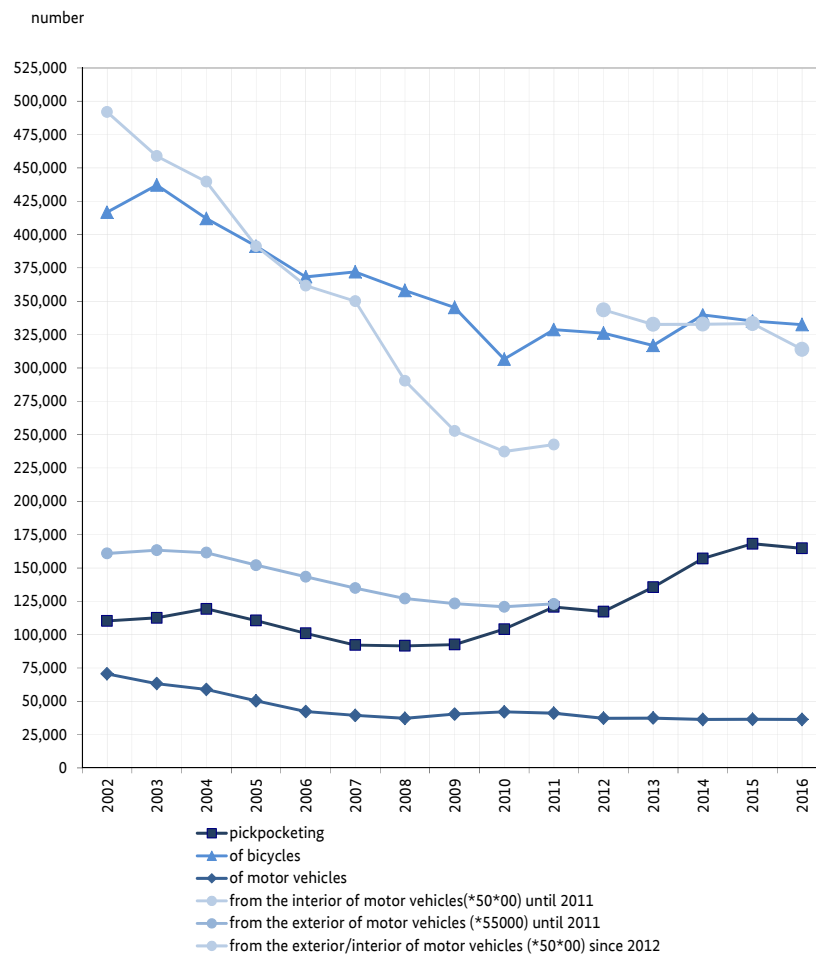
*) clearance rate = percentage relationship between cases cleared up and cases that came to police notice during the period under review

**) including taking without consent

Note: Pickpocketing refers to thefts where the offender secretly steals money or other things (including non-cash means of payment) directly from the clothes worn by the victim on the body or from objects carried by the victim close to the body, i.e. in direct bodily custody. Theft from bags of all kinds which have been put down or from clothes which have been removed is therefore not regarded as pickpocketing.

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							
		2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009
Baden-Württemberg	213,022	1,958.0	2,072.4	2,043.2	1,973.7	1,912.8	1,928.7	1,870.7	1,915.0
Bayern	180,260	1,403.5	1,459.6	1,539.9	1,537.0	1,536.3	1,532.8	1,520.6	1,578.8
Berlin	270,880	7,695.4	7,698.4	7,098.5	6,704.1	6,082.8	6,155.0	5,531.7	5,388.5
Brandenburg	75,556	3,040.7	3,229.1	3,459.2	3,410.4	3,200.9	3,339.8	3,234.7	3,189.3
Bremen	44,098	6,567.2	6,510.5	6,085.4	6,027.6	6,011.8	6,971.0	6,499.3	7,117.5
Hamburg	117,234	6,558.9	7,022.8	6,925.9	6,578.7	6,122.1	6,022.6	5,802.8	5,802.7
Hessen	141,410	2,289.6	2,494.2	2,485.8	2,413.5	2,394.4	2,458.4	2,507.8	2,507.5
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	39,393	2,443.2	2,575.6	2,658.0	2,848.5	2,996.2	3,068.6	2,974.5	3,271.2
Niedersachsen	206,053	2,599.5	2,735.0	2,682.4	2,652.9	2,710.6	2,693.5	2,693.9	2,859.5
Nordrhein-Westfalen	636,007	3,560.0	3,922.2	3,797.6	3,740.1	3,751.5	3,861.6	3,575.3	3,552.9
Rheinland-Pfalz	78,852	1,945.6	2,125.0	2,119.2	2,149.8	2,105.5	2,186.0	2,143.8	2,184.9
Saarland	24,776	2,488.6	2,596.5	2,868.6	2,838.8	2,721.7	2,515.6	2,529.9	2,636.5
Sachsen	137,922	3,376.4	3,367.0	3,577.3	3,392.0	3,189.2	2,914.7	2,736.6	2,605.1
Sachsen-Anhalt	79,599	3,544.9	3,798.3	3,611.8	3,550.0	3,243.3	3,288.3	3,214.5	3,414.6
Schleswig-Holstein	83,654	2,926.3	3,081.1	3,133.3	3,153.0	3,391.2	3,463.1	3,353.9	3,738.8
Thüringen	45,058	2,075.7	2,055.0	2,038.3	2,051.4	1,955.6	1,923.0	1,888.1	1,905.2
Germany	2,373,774	2,888.7	3,058.8	3,021.1	2,959.1	2,907.6	2,940.3	2,813.8	2,859.2

*) 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 20.

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						
			2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010
Aachen	15,574	22.2	6,333.9	6,476.6	5,815.9	6,086.6	5,527.7	(-)	(-)
Augsburg	6,416	38.2	2,240.4	2,413.6	2,428.9	2,392.7	2,477.4	(-)	(-)
Berlin	270,880	19.0	7,695.4	7,698.4	7,098.5	6,704.1	6,082.8	(-)	(-)
Bielefeld	11,617	31.8	3,487.6	3,606.9	3,312.3	3,064.1	3,344.5	(-)	(-)
Bochum	13,649	23.4	3,742.1	4,603.5	4,389.7	4,571.9	4,036.6	(-)	(-)
Bonn	15,853	21.7	4,972.6	5,564.8	5,529.6	5,449.7	5,370.0	(-)	(-)
Braunschweig	8,937	31.4	3,555.4	4,162.9	3,792.9	3,686.0	3,725.3	(-)	(-)
Bremen	38,299	23.5	6,870.2	6,588.5	6,170.3	6,008.8	6,087.5	(-)	(-)
Chemnitz	10,874	35.7	4,373.3	4,110.5	4,190.1	4,024.3	3,747.9	(-)	(-)
Dortmund	34,260	27.5	5,844.6	7,012.1	7,297.8	6,355.0	6,076.7	(-)	(-)
Dresden	25,556	30.0	4,699.3	5,023.2	5,634.1	5,397.8	4,537.2	(-)	(-)
Duisburg	23,121	23.9	4,706.7	4,932.4	4,451.6	4,608.1	4,813.7	(-)	(-)
Düsseldorf	38,141	17.8	6,230.4	7,334.0	7,618.9	7,480.8	7,292.3	(-)	(-)
Erfurt	8,789	34.9	4,182.9	3,680.6	3,598.2	3,385.5	3,095.2	(-)	(-)
Essen	28,113	26.8	4,825.2	5,522.3	5,029.6	4,521.2	4,583.5	(-)	(-)
Frankfurt am Main	42,217	24.2	5,761.9	6,131.6	6,186.4	5,917.9	5,949.7	(-)	(-)
Freiburg im Breisgau	10,921	26.3	4,823.9	5,217.3	5,322.6	4,892.2	4,642.1	(-)	(-)
Gelsenkirchen	11,797	27.5	4,530.9	5,219.1	5,295.3	5,133.4	5,038.3	(-)	(-)
Halle (Saale)	14,647	19.6	6,180.4	6,440.0	5,102.7	4,388.2	4,083.4	(-)	(-)
Hamburg	117,118	20.2	6,552.4	7,016.8	6,922.8	6,578.7	6,122.1	(-)	(-)
Hannover	31,417	32.6	5,903.6	6,283.5	5,909.5	5,494.3	5,046.8	(-)	(-)
Karlsruhe	12,800	28.9	4,159.2	4,970.8	4,664.3	4,644.8	3,871.4	(-)	(-)
Kiel	12,583	29.6	5,108.7	5,572.3	4,976.5	4,803.5	5,272.2	(-)	(-)
Köln	67,682	18.9	6,381.6	7,700.8	7,727.6	7,537.3	6,926.2	(-)	(-)
Krefeld	9,910	27.0	4,401.6	4,406.7	4,140.8	4,363.9	4,644.7	(-)	(-)
Leipzig	44,967	22.6	8,023.1	7,033.0	7,705.4	6,917.1	6,287.4	(-)	(-)
Lübeck	10,547	32.5	4,877.2	4,828.8	5,319.8	5,286.9	5,522.9	(-)	(-)
Magdeburg	13,592	31.1	5,766.1	6,260.7	6,463.0	6,572.2	5,859.8	(-)	(-)
Mainz	6,949	27.2	3,312.5	3,696.8	3,516.0	3,429.7	3,179.8	(-)	(-)
Mannheim	15,308	25.7	5,006.2	4,741.5	4,242.8	4,390.0	3,890.1	(-)	(-)
Mönchengladbach	10,590	29.2	4,073.1	4,454.7	3,885.6	4,192.3	4,543.4	(-)	(-)
München	33,649	33.9	2,320.0	2,340.8	2,666.1	2,582.4	2,616.9	(-)	(-)
Münster	16,127	21.8	5,201.6	5,356.4	5,331.2	4,951.8	5,073.8	(-)	(-)
Nürnberg	17,512	37.0	3,433.9	3,660.8	3,596.3	3,440.8	3,321.8	(-)	(-)
Oberhausen	7,492	26.6	3,551.8	3,851.1	3,677.2	3,954.7	4,042.0	(-)	(-)
Rostock	7,606	28.4	3,692.0	3,629.4	3,439.5	3,470.9	3,582.2	(-)	(-)
Stuttgart	17,997	32.9	2,885.3	3,274.9	3,358.0	3,096.6	2,847.4	(-)	(-)
Wiesbaden	8,900	32.8	3,222.1	3,506.2	3,593.7	3,325.7	3,484.9	(-)	(-)
Wuppertal	16,064	25.6	4,589.1	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.

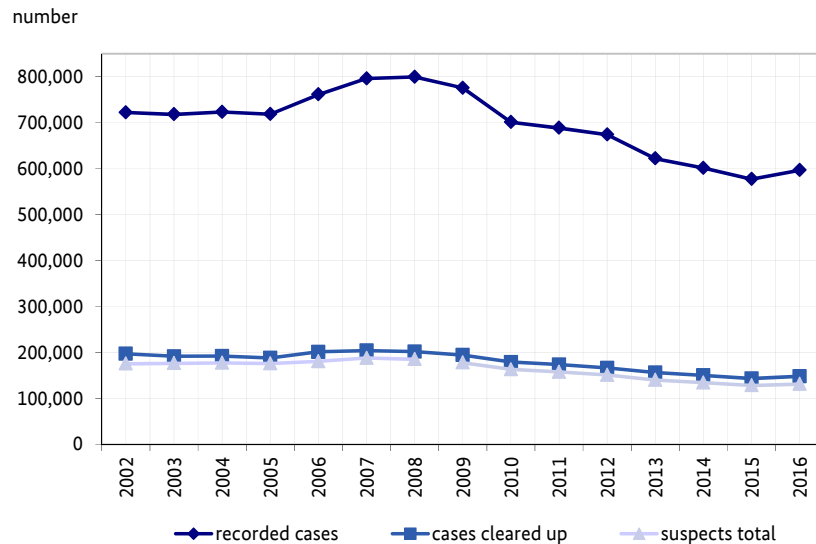
Note: See comment on page 20.

3.2.6 Damage to property (key 674000)

In the reporting year of 2016, a total of 596,367 cases of “damage to property” were registered. Cases of “damage to property” account for 9.4/10.1 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

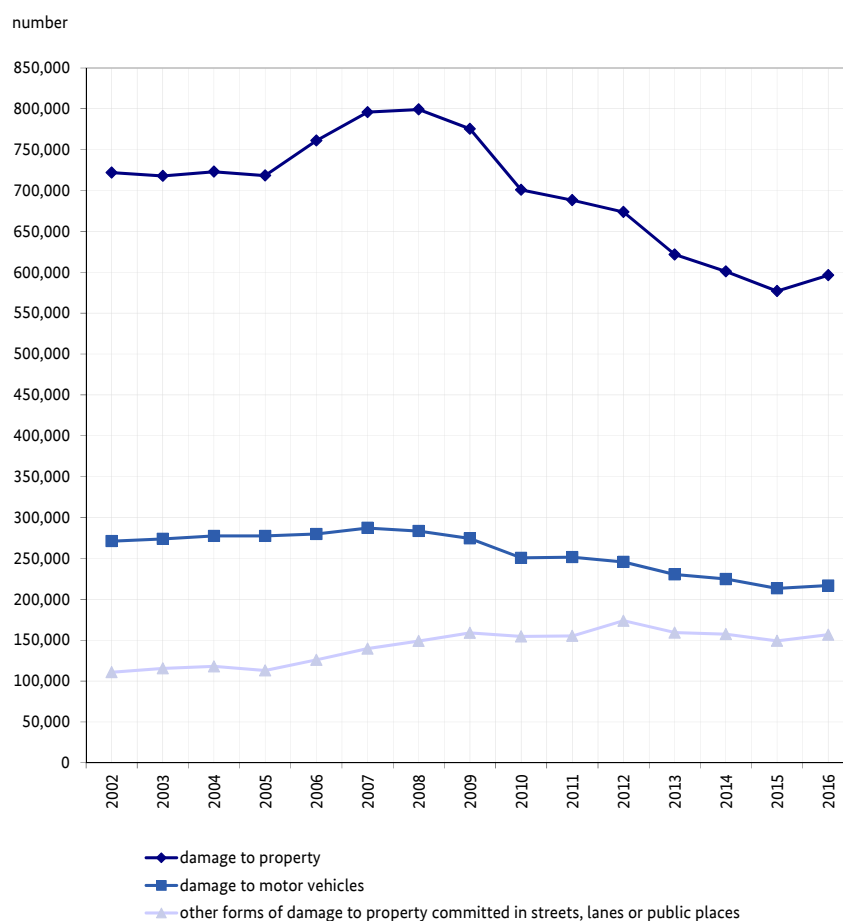
key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts (%)	suspects			clearance rate *)
				total	male	female	
674000	damage to property	596,367	1.3	131,246	85.2	14.8	24.8
<i>including:</i>							
**) 674100	damage to motor vehicles	216,804	1.2	31,752	85.7	14.3	18.0
**) 674300	other forms of damage to property committed in streets, lanes or public places	156,790	1.1	32,335	88.7	11.3	20.7
**) 674500	destruction of important means of work	444	16.9	238	92.9	7.1	50.2

*) 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							
		2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009
Baden-Württemberg	67,178	617.5	594.3	605.0	641.9	681.3	713.5	698.1	738
Bayern	68,057	529.9	511.7	567.3	581.0	623.8	632.1	631.0	714
Berlin	44,066	1,251.9	1,209.1	1,253.5	1,288.2	1,411.6	1,419.4	1,448.6	1,651
Brandenburg	22,350	899.5	895.6	920.8	930.5	987.9	1,065.6	1,173.6	1,351
Bremen	5,892	877.5	877.8	883.9	1,013.8	1,086.5	1,080.5	1,161.1	1,125
Hamburg	18,720	1,047.3	1,085.1	1,101.5	1,205.9	1,135.1	1,227.2	1,219.1	1,468
Hessen	33,996	550.4	542.3	583.3	594.4	638.5	655.6	664.5	724
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	14,334	889.0	838.5	878.1	976.0	1,061.7	1,076.6	1,078.8	1,131
Niedersachsen	54,120	682.8	685.8	712.3	717.9	773.1	787.6	792.9	900
Nordrhein-Westfalen	136,011	761.3	747.0	784.4	821.7	869.6	875.5	897.3	970
Rheinland-Pfalz	28,666	707.3	715.5	694.0	746.6	778.7	839.0	814.0	875
Saarland	8,207	824.3	805.9	866.4	896.2	907.5	917.9	958.3	1,085
Sachsen	35,149	860.5	825.3	890.2	867.2	919.2	899.3	978.8	1,023
Sachsen-Anhalt	20,181	898.7	906.2	900.8	953.0	1,043.5	1,025.7	1,060.9	1,259
Schleswig-Holstein	21,879	765.3	765.5	808.4	825.7	936.6	995.4	1,043.4	1,201
Thüringen	17,561	809.0	719.4	781.8	796.3	823.0	849.3	846.5	934
Germany	596,367	725.7	710.6	744.3	772.1	823.2	841.9	856.7	946

*) 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 20.

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						
			2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010
Aachen	2,249	23.9	914.7	873.7	983.9	1,065.9	1,139.9	1,233.3	1,085.2
Augsburg	2,271	25.4	793.0	715.0	812.2	673.3	795.8	867.0	896.7
Berlin	44,066	20.2	1,251.9	1,209.1	1,253.5	1,288.2	1,411.6	1,419.4	1,448.6
Bielefeld	2,870	28.0	861.6	784.8	918.6	701.8	965.7	932.3	978.1
Bochum	3,772	27.1	1,034.2	996.8	921.4	1,051.9	1,115.8	1,129.9	1,102.8
Bonn	2,792	21.2	875.8	975.6	961.5	988.8	1,098.5	1,136.4	1,127.7
Braunschweig	2,778	27.3	1,105.2	961.4	1,048.0	1,083.8	1,187.4	1,208.7	1,076.0
Bremen	4,372	25.9	784.3	812.8	835.8	918.5	982.5	957.0	1,038.7
Chemnitz	3,183	24.9	1,280.1	1,234.0	1,173.9	1,223.8	1,384.2	1,265.8	1,447.2
Dortmund	6,351	22.2	1,083.5	1,032.4	1,076.1	1,112.1	1,281.2	1,261.4	1,400.8
Dresden	4,844	24.3	890.7	902.3	1,027.2	1,057.1	1,013.1	1,117.1	1,205.5
Duisburg	3,948	26.5	803.7	904.7	840.7	927.7	944.9	933.5	889.1
Düsseldorf	4,589	19.5	749.6	762.6	780.2	768.3	861.4	951.5	973.5
Erfurt	2,362	25.5	1,124.1	1,055.7	1,146.0	1,133.3	1,084.4	1,200.0	1,280.5
Essen	4,103	21.2	704.2	724.1	777.2	817.5	894.6	886.1	893.5
Frankfurt am Main	6,749	15.0	921.1	1,001.8	1,067.7	1,060.8	1,125.6	1,160.7	1,169.3
Freiburg im Breisgau	2,224	16.4	982.4	964.9	1,026.8	1,189.7	1,067.0	1,162.8	1,031.4
Gelsenkirchen	1,906	21.0	732.0	805.0	783.8	831.1	893.0	936.1	994.4
Halle (Saale)	2,888	23.3	1,218.6	1,281.0	1,252.8	1,339.0	1,639.7	1,745.3	1,790.2
Hamburg	18,713	18.1	1,046.9	1,084.8	1,101.3	1,205.9	1,135.1	1,227.2	1,219.1
Hannover	5,592	32.5	1,050.8	1,148.3	1,248.3	1,217.4	1,249.7	1,180.2	1,084.7
Karlsruhe	2,282	18.7	741.5	763.2	729.5	860.0	787.3	911.6	895.7
Kiel	2,635	20.2	1,069.8	1,059.4	1,115.0	1,161.9	1,305.2	1,298.0	1,471.8
Köln	10,153	21.0	957.3	984.7	993.6	1,104.4	1,134.2	1,173.9	1,142.3
Krefeld	1,907	26.6	847.0	875.5	914.2	969.3	997.0	1,003.1	945.1
Leipzig	8,280	23.2	1,477.3	1,338.7	1,475.8	1,435.0	1,437.2	1,297.6	1,257.6
Lübeck	2,754	22.1	1,273.5	1,093.6	1,258.0	1,315.0	1,365.8	1,626.3	1,736.3
Magdeburg	3,077	21.7	1,305.3	1,199.3	1,298.2	1,350.0	1,392.2	1,492.7	1,528.3
Mainz	1,991	25.1	949.1	850.3	915.0	970.6	1,042.0	(-)	(-)
Mannheim	2,498	20.4	816.9	830.8	925.9	904.2	816.4	965.6	968.7
Mönchengladbach	2,178	24.0	837.7	851.5	878.5	908.3	933.5	905.5	856.1
München	9,686	20.7	667.8	678.0	780.3	766.7	842.1	1,031.6	886.5
Münster	2,643	20.3	852.5	794.6	955.3	1,105.9	1,055.3	1,106.9	1,116.7
Nürnberg	4,280	28.3	839.3	893.3	942.7	1,001.2	892.7	982.3	1,013.6
Oberhausen	1,788	22.1	847.7	810.4	836.9	795.7	832.2	893.7	776.1
Rostock	2,442	25.8	1,185.4	1,204.9	1,204.3	1,213.5	1,436.9	1,536.5	1,510.1
Stuttgart	6,011	17.5	963.7	994.1	966.6	1,110.5	1,162.7	1,234.4	1,272.3
Wiesbaden	2,348	29.4	850.1	837.1	968.7	862.0	873.7	976.2	952.8
Wuppertal	3,616	23.2	1,033.0	995.6	961.0	1,006.2	999.5	997.9	1,073.1

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

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

Note: See comment on page 20

3.3 Selective forms of crime

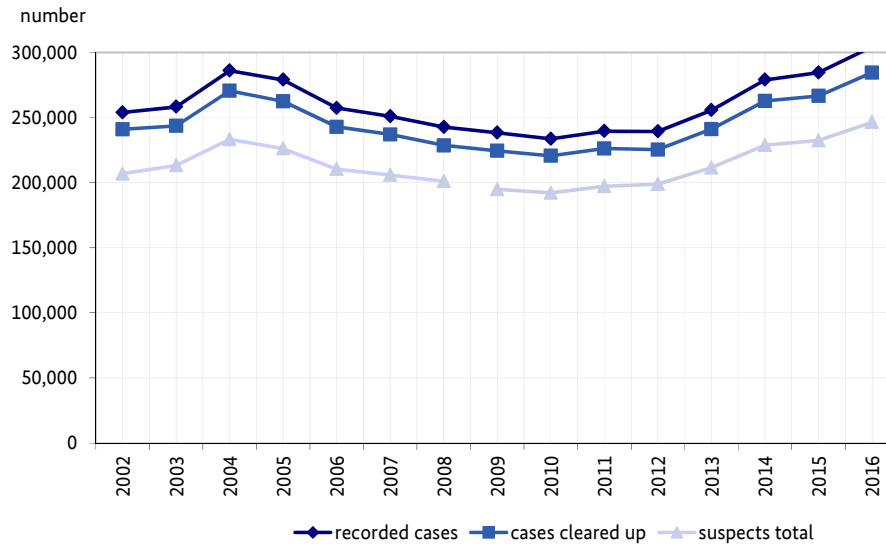
3.3.1 Drug-related crime (key 891000)

The key denoting "drug-related crime" comprises several offences / offence categories. A listing of what the aggregate key represents can be found on page 86.

In the reporting year of 2016, a total of 304,428 cases of "drug-related crime" was registered. Cases of "drug-related crime" account for 4.8/5.2 per cent of all crimes.

Development of drug-related crime

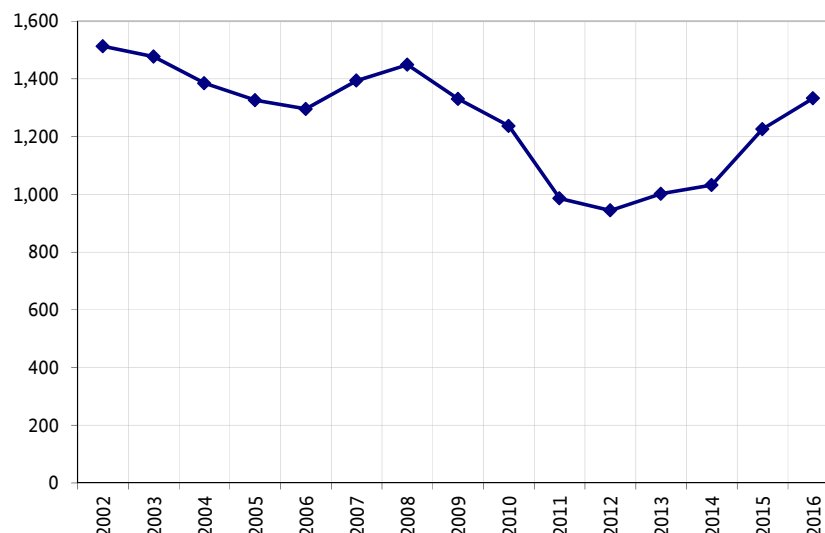
3.3.1 – G01



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	304,428	1.7	246,346	87.5	12.5	93.5
	<i>including:</i>						
730000	drug offences	302,594	1.6	245,731	87.5	12.5	93.6
	<i>of which:</i>						
731000	general violations under sect. 29 NCA	231,926	1.1	193,103	87.3	12.7	94.3
732000	Unauthorised trafficking in and smuggling of drugs under sect. 29 NCA	50,236	3.6	45,839	90.0	10.0	91.6
733000	unauthorised importation under sect. 30 (1) no. 4 NCA (<i>not insignificant amounts</i>)	1,507	1.5	1,949	86.0	14.0	92.5
734000	other violations of the NCA	18,925	1.9	19,894	88.1	11.9	91.6
	<i>including:</i>						
734800	unauthorised trafficking, production of, dispensing, and possession of drugs (Sect. 29a (1) no. 2 NCA) (not insignificant amount)	10,721	1.6	11,717	89.5	10.5	94.5
	<i>of which:</i>						
734810	unauthorised dispensing and possession (sect. 29a (1) no. 2 NCA) (not insignificant amount)	2,325	1.5	2,508	88.5	11.5	93.1
734820	unauthorised trafficking pursuant to sect. 29a (1) no. 2 NCA (not insignificant amount)	7,732	1.6	8,522	90.1	9.9	95.0
734840	unauthorised production pursuant to sect. 29a (1) no. 2 NCA (not insignificant amounts)	664	1.1	821	86.7	13.3	93.1
891100	offences directly aimed at procuring drugs	1,834	13.5	933	78.0	22.0	62.8

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

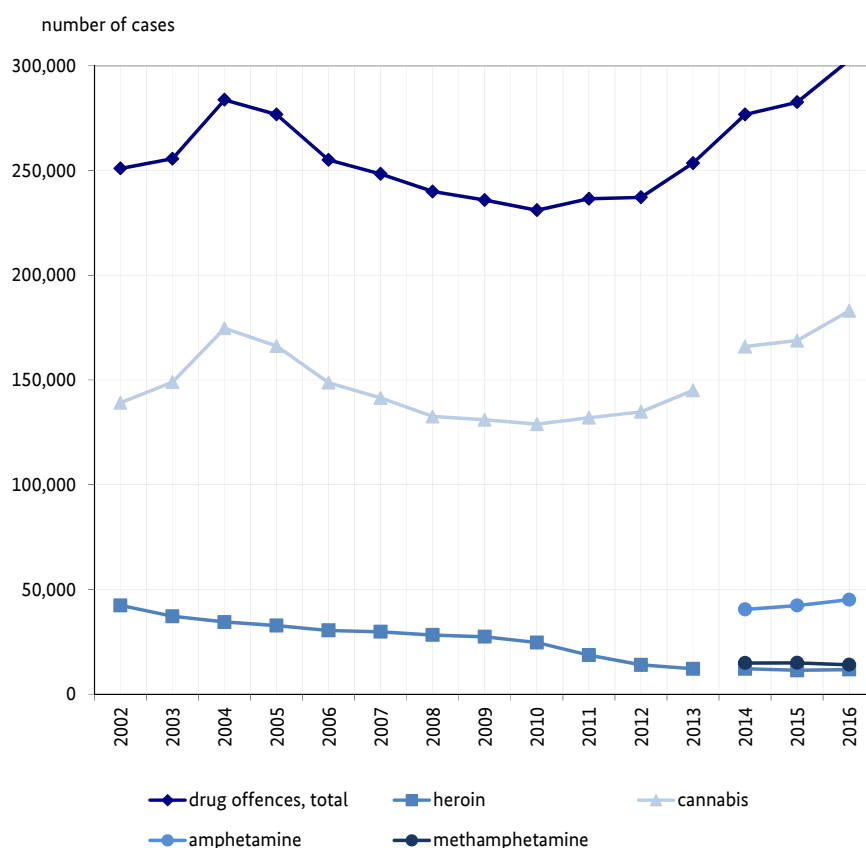
Development of selected drugs

3.3.1 – T02

selected drugs	recorded cases		change		share in %	
	2016	2015	number	in %	2016	2015
drugs in total	294,390	273,886	20,504	7.5	100.0	100.0
heroin	11,665	11,302	363	3.2	4.0	4.1
cocaine	16,544	14,159	2,385	16.8	5.6	5.2
LSD	725	519	206	39.7	0.2	0.2
amphetamine and its derivatives (incl. Ecstasy)	45,017	42,295	2,722	6.4	15.3	15.4
methamphetamine	13,957	14,920	-963	-6.5	4.7	5.4
cannabis and preparations thereof	183,015	168,724	14,291	8.5	62.2	61.6
other drugs	23,467	21,967	1,500	6.8	8.0	8.0

Development of drug offences (key 730000) and selected drugs

3.3.1 – G03



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

3.3.1 – T03

Land (federalstate)	recorded cases	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants							
		2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009
Baden-Württemberg	40,348	370.9	345.1	333.2	299.4	250.8	243.7	222.8	230.1
Bayern	49,056	382.0	321.4	305.9	283.0	260.4	245.7	253.1	252.2
Berlin	14,917	423.8	454.0	393.5	395.5	349.5	324.7	335.4	341.2
Brandenburg	7,365	296.4	332.2	291.3	210.0	185.4	243.6	200.4	183.6
Bremen	3,229	480.9	610.4	569.5	564.3	647.7	666.7	555.5	620.2
Hamburg	10,511	588.1	534.0	486.2	492.8	439.5	433.5	462.0	526.6
Hessen	23,394	378.8	342.0	364.6	340.9	320.8	319.9	310.3	330.5
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	5,488	340.4	295.9	309.8	244.5	268.2	216.2	221.8	244.8
Niedersachsen	31,934	402.9	390.9	382.5	353.5	329.3	327.7	326.5	340.2
Nordrhein-Westfalen	62,536	350.0	328.0	343.3	323.4	298.2	305.2	290.9	294.0
Rheinland-Pfalz	16,566	408.8	420.7	414.6	355.3	344.5	414.5	449.8	470.7
Saarland	2,886	289.9	230.5	232.4	190.8	194.5	227.2	228.6	211.3
Sachsen	9,856	241.3	242.5	259.0	232.3	214.5	195.1	168.9	146.0
Sachsen-Anhalt	7,361	327.8	329.3	314.4	268.2	254.7	242.5	189.7	203.1
Schleswig-Holstein	8,285	289.8	272.6	252.3	241.4	204.6	214.3	279.1	291.3
Thüringen	10,696	492.7	434.2	430.2	400.8	392.7	352.5	301.7	243.5
Germany (total)	304,428	370.5	348.0	342.6	314.8	289.8	289.3	282.4	287.6

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

Note: See comment on page 20.

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

3.3.1 – T04

city	recorded cases	clearance rate	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants						
			2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010
Aachen	1,744	91.1	709.3	532.2	600.0	520.6	734.1	365.7	358.0
Augsburg	1,894	97.0	661.4	552.8	541.3	465.0	492.4	466.2	576.9
Berlin	14,880	88.0	422.7	454.0	393.5	395.5	349.5	324.7	335.4
Bielefeld	1,080	94.3	324.2	239.6	276.1	271.1	326.8	279.0	294.4
Bochum	1,195	94.4	327.6	320.8	317.6	323.3	342.0	354.9	272.1
Bonn	1,522	89.0	477.4	396.2	415.1	393.4	363.5	372.7	421.8
Braunschweig	1,633	97.0	649.7	605.6	567.5	478.0	380.0	392.6	374.3
Bremen	2,793	79.6	501.0	617.3	593.6	580.7	692.5	711.3	558.4
Chemnitz	964	95.0	387.7	384.0	386.7	323.0	355.7	300.9	294.5
Dortmund	3,257	91.2	555.6	507.5	524.5	548.2	397.3	410.9	337.7
Dresden	1,941	92.8	356.9	371.6	338.2	359.9	209.7	201.5	177.4
Duisburg	1,685	93.0	343.0	352.4	368.3	306.7	231.4	256.6	252.9
Düsseldorf	3,154	92.0	515.2	479.5	536.5	597.3	554.5	524.5	528.6
Erfurt	1,456	95.5	692.9	503.8	527.1	458.5	384.7	342.4	282.6
Essen	1,564	87.5	268.4	251.1	270.4	233.9	186.4	202.9	219.2
Frankfurt am Main	7,193	88.6	981.7	803.6	1,006.3	1,001.2	1,032.7	1,047.3	1,136.9
Freiburg im Breisgau	1,795	95.2	792.9	788.5	682.7	645.7	603.6	555.3	540.3
Gelsenkirchen	675	93.8	259.2	217.0	231.9	218.2	228.7	236.5	284.5
Halle (Saale)	1,220	89.5	514.8	437.5	375.3	289.5	268.3	220.6	216.5
Hamburg	10,465	89.1	585.5	533.8	485.8	492.8	439.5	433.5	462.0
Hannover	4,452	94.2	836.6	821.2	889.9	839.9	790.7	807.4	854.6
Karlsruhe	1,766	94.1	573.8	495.6	475.1	481.7	483.7	444.8	365.8
Kiel	872	91.7	354.0	382.5	361.9	386.5	370.6	307.3	492.7
Köln	7,366	92.1	694.5	576.5	601.6	514.0	509.8	536.3	464.8
Krefeld	770	93.6	342.0	310.1	755.2	311.7	326.4	350.5	350.0
Leipzig	1,732	88.4	309.0	263.0	355.2	275.3	265.9	278.8	228.0
Lübeck	1,228	91.3	567.9	368.4	404.3	375.5	308.2	370.1	407.0
Magdeburg	893	93.7	378.8	390.9	366.2	257.5	217.8	244.9	206.1
Mainz	1,108	94.0	528.2	586.5	555.2	351.7	418.5	(-)	(-)
Mannheim	2,762	91.5	903.3	753.4	596.9	597.0	398.8	410.3	322.5
Mönchengladbach	984	94.3	378.5	327.8	287.4	288.5	386.8	315.9	286.9
München	8,328	96.8	574.2	551.6	502.6	451.3	418.9	408.3	444.2
Münster	900	90.0	290.3	319.0	331.3	312.9	335.2	309.9	284.5
Nürnberg	4,574	97.6	896.9	685.9	523.8	478.7	404.0	351.6	391.7
Oberhausen	1,290	96.7	611.6	661.3	676.2	616.7	562.2	562.1	533.6
Rostock	869	96.1	421.8	396.2	293.0	269.1	241.8	178.1	180.7
Stuttgart	4,872	88.2	781.1	722.7	720.3	580.8	448.3	382.8	334.6
Wiesbaden	1,090	96.5	394.6	307.1	324.2	292.0	266.4	226.1	210.5
Wuppertal	1,370	90.1	391.4	495.6	360.1	336.3	260.7	219.3	276.0

(-) 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 20.

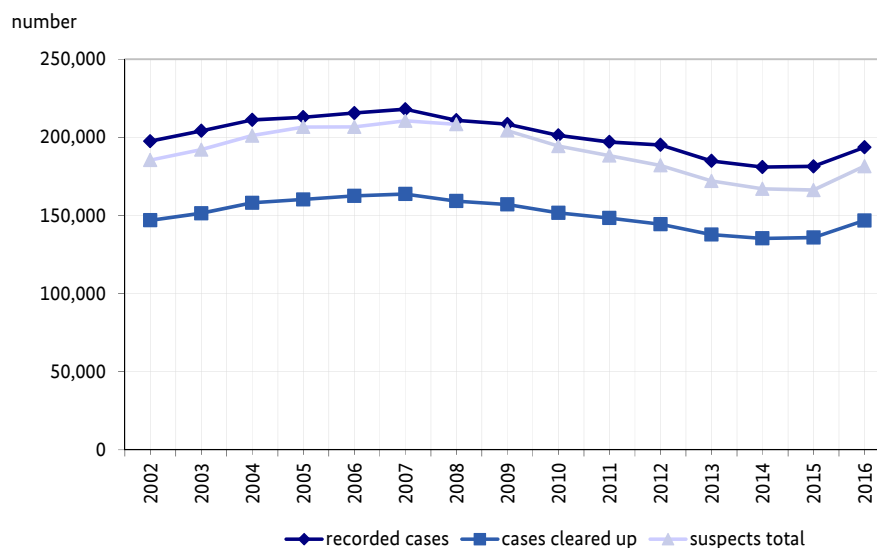
3.3.2 Violent crime (key 892000)

The key denoting "violent crime" comprises several offences / offence categories. A listing of what the aggregate key represents can be found on page 86.

In the reporting year of 2016, a total of 193,542 cases of "violent crime" was registered. Cases of "violent crime" account for 3.0/3.3 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

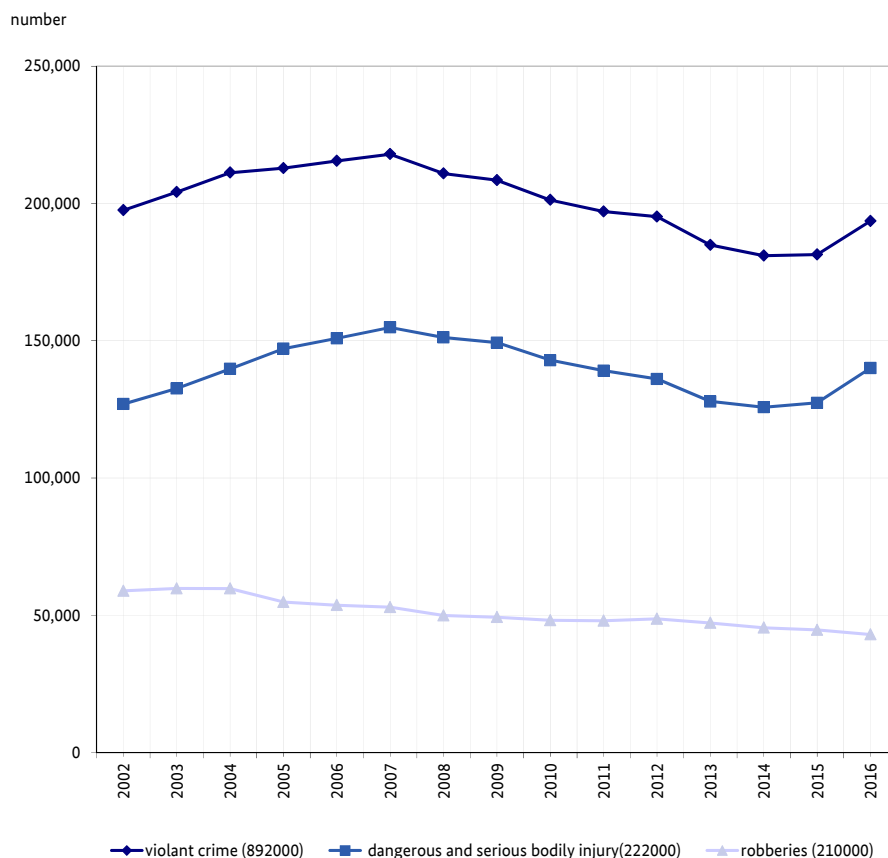
key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts (%)	suspects			clearance rate*)
				total	male	female	
892000	violent crime	193,542	16.6	181,509	86.1	13.9	75.8
	of which:						
010000	murder	761	58.2	784	86.5	13.5	93.2
020000	manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request	1,657	79.3	2,003	88.4	11.6	95.3
111000	rape and sexual coercion - sects. 177 (2, 3 and 4), 178 PC	7,919	14.8	6,476	98.7	1.3	78.6
210000	robberies	43,009	20.5	28,120	90.4	9.6	52.0
221000	bodily injury resulting in death	86	0.0	112	77.7	22.3	90.7
**) 222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	140,033	14.5	149,567	85.0	15.0	82.6
233000	extortionate kidnapping	54	35.2	127	92.9	7.1	92.6
234000	hostage taking	23	21.7	52	88.5	11.5	95.7

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

**) In 2016 no case of female genital mutilation was registered.

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							
		2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009
Baden-Württemberg	19,364	178.0	170.3	162.9	163.7	171.0	176.0	177.6	175.4
Bayern	21,101	164.3	151.4	152.6	160.0	159.1	162.2	161.3	164.0
Berlin	16,306	463.2	466.6	481.3	511.8	525.1	503.8	517.4	550.7
Brandenburg	4,767	191.8	167.8	170.6	173.7	184.5	182.4	201.7	204.6
Bremen	3,546	528.1	497.7	503.2	493.0	544.8	525.2	518.8	521.9
Hamburg	8,605	481.4	500.1	499.7	499.6	482.5	495.5	485.2	540.3
Hessen	12,962	209.9	201.0	207.5	209.4	220.3	227.4	235.9	238.6
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	3,144	195.0	192.2	187.0	204.0	221.3	236.0	230.2	245.0
Niedersachsen	19,267	243.1	224.5	224.0	234.9	247.0	251.0	258.1	277.3
Nordrhein-Westfalen	48,696	272.6	262.8	262.8	267.6	275.5	280.2	285.5	292.5
Rheinland-Pfalz	8,381	206.8	199.4	205.4	223.3	236.7	236.1	242.9	251.5
Saarland	2,728	274.0	267.6	247.1	251.4	266.4	254.9	284.2	281.1
Sachsen	8,252	202.0	174.7	170.3	157.9	167.3	162.6	165.4	173.0
Sachsen-Anhalt	5,765	256.7	233.1	235.0	226.6	247.1	246.9	252.0	282.7
Schleswig-Holstein	6,132	214.5	197.7	210.4	213.4	242.2	262.5	275.1	274.7
Thüringen	4,526	208.5	171.9	177.1	187.0	178.2	174.0	186.8	181.9
Germany	193,542	235.5	223.4	224.0	229.6	238.4	241.0	246.0	254.2

*) 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 20.

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						
			2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010
Aachen	1,129	66.5	459.2	480.8	490.3	529.8	502.2	494.5	504.7
Augsburg	856	86.6	298.9	292.1	288.2	263.7	282.8	301.1	297.0
Berlin	16,306	61.0	463.2	466.6	481.3	511.8	525.1	503.8	517.4
Bielefeld	904	71.0	271.4	239.9	244.5	220.5	242.1	264.2	277.3
Bochum	1,455	70.9	398.9	344.3	368.5	369.1	414.7	380.8	436.6
Bonn	1,167	67.7	366.0	384.4	377.8	382.4	369.6	426.9	405.2
Braunschweig	953	77.5	379.1	371.0	363.6	405.6	362.8	462.5	439.4
Bremen	2,891	62.3	518.6	487.5	506.6	482.9	536.7	502.2	495.5
Chemnitz	668	72.6	268.7	280.9	252.5	199.0	215.5	210.5	202.8
Dortmund	3,038	68.1	518.3	559.2	572.5	569.3	523.8	571.1	560.3
Dresden	1,410	67.0	259.3	228.2	201.2	202.8	192.2	179.9	200.8
Duisburg	2,001	72.1	407.3	350.2	373.4	386.0	394.9	388.9	374.8
Düsseldorf	2,283	62.1	372.9	389.6	419.8	439.5	440.8	428.7	413.7
Erfurt	775	70.8	368.8	324.9	293.3	351.9	317.4	329.8	333.1
Essen	2,028	67.6	348.1	343.0	312.3	339.4	316.3	305.8	306.8
Frankfurt am Main	3,405	65.2	464.7	466.1	469.4	482.0	482.3	470.4	474.9
Freiburg im Breisgau	922	72.2	407.3	431.1	411.3	399.0	350.9	455.0	445.6
Gelsenkirchen	1,057	66.6	406.0	382.7	433.2	397.9	418.5	427.6	408.5
Halle (Saale)	961	68.4	405.5	428.0	407.7	392.8	468.5	445.1	460.6
Hamburg	8,601	66.6	481.2	499.9	499.6	499.6	482.5	495.5	485.2
Hannover	2,974	74.7	558.9	526.3	496.5	525.9	531.1	515.4	533.2
Karlsruhe	932	73.6	302.8	350.3	285.5	317.5	296.8	281.6	278.1
Kiel	1,022	71.4	414.9	381.7	392.5	390.6	469.8	536.9	577.9
Köln	5,566	61.8	524.8	513.3	522.7	544.1	560.9	552.1	545.3
Krefeld	725	71.2	322.0	274.2	292.3	330.1	323.8	336.1	313.1
Leipzig	2,201	67.9	392.7	327.3	346.0	310.1	336.0	344.4	315.1
Lübeck	960	78.6	443.9	378.7	432.9	447.8	501.0	504.2	488.5
Magdeburg	923	72.0	391.6	363.7	367.1	347.9	329.2	347.7	352.3
Mainz	668	79.9	318.4	316.0	341.7	371.9	361.8	(-)	(-)
Mannheim	1,296	69.9	423.8	368.9	357.3	393.4	401.7	375.5	352.3
Mönchengladbach	838	72.8	322.3	407.2	371.1	334.4	364.3	348.1	313.6
München	3,904	80.2	269.2	264.3	275.3	293.2	283.3	299.9	299.7
Münster	853	70.0	275.1	236.3	277.6	280.9	276.9	337.0	352.4
Nürnberg	1,821	78.7	357.1	343.3	364.0	386.6	376.6	366.4	338.5
Oberhausen	572	74.1	271.2	281.4	297.0	276.7	295.9	313.7	298.6
Rostock	550	73.1	267.0	270.4	279.2	324.8	331.4	356.6	342.5
Stuttgart	2,573	72.4	412.5	405.6	408.2	380.0	429.7	427.1	393.4
Wiesbaden	1,059	81.0	383.4	362.0	391.1	389.5	397.6	444.2	494.1
Wuppertal	1,272	67.8	363.4	347.4	329.0	336.0	319.3	331.4	323.6

(-) 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 20

3.3.3 Computer crime (key 897000)

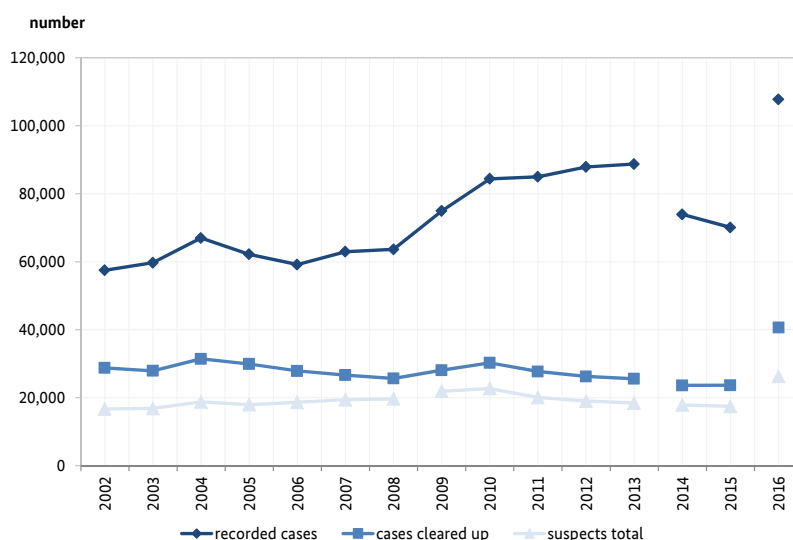
The key denoting "computer crime" comprises several offences / offence categories. A listing of what the aggregate key represents can be found on page 86.

In the reporting year of 2016, a total of 107,751 cases of "computer crime" was registered. Cases of "computer crime" account for 1.7/1.8 per cent of all crimes.

The increasing automation of payment transactions and of the trade in goods necessitated a fundamental review of the offence catalogue used for recording cases, especially in the field of fraud.

As from 2016, the types of fraud are specified in greater detail in the PCS so that a comparison with the data collected for the previous year is possible only to a limited degree in the areas of fraud and computer fraud. Moreover, starting with the reporting year 2016, a new aggregate key number "897100 computer fraud" was introduced, pooling all offences of computer fraud within the area of computer crime.

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.

As the modalities for recording the data were changed in 2014, a comparison with the previous years is not possible.

Due to changes in the recording modalities and/or the offence key numbers in 2016, a comparison with the previous years is not possible.

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>	107,751	13.6	26,259	70.1	29.9	37.7
543000	falsification of legally relevant data, deception in legal transactions in connection with data processing (sects. 269, 270 PC)	8,158	3.2	3,156	79.1	20.9	51.4
674200	alteration of data, computer sabotage (sects. 303a, 303b PC)	4,422	12.9	923	77.2	22.8	22.1
678000	data espionage, interception of data including preparatory acts (sects. 202a, 202b, 202c PC)	10,638	0.0	2,180	79.4	20.6	23.1
715100	software piracy (private use, e.g. computer games)	319	1.6	258	91.5	8.5	94.7
715200	software piracy in the form of commercial activity	154	0.0	107	91.6	8.4	91.6
897100	computer fraud <i>including</i>	84,060	16.5	20,339	67.4	32.6	38.8
511212	further types of merchandise fraud (sect. 363a PC)	24,568	21.7	7,517	61.5	38.5	50.5
516300	computer fraud using unlawfully obtained payment cards with PIN (sect. 263a PC)	24,629	12.7	5,354	70.2	29.8	33.5
516520	computer fraud using unlawfully obtained payment card data (sect. 263a PC)	9,982	9.1	1,796	71.2	28.8	29.3
616920	computer fraud using unlawfully obtained other non-cash means of payment (sect. 263a PC)	1,906	20.7	566	75.8	24.2	33.6
517220	fraud by obtaining service on credit (sect. 263a PC)	5,948	9.5	1,426	72.1	27.9	29.5
*) 517500	other forms of computer fraud	14,722	17.7	4,121	70.8	29.2	39.5
518302	transfer fraud (sect. 263a PC)	1,419	55.0	411	74.7	25.3	32.8

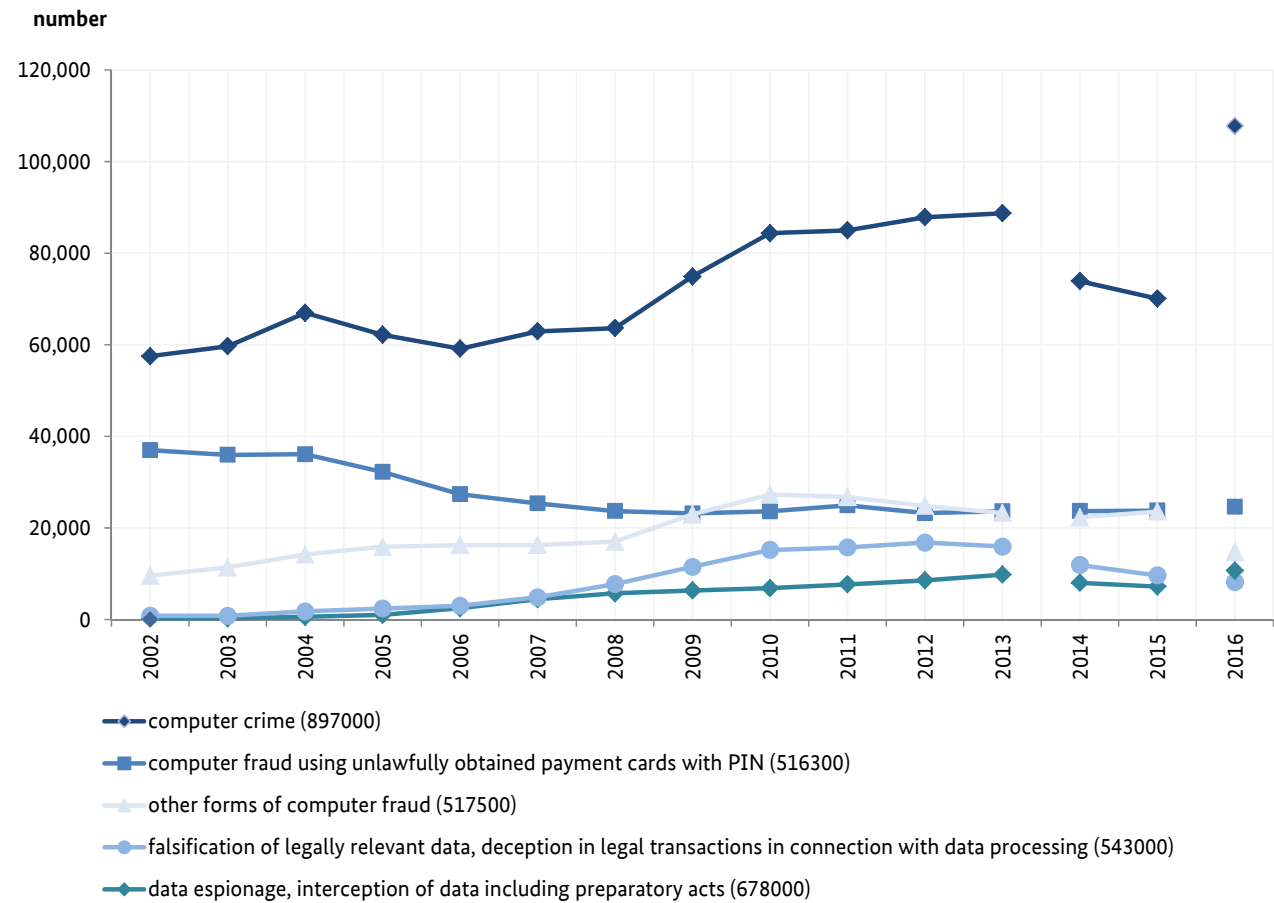
*) Unless to be recorded under key numbers 511120, 511212, 516300, 516520, 516920, 517220, 517900, 518112 or 518302.

x Due to changes in the recording modalities and/or the offence key numbers, a comparison between the reporting year and the previous year is not possible.

- data not available/not relevant

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.

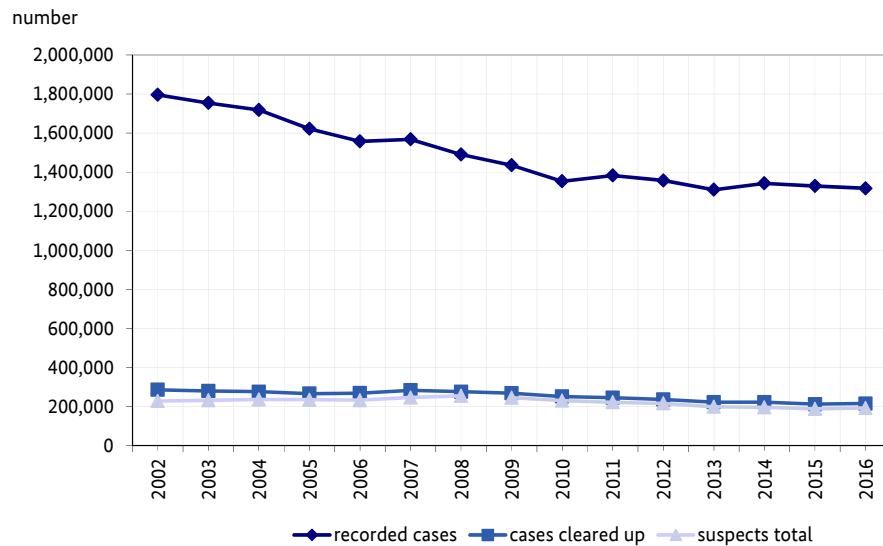
3.3.4 Street crime (key 899000)

The key denoting "street crime" comprises several offences / offence categories. A listing of what the aggregate key represents can be found on page 86.

In the reporting year of 2016, a total of 1,316,866 cases of "street crime" was registered. Cases of "street crime" account for 20.7/ 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

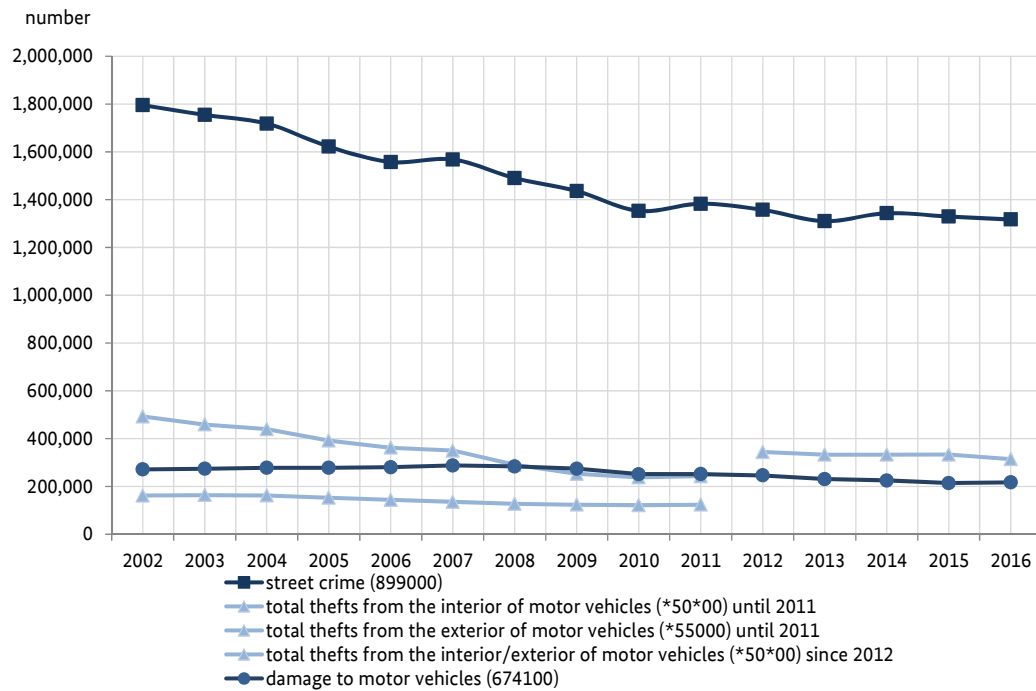
3.3.4 – T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts	suspects			clearance rate*)
				total	male	female	
899000	street crime	1,316,866	6.2	192,775	88.6	11.4	16.3
	of which:						
216000	handbag robbery	2,166	26.1	700	91.0	9.0	29.1
217000	other forms of robbery in streets, lanes or public places	18,540	21.1	9,939	92.9	7.1	37.0
222100	dangerous and serious bodily injury in streets, lanes or public places	61,281	13.2	67,200	88.5	11.5	74.9
*50*00	total thefts from the exterior/interior of motor vehicles	313,918	13.3	17,136	92.3	7.7	10.0
*90*00	pickpocketing	164,771	2.1	8,992	80.0	20.0	6.4
623000	breach of the public peace	2,009	0.0	4,558	88.5	11.5	77.3
674100	damage to motor vehicles	216,804	1.2	31,752	85.7	14.3	18.0
674300	other forms of damage to property committed in streets, lanes or public places	156,790	1.1	32,335	88.7	11.3	20.7

*) 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							
		2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011	2010	2009
Baden-Württemberg	111,536	1,025.2	1,035.4	1,022.6	1,006.2	1,040.2	1,069.8	998.6	1,046.6
Bayern	106,068	825.8	836.2	892.6	898.1	959.9	949.4	934.7	1,024.8
Berlin	149,413	4,244.7	4,088.4	3,896.9	3,490.3	3,178.5	3,302.9	3,068.7	3,030.6
Brandenburg	37,559	1,511.5	1,537.4	1,659.7	1,654.8	1,597.9	1,690.3	1,742.3	1,773.2
Bremen	23,408	3,486.0	3,411.0	3,265.3	3,255.6	3,267.6	3,822.1	3,724.4	4,174.1
Hamburg	69,178	3,870.3	4,009.6	4,056.2	3,788.8	3,471.3	3,569.7	3,596.2	3,851.8
Hessen	72,712	1,177.3	1,204.8	1,258.1	1,224.0	1,242.4	1,313.5	1,351.0	1,406.1
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	20,247	1,255.7	1,324.2	1,372.1	1,544.1	1,706.8	1,787.0	1,752.8	1,921.6
Niedersachsen	115,982	1,463.2	1,508.2	1,523.7	1,497.1	1,576.8	1,617.1	1,650.1	1,879.3
Nordrhein-Westfalen	378,187	2,116.9	2,213.3	2,238.1	2,215.2	2,317.6	2,340.9	2,232.6	2,278.9
Rheinland-Pfalz	48,889	1,206.3	1,264.3	1,280.9	1,309.8	1,310.1	1,429.7	1,427.4	1,554.3
Saarland	13,094	1,315.2	1,330.0	1,449.8	1,550.5	1,420.0	1,392.8	1,396.1	1,480.0
Sachsen	65,841	1,611.8	1,608.1	1,724.7	1,635.0	1,664.0	1,474.1	1,553.0	1,616.5
Sachsen-Anhalt	37,030	1,649.1	1,762.6	1,703.6	1,710.5	1,620.5	1,639.9	1,640.1	1,917.9
Schleswig-Holstein	48,060	1,681.2	1,752.7	1,855.1	1,751.7	1,900.3	1,985.9	1,916.0	2,165.2
Thüringen	19,662	905.8	832.5	909.4	933.8	895.5	950.1	928.7	982.1
Germany	1,316,866	1,602.5	1,636.8	1,662.7	1,626.6	1,658.2	1,691.6	1,653.9	1,750.7

*) 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 20.

For Hamburg, the case number is lower as compared to the corresponding city table because the Länder table also includes cases where the place of offence is unknown.

For system-specific reasons, the Land of Hesse has different offence rates in its statistics for the reporting years 2009 and 2010.

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						
			2016	2015	2014	2013*	2012	2011	2010
Aachen	8,797	12.5	3,577.7	3,738.9	3,265.4	3,497.5	3,221.3	3,473.2	3,284.2
Augsburg	4,155	23.1	1,450.9	1,350.7	1,385.7	1,272.5	1,422.5	1,464.3	1,510.0
Berlin	149,413	9.0	4,244.7	4,088.4	3,896.9	3,490.3	3,178.5	3,302.9	3,030.6
Bielefeld	6,703	16.1	2,012.4	1,997.1	2,044.0	1,693.8	2,033.1	2,282.0	2,332.1
Bochum	7,906	17.9	2,167.6	2,430.9	2,235.9	2,516.8	2,405.5	2,353.7	2,261.8
Bonn	10,280	13.5	3,224.5	3,376.2	3,433.8	3,380.1	3,475.0	3,643.0	3,596.2
Braunschweig	6,219	19.6	2,474.1	2,655.1	2,560.0	2,383.3	2,468.9	2,459.5	2,442.6
Bremen	20,510	9.9	3,679.2	3,553.3	3,367.6	3,285.2	3,298.3	3,870.9	4,380.8
Chemnitz	4,250	23.9	1,709.3	1,587.5	1,644.1	1,746.6	1,988.3	1,692.1	2,037.5
Dortmund	19,177	16.2	3,271.5	3,759.8	3,994.0	3,552.8	3,672.2	4,021.4	3,553.3
Dresden	10,768	18.9	1,980.0	2,297.2	2,610.4	2,421.8	2,275.7	2,164.2	2,140.6
Duisburg	13,169	13.8	2,680.8	2,512.0	2,382.0	2,508.1	2,816.2	2,822.7	2,446.5
Düsseldorf	22,445	11.1	3,666.4	4,113.3	4,234.8	4,282.6	4,038.0	4,710.4	3,899.4
Erfurt	3,730	19.2	1,775.2	1,537.2	1,500.4	1,600.6	1,381.9	1,549.3	1,513.3
Essen	14,045	14.4	2,410.6	2,715.1	2,693.4	2,454.2	2,628.2	2,409.4	2,452.4
Frankfurt am Main	20,161	13.4	2,751.6	2,897.3	2,933.6	2,817.8	2,820.3	2,897.8	2,855.3
Freiburg im Breisgau	5,726	16.2	2,529.2	2,504.9	2,785.5	2,403.2	2,455.7	2,675.0	2,528.4
Gelsenkirchen	6,225	11.7	2,390.8	2,371.8	2,598.8	2,496.8	2,688.5	3,108.8	2,600.9
Halle (Saale)	5,888	13.3	2,484.5	2,920.8	2,385.1	2,369.9	2,436.4	2,700.4	2,970.2
Hamburg	69,122	9.6	3,867.2	4,006.3	4,055.6	3,788.8	3,471.3	3,569.7	3,851.8
Hannover	16,211	20.9	3,046.2	3,236.0	3,078.2	2,726.3	2,691.9	2,744.5	2,955.4
Karlsruhe	6,712	13.8	2,181.0	2,525.6	2,369.4	2,288.9	2,105.3	2,108.8	1,851.2
Kiel	7,503	11.6	3,046.2	3,205.9	2,962.7	2,544.3	2,952.8	3,069.0	3,425.8
Köln	41,593	12.6	3,921.7	4,420.2	4,553.0	4,353.7	4,261.2	4,265.5	4,101.9
Krefeld	5,475	13.3	2,431.8	2,391.5	2,463.3	2,587.5	2,943.3	2,962.4	2,634.4
Leipzig	23,524	14.0	4,197.2	3,658.4	3,973.2	3,674.1	3,509.9	3,052.5	3,056.6
Lübeck	5,789	14.2	2,677.0	2,708.7	3,040.0	3,000.8	3,251.1	3,427.6	3,791.5
Magdeburg	6,993	19.7	2,966.6	2,945.3	2,983.3	3,091.9	2,867.9	2,746.6	3,534.1
Mainz	4,000	18.8	1,906.8	1,815.1	1,956.3	2,010.3	1,822.3	(-)	(-)
Mannheim	8,638	12.3	2,824.9	2,642.4	2,369.5	2,521.8	2,277.0	2,255.9	2,258.6
Mönchengladbach	5,718	16.0	2,199.3	2,321.2	2,294.2	2,146.7	2,375.5	2,518.7	2,340.4
München	18,603	20.7	1,282.6	1,343.8	1,448.2	1,352.8	1,495.8	1,641.2	1,524.1
Münster	11,078	12.4	3,573.1	3,633.6	3,665.6	3,583.6	3,584.9	4,065.0	4,125.6
Nürnberg	8,736	18.8	1,713.0	1,836.7	1,812.1	1,899.3	1,801.2	1,768.8	1,818.8
Oberhausen	3,872	16.6	1,835.6	1,994.3	1,992.9	2,106.6	2,372.4	2,424.6	2,273.8
Rostock	3,887	17.4	1,886.8	2,192.3	2,056.7	2,278.1	2,530.6	2,874.7	2,893.1
Stuttgart	8,910	20.1	1,428.5	1,558.8	1,537.7	1,403.8	1,404.5	1,480.4	1,282.4
Wiesbaden	4,627	24.2	1,675.1	1,718.5	1,895.8	1,785.2	1,833.9	2,092.9	2,490.0
Wuppertal	9,257	13.2	2,644.5	2,451.2	2,113.0	2,252.7	2,107.8	2,248.9	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.

Notes: See comment on page 20.

For Hamburg, the case number is lower as compared to the corresponding Länder table because the city table does not include cases where the place of offence is unknown.

For the reporting year 2010, Hessen has different offence rates in its Land statistics with regard to Frankfurt/Main and Wiesbaden (for system-specific reasons).

5 Clearing-up

A solved (cleared up) case refers to an offence which, based on investigative results, was committed by at least one suspect whose rightful personal details have become known (e. g. through an identification document, by taking identification material, etc.).

According to the PCS, 6,372,526/6,330,649 offences were recorded in 2016 and 3,584,167/3,564,811 were registered as cleared-up. This corresponds to a total clear-up rate of 56.2 %/56.3 % (2015: 56.3 % / 54.9%, 2014: 54.9 % / 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 14.6 % 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 (93.6 %), 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 %							
		2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
-----	total offences	56.2	56.3	54.9	54.5	54.4	54.7	56.0	55.6
890000	total offences excluding offences against foreigners law	54.0	53.4	53.7	53.7	53.7	54.1	55.5	55.1
892500	murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request	94.6	94.8	96.5	95.8	95.9	96.1	95.4	95.7
111000	rape and sexual coercion	78.6	80.9	81.0	82.0	80.7	82.5	81.7	81.6
210000	robbery, extortion resembling robbery, and assault on motorists with intent to rob	52.0	51.7	51.6	51.7	51.0	52.7	52.6	52.6
222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	82.6	82.3	82.4	82.1	81.4	82.3	82.3	82.2
224000	(intentional simple) bodily injury	91.1	91.1	91.1	90.9	90.6	90.8	90.5	90.3
230000	offences against personal freedom	88.7	89.4	89.6	89.6	89.0	89.5	89.3	89.3
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	37.9	37.8	37.5	38.1	39.2	40.8	42.9	43.8
4***00	theft under aggravated circumstances	14.6	14.1	14.7	14.8	14.8	15.0	15.1	14.9
	<i>including:</i>								
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling	16.9	15.2	15.9	15.5	15.7	16.2	15.9	16.9
***100	theft of motor vehicles	25.1	27.0	27.5	27.5	28.0	26.8	24.8	26.7
510000	fraud	75.0	76.4	76.8	76.2	77.4	78.3	79.9	81.3
530000	misappropriation	50.0	51.9	52.7	53.9	56.2	56.7	57.6	58.0
540000	document forgery	83.6	81.6	80.8	80.9	82.9	85.0	86.3	86.2
630000	accessory after the fact, obstruction of punishment (without obstructing criminal justice as a public official), receiving stolen property, and money laundering	93.0	94.8	95.1	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.7	96.5
640000	arson and causing a danger of fire	47.9	49.2	49.8	50.5	50.2	49.2	50.1	48.8
650000	competition- and corruption-related offences, offences in public office	75.3	81.6	82.3	82.0	79.0	80.5	82.7	79.9
673000	insult	88.8	90.1	90.6	90.4	90.2	90.0	89.9	89.9
674000	damage to property	24.8	24.8	24.9	25.1	24.7	25.2	25.5	25.0
676000	offences against the environment	58.6	59.7	59.4	62.4	61.7	59.6	59.8	58.2
725000	offences against the Residence Act, the Asylum Act and the Freedom of Movement Act E.U.	83.8	99.7	99.2	98.8	98.5	98.4	98.4	98.0
730000	drug offences - Narcotics Act	93.6	93.9	94.4	94.5	94.4	94.7	94.7	94.4

In 2016, 2.788.359/2.765.838 cases were not cleared up. 33.2 %/35.2 % of these cases were „theft under aggravating circumstances“, whereas „theft without aggravating circumstances“ account for 28.7 %/30.3 % and 16.1 %/15.7 % for cases of “damage to property”.

"Theft" and "damage to property" therefore account for 78.0 %/81.2 % of uncleared cases.

5.1 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 2016, 88.2%/87.1 % of the cleared-up cases were committed by suspects who acted on their own (2015: 88.1 %/87.0 %)

Relatively high rates of jointly committed crimes were recorded for example with "investment fraud", 72.6 % (2015: 80.7 %), with "robbery offences" 39.3 % (2015: 40.0 %), or with „theft under aggravating circumstances“ 41.4 % (2015: 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 2016, 55.5 %/ 61.9 % 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 (2015: 55.6 %/ 62.0 %). 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 334,527/333,615 of all cleared-up cases, which accounts for 9.3 %/ 10.5 % (2015: 9.1 %/ 10.2 %) suspects were found to be under the influence of alcohol when the crime was committed. Close to three out of ten (27.3 %/2015: 28.2 %) cleared up violent offences were committed by suspects under the influence of alcohol.

Cleared-up cases committed while "carrying firearms"

In 2016 suspects carried a gun in 16,786/16,673 cleared-up cases, which amounts to 0.5%/ 0.5 % of all cleared-up offences (2015: 0.4 %/ 0.5 %). This percentage was far above the average with “robbery of financial institutions” at 75.0 % (27 cases) and “robbery of other cash points and businesses” at 43.9 % or 681 cases (including 157 cases involving gambling halls and 170 cases involving filling stations).

Firearms were carried in 11.1 % of the murders or 79 cases, 4.9 % of manslaughters or 77 cases, 6.1 % of robberies or 1,358 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"		
			2016		2015
		2016	number	in %	in %
-----	total offences	3,584,167	266,242	7.4	7.1
890000	total offences excluding offences against foreigners law	3,175,324	264,960	8.3	8.0
891000	drug-related offences	284,525	84,565	29.7	29.8
	<i>including:</i>				
891100	offences directly aimed at procuring drugs	1,151	491	42.7	47.6
210000	robbery	22,383	3,440	15.4	14.2
	<i>including:</i>				
212000	robbery of other cashpoints and businesses	1,553	271	17.5	17.1
216000	handbag robbery	631	115	18.2	14.1
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	488,818	44,372	9.1	8.7
	<i>including:</i>				
	shoplifting	322,790	28,450	8.8	8.4
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	157,678	31,314	19.9	18.3
	<i>including:</i>				
426*00	shoplifting	19,998	4,853	24.3	22.4
450*00	from the interior/exterior of motor vehicles	19,210	4,417	23.0	20.1

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 2016 this was recognised by a total of 266,242/264,960 of all cleared-up cases (7.4 %/8.3 %). 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 42.7% of the cleared-up cases (2015: 47.6 %) It is to be assumed that particularly with the total cleared-up theft (11.7 %) or robbery cases (15.4 %) 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.

5.2 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	609,133	366,844	60.2
Bayern	882,473	581,860	65.9
Berlin	568,860	239,130	42.0
Brandenburg	185,831	98,457	53.0
Bremen	91,904	44,494	48.4
Hamburg	239,230	107,085	44.8
Hessen	412,104	258,483	62.7
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	123,061	77,242	62.8
Niedersachsen	561,963	345,080	61.4
Nordrhein-Westfalen	1,469,426	744,639	50.7
Rheinland-Pfalz	274,593	178,287	64.9
Saarland	76,981	44,902	58.3
Sachsen	324,736	181,084	55.8
Sachsen-Anhalt	196,464	108,846	55.4
Schleswig-Holstein	206,541	112,535	54.5
Thüringen	149,226	95,199	63.8
Germany	6,372,526	3,584,167	56.2

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	586,421	344,192	58.7
Bayern	614,520	391,431	63.7
Berlin	552,645	223,738	40.5
Brandenburg	181,405	94,107	51.9
Bremen	89,091	41,719	46.8
Hamburg	231,957	99,830	43.0
Hessen	364,653	211,069	57.9
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	115,525	69,753	60.4
Niedersachsen	551,767	334,943	60.7
Nordrhein-Westfalen	1,446,559	721,841	49.9
Rheinland-Pfalz	252,164	155,867	61.8
Saarland	70,047	37,970	54.2
Sachsen	304,005	160,428	52.8
Sachsen-Anhalt	187,168	99,552	53.2
Schleswig-Holstein	190,004	96,022	50.5
Thüringen	146,884	92,862	63.2
Germany	5,884,815	3,175,324	54.0

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	31,798	15,437	48.5	Hannover	83,890	53,121	63.3
Augsburg	22,876	15,988	69.9	Karlsruhe	31,821	19,166	60.2
Berlin	568,860	239,130	42.0	Kiel	25,908	12,942	50.0
Bielefeld	28,494	16,564	58.1	Köln	145,821	69,166	47.4
Bochum	35,357	18,893	53.4	Krefeld	22,621	12,241	54.1
Bonn	35,067	17,171	49.0	Leipzig	88,615	41,840	47.2
Braunschweig	23,902	14,162	59.3	Lübeck	25,647	14,421	56.2
Bremen	78,465	37,525	47.8	Magdeburg	28,354	14,802	52.2
Chemnitz	27,236	16,699	61.3	Mainz	20,684	12,781	61.8
Dortmund	76,259	40,381	53.0	Mannheim	35,421	19,515	55.1
Dresden	58,660	32,742	55.8	Mönchengladbach	22,182	11,514	51.9
Duisburg	54,023	29,751	55.1	München	114,710	78,302	68.3
Düsseldorf	77,929	35,826	46.0	Münster	29,738	12,996	43.7
Erfurt	23,885	14,556	60.9	Nürnberg	46,694	29,969	64.2
Essen	61,450	32,893	53.5	Oberhausen	17,419	9,259	53.2
Frankfurt am Main	114,819	70,032	61.0	Rostock	20,824	12,189	58.5
Freiburg im Breisgau	28,854	17,038	59.0	Stuttgart	58,868	37,155	63.1
Gelsenkirchen	24,434	12,474	51.1	Wiesbaden	23,276	14,283	61.4
Halle (Saale)	31,462	15,093	48.0	Wuppertal	37,021	19,052	51.5
Hamburg	238,464	106,850	44.8		83,890	53,121	63.3

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	30,065	13,704	45.6	Hannover	80,251	49,499	61.7
Augsburg	21,938	15,051	68.6	Karlsruhe	30,213	17,563	58.1
Berlin	552,645	223,738	40.5	Kiel	24,582	11,617	47.3
Bielefeld	28,026	16,097	57.4	Köln	139,185	62,543	44.9
Bochum	35,250	18,786	53.3	Krefeld	22,571	12,191	54.0
Bonn	34,735	16,847	48.5	Leipzig	82,877	36,103	43.6
Braunschweig	23,388	13,648	58.4	Lübeck	24,493	13,269	54.2
Bremen	75,701	34,799	46.0	Magdeburg	27,832	14,280	51.3
Chemnitz	23,227	12,700	54.7	Mainz	20,487	12,585	61.4
Dortmund	74,774	38,900	52.0	Mannheim	34,690	18,789	54.2
Dresden	55,920	30,025	53.7	Mönchengladbach	22,083	11,415	51.7
Duisburg	53,812	29,540	54.9	München	97,121	60,739	62.5
Düsseldorf	71,539	29,448	41.2	Münster	29,481	12,741	43.2
Erfurt	23,213	13,886	59.8	Nürnberg	45,992	29,270	63.6
Essen	61,046	32,489	53.2	Oberhausen	17,305	9,145	52.8
Frankfurt am Main	96,964	52,198	53.8	Rostock	20,201	11,567	57.3
Freiburg im Breisgau	27,312	15,503	56.8	Stuttgart	57,055	35,351	62.0
Gelsenkirchen	24,369	12,409	50.9	Wiesbaden	23,017	14,024	60.9
Halle (Saale)	29,934	13,565	45.3	Wuppertal	36,852	18,885	51.2
Hamburg	231,214	99,618	43.1		80,251	49,499	61.7

6 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	3,076,580	30.4	42.8	22.3	4.4	6,887.6
210000	robberies	34,196	25.9	47.3	23.5	3.3	44.7
	<i>including:</i>						
211000	to the prejudice of financial institutions and post offices	114	3.5	5.3	21.1	70.2	3.2
212000	to the prejudice of other cash points and businesses	2,289	6.9	28.4	53.4	11.3	12.0
213000	to the prejudice of cash and valuables transports	63	3.2	9.5	31.7	55.6	1.6
214000	assault on motorists with intent to	147	17.7	53.7	19.7	8.8	0.7
216000	handbag robbery	1,601	14.2	60.0	24.6	1.1	0.8
217000	other forms of robbery in streets, lanes or public places (excluding handbag robbery)	14,624	20.9	52.7	24.5	1.9	8.8
219000	robberies in residences	2,174	17.4	44.7	31.0	6.8	5.2
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	1,257,146	33.3	48.9	16.6	1.2	636.1
	<i>including:</i>						
326*00	shoplifting	347,013	69.4	28.0	2.6	0.1	28.8
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	821,481	11.7	42.3	37.7	8.3	1,862.2
	<i>including:</i>						
4**100	of motor vehicles	22,966	2.5	1.8	16.8	78.8	493.0
410*00	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop and storage premises	53,344	14.0	30.9	41.4	13.8	212.0
425*00	in/from department stores, salesrooms, self-service stores	39,780	18.2	46.8	26.8	8.2	86.4
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling	84,305	11.0	20.0	47.9	21.1	391.7
450*00	from the interior/exterior of motor vehicles	139,925	12.5	41.2	39.5	6.9	208.4
510000	fraud	810,751	46.0	34.6	15.5	3.9	1,682.8
	<i>including:</i>						
515000	fraudulent obtaining of services	245,542	89.0	10.8	0.2	0.0	5.7
520000	breaches of trust	20,454	12.6	15.3	43.2	28.9	610.0
530000	misappropriation	110,261	23.0	48.1	22.0	6.9	322.4
560000	bankruptcy offences	3,505	64.1	2.7	6.7	26.5	199.6
712000	offences under the Stock Corporation Act, Cooperatives Act, Limited Liability Company Act, Commercial Code, Accounting Code	6,914	36.2	1.5	7.5	54.8	1,371.0

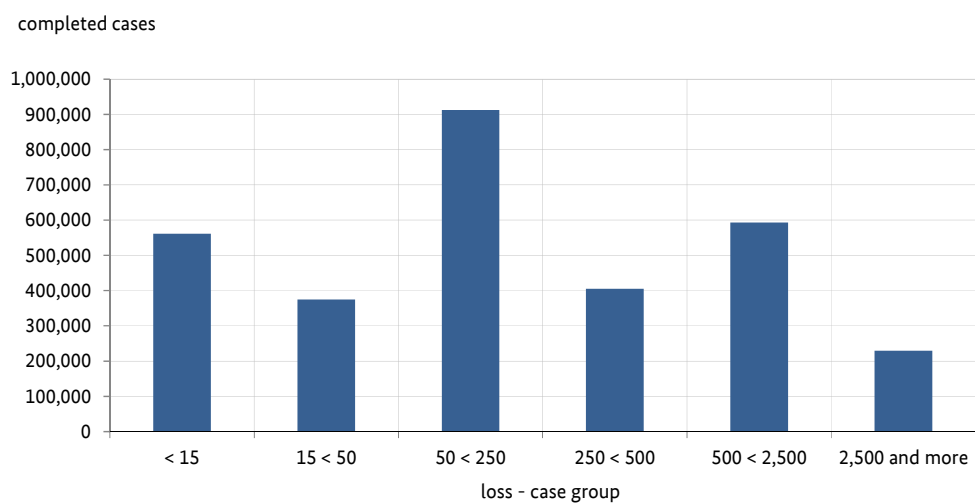
*) Losses are recorded only for certain completed offences.

Based on the amount of loss, the individual cases are combined to form case groups. In 2016 69.4 % 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”: 89.0 %)

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	293,511	848.8
Bayern	264,544	755.7
Berlin	338,370	873.4
Brandenburg	90,572	345.9
Bremen	53,412	93.5
Hamburg	138,700	210.1
Hessen	200,536	403.0
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	56,108	124.4
Niedersachsen	282,235	460.1
Nordrhein-Westfalen	795,166	1,527.6
Rheinland-Pfalz	111,708	293.6
Saarland	32,884	71.6
Sachsen	166,411	350.7
Sachsen-Anhalt	91,917	203.6
Schleswig-Holstein	97,445	236.8
Thüringen	63,061	89.1
Germany	3,076,580	6,887.6

7 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).

7.1 Victim classification by age and sex

6.1 – T01 – part 1

6.1 = 101 = part 1

key	selected offences or offence categories	victims total	sex		age				
			male	female	child- ren	juve- niles	young adults	adults	
					< 14	14<18	18<21	21 and older	
in %									
*) -----	total offences	completed	944,902	59.9	40.1	6.7	8.2	8.8	76.2
		attempted	72,700	66.3	33.7	5.3	7.2	7.2	80.4
		total	1,017,602	60.3	39.7	6.6	8.1	8.7	76.5
892500	murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request	completed	876	50.3	49.7	6.8	3.7	4.8	84.7
		attempted	2,183	72.5	27.5	3.6	3.8	7.6	85.1
		total	3,059	66.1	33.9	4.5	3.7	6.8	85.0
110000	offences against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	12,508	7.3	92.7	3.4	26.2	15.6	54.8
		attempted	2,397	5.3	94.7	2.8	20.4	15.4	61.5
		total	14,905	7.0	93.0	3.3	25.2	15.6	55.9
210000	robbery offences	completed	38,350	68.7	31.3	2.6	9.3	10.1	78.0
		attempted	9,816	65.1	34.9	5.2	11.2	9.8	73.8
		total	48,166	67.9	32.1	3.2	9.7	10.0	77.2
220000	bodily injury	completed	598,289	62.8	37.2	6.6	9.1	10.2	74.0
		attempted	50,274	72.3	27.7	3.7	5.4	6.4	84.5
		total	648,563	63.5	36.5	6.4	8.8	9.9	74.9
230000	offences against personal freedom	completed	219,548	53.3	46.7	4.2	6.1	6.5	83.2
		attempted	6,888	50.2	49.8	6.8	9.3	7.2	76.8
		total	226,436	53.2	46.8	4.3	6.2	6.5	83.0

*) Offences permitting the registration of victims are marked accordingly in catalogue of crimes (see catalogue of criminal offences 2016).

6.1 – T01 – part 2

6.1 – 101 – part 2

key	selected offences or offence categories	victims total	thereof adults 21 and older								
			21 <25	25 <30	30 <40	40 <50	50 <60	60 <70	70 <80	80 and older	
			in %								
*) -----	completed	944,902	11.4	14.1	20.2	14.4	10.1	3.7	1.7	0.6	
	attempted	72,700	10.6	14.7	21.6	15.3	11.2	4.3	1.9	0.7	
	total	1,017,602	11.4	14.1	20.3	14.5	10.2	3.8	1.7	0.6	
892500	murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request	completed	876	4.0	7.1	16.8	14.4	13.8	10.6	9.9	8.1
	attempted	2,183	12.6	14.8	22.4	15.8	11.0	4.4	2.2	2.0	
	total	3,059	10.1	12.6	20.8	15.4	11.8	6.2	4.4	3.7	
110000	offences against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	12,508	13.1	12.3	14.7	8.3	4.3	1.2	0.5	0.5
	attempted	2,397	14.1	14.0	15.8	10.1	5.0	1.5	0.8	0.3	
	total	14,905	13.3	12.6	14.9	8.6	4.4	1.2	0.5	0.4	
210000	robbery offences	completed	38,350	11.6	13.6	18.3	13.8	10.7	4.7	2.9	2.3
	attempted	9,816	9.6	11.4	15.6	13.4	12.3	6.0	3.6	1.9	
	total	48,166	11.2	13.2	17.8	13.7	11.1	4.9	3.1	2.2	
220000	bodily injury	completed	598,289	12.6	14.3	19.6	13.3	8.9	3.3	1.5	0.6
	attempted	50,274	10.9	16.3	23.8	16.1	11.2	4.0	1.7	0.5	
	total	648,563	12.4	14.5	19.9	13.5	9.1	3.4	1.5	0.6	
230000	offences against personal freedom	completed	219,548	8.9	12.3	21.5	18.0	13.9	5.8	2.3	0.5
	attempted	6,888	9.1	10.6	18.9	16.7	13.1	5.4	2.3	0.6	
	total	226,436	8.9	12.2	21.4	18.0	13.9	5.7	2.3	0.5	

*) Offences permitting the registration of victims are marked accordingly in catalogue of crimes (see catalogue of criminal offences 2016).

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 2016 a **decrease** was registered in the respective offence categories especially in:

robbery = - 3.1 % (2015 49,730 victims)

Increase was noticed in:

murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request (completed cases) = + 48.7 % (2015 589 victims)

offences against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence = + 18.0 % (2015 12,627 victims)

bodily injury = + 9.2 % (2015 593,780 victims)

offences against personal freedom = + 4.4 % (2015 216,864 victims)

*) Among the victims of completed homicide offences are 149 victims of the Germanwings crash in March 2015 and 72 victims of a lethal administration of drugs by a male nurse in "Niedersachsen"

7.2 Non-German victims by nationality

In the current reporting year, a total of 1,017,602 victims were recorded with all those offences that permit a victim registration. German victims account for the biggest portion of victims, i.e. 77.5 % (788,864 victims).

Among the number of 228,738 non-German victims (22.5 %) 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	228,738	0.0	
Turkey	30,188	13.2	1,352,151
Poland	21,019	9.2	419,639
Italy	15,826	6.9	703,804
Romania	14,090	6.2	146,687
Serbia	10,021	4.4	137,335
Bulgaria	9,194	4.0	444,241
Russian Federation	8,349	3.7	557,406
Kosovo	6,804	3.0	173,293
Greece	6,033	2.6	228,734
Afghanistan	5,965	2.6	66,881
Marocco	5,077	2.2	136,447
Iraq	4,638	2.0	64,807
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,476	2.0	210,346
Iran	3,927	1.7	314,574
Croatia	3,142	1.4	157,039
Syria	3,095	1.4	23,539
Lebanon	3,041	1.3	283,343
Portugal	2,913	1.3	63,000
Macedonia	2,702	1.2	35,626
Ukraine	2,573	1.1	35,231
Tunisia	2,554	1.1	40,508
Austria	2,447	1.1	74,615
Pakistan	2,361	1.0	91,684
The Netherlands	2,338	1.0	20,193
Spain	2,162	0.9	27,245
*) other	63,716	27.9	

*) Including unclarified nationalities and stateless victims.

Victims from EU-Member-States by nationalities

6.2 – T02

victims	2016		2015	
	number	in %	number	in %
EU-member states without Germany	62,473	100.0	57,548	100.0
Austria	1,600	2.6	1,532	2.7
Belgium	386	0.6	427	0.7
Bulgaria	6,033	9.7	5,272	9.2
Cyprus	17	0.0	18	0.0
Croatia	3,041	4.9	2,642	4.6
Czech Republic	1,016	1.6	942	1.6
Denmark	205	0.3	193	0.3
Estonia	122	0.2	97	0.2
Finland	104	0.2	94	0.2
France	1,283	2.1	1,297	2.3
Greece	3,927	6.3	3,756	6.5
Hungary	1,710	2.7	1,462	2.5
Ireland	189	0.3	147	0.3
Italy	8,349	13.4	8,150	14.2
Latvia	782	1.3	779	1.4
Lithuania	1,103	1.8	1,052	1.8
Luxembourg	240	0.4	235	0.4
Malta	13	0.0	6	0.0
The Netherlands	1,538	2.5	1,461	2.5
Poland	15,826	25.3	14,455	25.1
Portugal	1,717	2.7	1,774	3.1
Romania	9,194	14.7	7,908	13.7
Slovakia	788	1.3	733	1.3
Slovenia	297	0.5	278	0.5
Spain	1,639	2.6	1,563	2.7
Sweden	186	0.3	176	0.3
United Kingdom	1,168	1.9	1,099	1.9

7.3 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	1,149.9	629.6	2,420.9	3,188.6	1,087.4
		attempted	88.5	37.8	163.0	200.2	88.2
		total	1,238.3	667.4	2,583.9	3,388.9	1,175.6
892500	murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request	completed	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.1
		attempted	2.7	0.8	2.6	6.4	2.8
		total	3.7	1.4	3.6	8.0	3.9
110000	offences against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	15.2	4.2	102.0	74.9	10.3
		attempted	2.9	0.7	15.2	14.1	2.2
		total	18.1	4.9	117.2	89.0	12.6
210000	robbery offences	completed	46.7	9.9	111.1	147.9	45.2
		attempted	11.9	5.1	34.1	37.0	10.9
		total	58.6	15.0	145.2	184.9	56.1
220000	bodily injury	completed	728.1	389.8	1,700.2	2,348.0	668.8
		attempted	61.2	18.2	84.3	123.5	64.2
		total	789.2	408.1	1,784.5	2,471.5	732.9
230000	offences against personal freedom	completed	267.2	91.8	417.0	548.4	275.6
		attempted	8.4	4.6	19.9	18.9	8.0
		total	275.6	96.5	436.9	567.3	283.6

6.3 – T01 – part 2

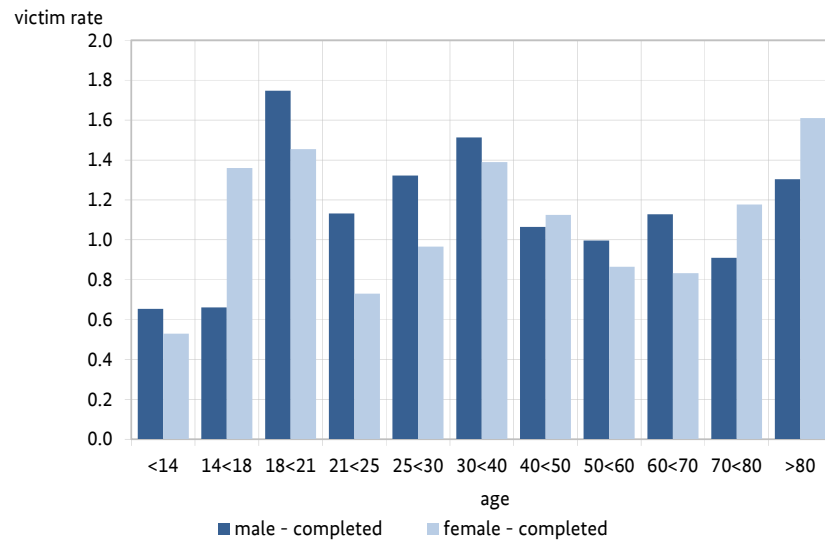
key	selected offences or offence categories		victims total	endangerment of victims							
				age							
				21 <25	25 <30	30 <40	40 <50	50 <60	60 <70	70 <80	80 and older
*)	-----	completed	1,149.9	2,904.5	2,472.8	1,882.5	1,181.5	733.2	371.1	192.8	185.0
		attempted	88.5	206.2	198.7	155.0	96.9	62.5	32.9	17.1	15.9
		total	1,238.3	3,110.7	2,671.5	2,037.5	1,278.4	795.7	404.0	209.9	200.9
892500	murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request	completed	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0
		attempted	2.7	7.4	6.0	4.8	3.0	1.8	1.0	0.6	0.7
		total	3.7	8.3	7.1	6.3	4.1	2.8	2.0	1.6	1.6
110000	offences against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	15.2	44.0	28.5	18.1	9.0	4.2	1.5	0.7	0.7
		attempted	2.9	9.1	6.2	3.7	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2
		total	18.1	53.0	34.7	21.9	11.1	5.1	1.9	1.0	0.8
210000	robbery offences	completed	46.7	119.8	97.0	69.5	46.0	31.7	18.8	13.7	10.7
		attempted	11.9	25.3	20.8	15.1	11.4	9.3	6.2	4.3	3.4
		total	58.6	145.2	117.8	84.6	57.4	41.0	25.0	17.9	14.1
220000	bodily injury	completed	728.1	2,021.1	1,587.5	1,159.7	690.2	408.6	208.0	110.6	104.2
		attempted	61.2	147.4	152.1	118.2	70.2	43.5	21.3	10.1	9.7
		total	789.2	2,168.5	1,739.6	1,277.9	760.5	452.0	229.4	120.7	113.9
230000	offences against personal freedom	completed	267.2	523.2	500.5	466.7	343.8	234.5	132.5	61.0	63.5
		attempted	8.4	16.8	13.6	12.9	10.0	6.9	3.9	1.9	1.9
		total	275.6	540.0	514.1	479.6	353.8	241.4	136.4	62.9	65.5

*) Offences permitting the registration of victims are marked accordingly in catalogue of crimes (see catalogue of criminal offences 2016).

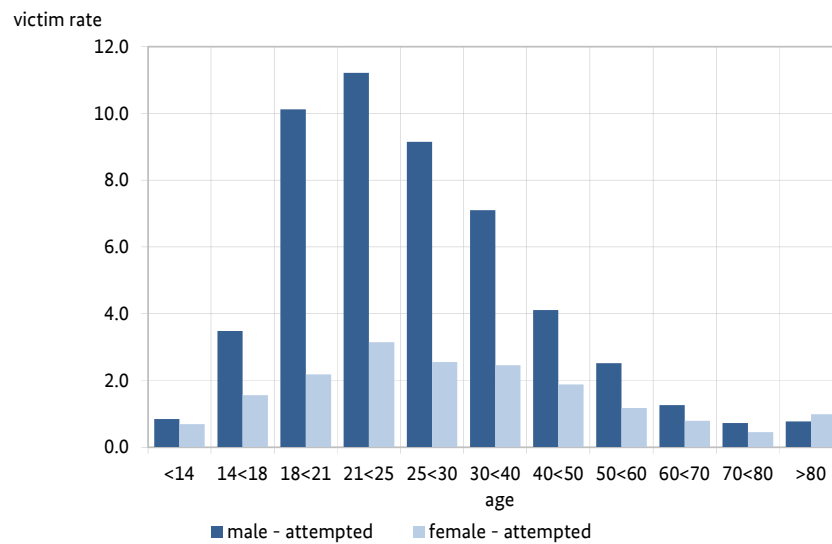
Victim rates by age group and sex

6.3 – G01

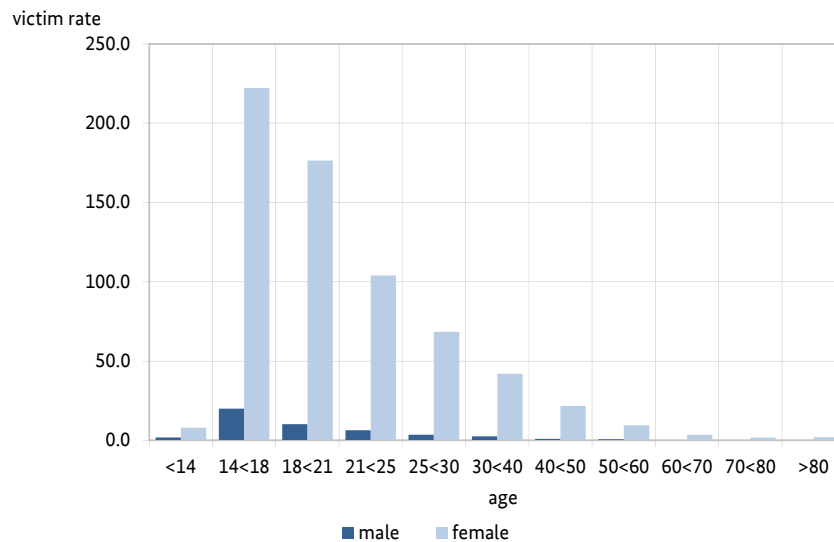
murder and non-negligent manslaughter – completed cases



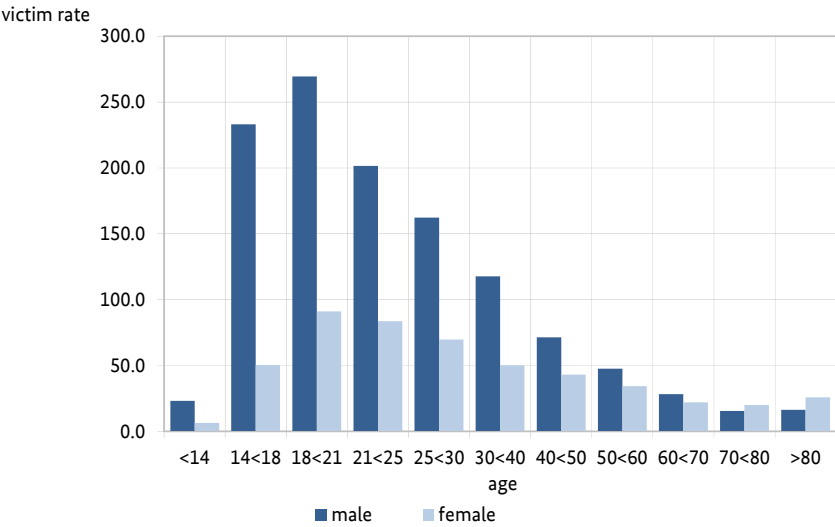
murder and non-negligent manslaughter – attempts



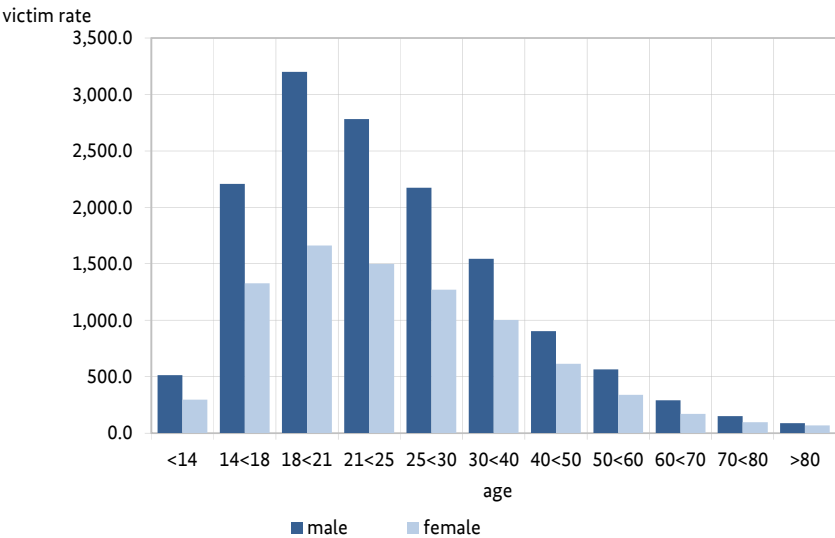
sex offences with violence



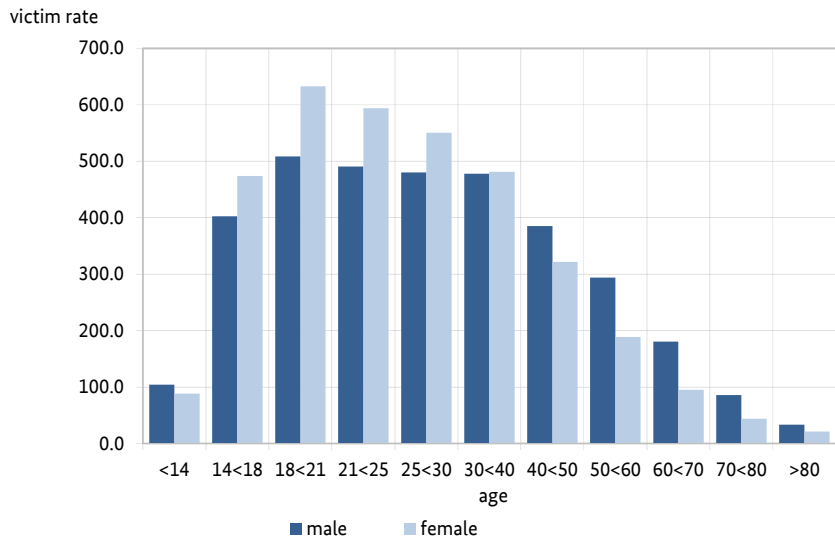
robbery offences



bodily injury



offences against personal freedom



7.4 Victim-suspect-relationship (totals)⁴

6.4 – T01

6.4 - 101

key	selected offences or offence categories	victims total (100 %)	victim-suspect relationship (total)					
			marriage/ partner- ship/ family)	informal social relationship)	formal social relationship)	no	unclear	
								relationship
						in %		
****)	-----	completed	944,902	21.7	22.2	4.0	43.9	8.2
		attempted	72,700	13.1	18.7	4.2	55.0	8.9
		total	1,017,602	21.1	21.9	4.0	44.7	8.3
892500	murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request	completed	876	34.7	18.8	3.2	26.7	16.6
		attempted	2,183	22.8	28.2	3.3	32.8	12.9
		total	3,059	26.2	25.5	3.3	31.0	14.0
110000	offences against sexual self- determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	12,508	21.8	38.6	5.6	26.8	7.2
		attempted	2,397	15.1	31.0	2.9	43.1	8.0
		total	14,905	20.7	37.4	5.2	29.4	7.3
210000	robbery offences	completed	38,350	3.2	11.8	0.9	67.2	16.9
		attempted	9,816	3.5	13.2	1.7	67.7	14.0
		total	48,166	3.2	12.1	1.1	67.3	16.3
220000	bodily injury	completed	598,289	24.7	23.5	4.2	39.3	8.3
		attempted	50,274	14.3	17.8	4.6	55.7	7.7
		total	648,563	23.8	23.1	4.3	40.6	8.3
230000	offences against personal freedom	completed	219,548	22.6	24.2	4.3	40.6	8.3
		attempted	6,888	15.8	24.7	5.8	43.6	10.1
		total	226,436	22.4	24.2	4.4	40.6	8.4

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 2016".

In completed murder and manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request cases 53.5% of the offences involved relatives or close acquaintances (2015: 68.4 %).

45.0 % (2015: 40.2 %) 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 (2016: 58.1 %, 2015: 61.8 %) was committed by relatives or close acquaintances.

36.7% (2015: 33.5 %) 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 (83.6 %, 2015: 84.5 %).

In the case of crimes against personal freedom, acquaintances or relatives were established as suspects for 46.6 % victims (2015: 47.6 %).

⁴ The closest relationship always has priority.

8 Suspects

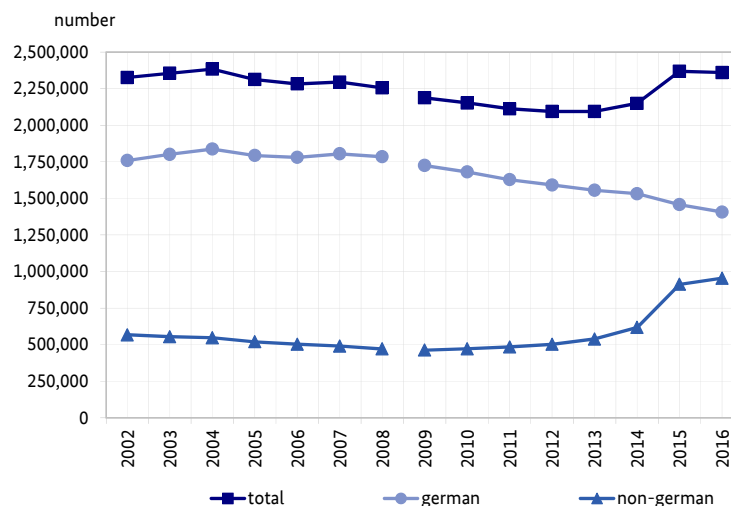
3,584,167 / 3,175,324 cases were cleared up in 2016, and 2,360,806 / 2,022,414 suspects were recorded in the Police Crime Statistics (2015 2,369,036 / 2,011,898). The number of suspects changed by – 0.3% / + 0.5% in 2016.

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.

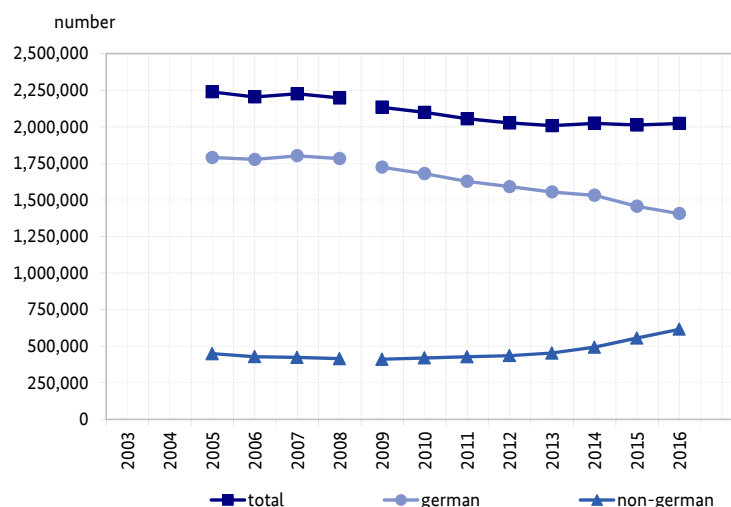
Development of suspects in total – total offences

7 – G01



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

7 – G02



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.

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

8.1 Age and sex of suspects

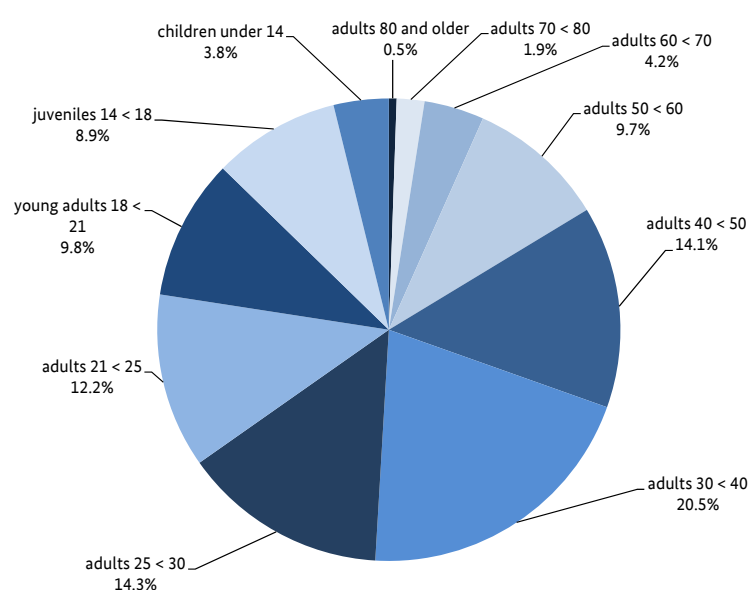
8.1.1 Age and sex of suspects – total offences

7.1 – T01

age group	suspects						
	total	change compared with prev. year in %	distribution in %	male		female	
				number	in %	number	in %
suspects total	2,360,806	-0.3	100.0	1,767,739	74.9	593,067	25.1
suspects, excluding children, who cannot be held responsible under criminal law	2,270,196	-0.9	96.2	1,708,891	75.3	561,305	24.7
children	90,610	14.2	3.8	58,848	64.9	31,762	35.1
up to the age of 6	16,851	62.4	0.7	8,878	52.7	7,973	47.3
6 < 8	7,714	34.6	0.3	4,764	61.8	2,950	38.2
8 < 10	10,936	16.9	0.5	7,463	68.2	3,473	31.8
10 < 12	18,225	7.1	0.8	12,785	70.2	5,440	29.8
12 < 14	36,884	0.0	1.6	24,958	67.7	11,926	32.3
juveniles	209,808	-3.8	8.9	155,136	73.9	54,672	26.1
14 < 16	83,585	-4.8	3.5	57,629	68.9	25,956	31.1
16 < 18	126,223	-3.0	5.3	97,507	77.2	28,716	22.8
young adults (18 < 21)	232,082	0.3	9.8	184,192	79.4	47,890	20.6
adults	1,828,306	-0.6	77.4	1,369,563	74.9	458,743	25.1
21 < 25	288,128	-3.4	12.2	225,627	78.3	62,501	21.7
25 < 30	337,720	-0.6	14.3	259,419	76.8	78,301	23.2
30 < 40	483,748	0.9	20.5	364,033	75.3	119,715	24.7
40 < 50	333,256	-2.2	14.1	246,303	73.9	86,953	26.1
50 < 60	228,095	1.5	9.7	165,044	72.4	63,051	27.6
60 < 70	98,797	1.7	4.2	69,964	70.8	28,833	29.2
70 < 80	45,795	-4.8	1.9	31,173	68.1	14,622	31.9
80 and older	12,767	6.8	0.5	8,000	62.7	4,767	37.3

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			
		2016	2015	change		2016	2015	change	
				number	in %			number	in %
-----	total offences	130,152	134,782	-4,630	-3.4	79,656	83,243	-3,587	-4.3
890000	total offences excluding offences against foreigners law	130,149	134,779	-4,630	-3.4	43,257	36,437	6,820	18.7
220000	bodily injury	28,610	27,995	615	2.2	13,191	8,784	4,407	50.2
232300	threats (sec. 241 PC)	5,368	5,281	87	1.6	1,602	1,171	431	36.8
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	9,652	9,668	-16	-0.2	3,408	3,643	-235	-6.5
*26*00	shoplifting - total	25,160	26,822	-1,662	-6.2	10,776	10,552	224	2.1
673000	insult	11,047	10,888	159	1.5	2,633	1,860	773	41.6
674000	damage to property	18,157	18,390	-233	-1.3	2,921	2,261	660	29.2
730000	drug offences	26,904	26,024	880	3.4	3,757	3,414	343	10.0
	including:								
	cannabis and preparations thereof	22,587	22,083	504	2.3	3,214	2,999	215	7.2

Compared to 2015, 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.

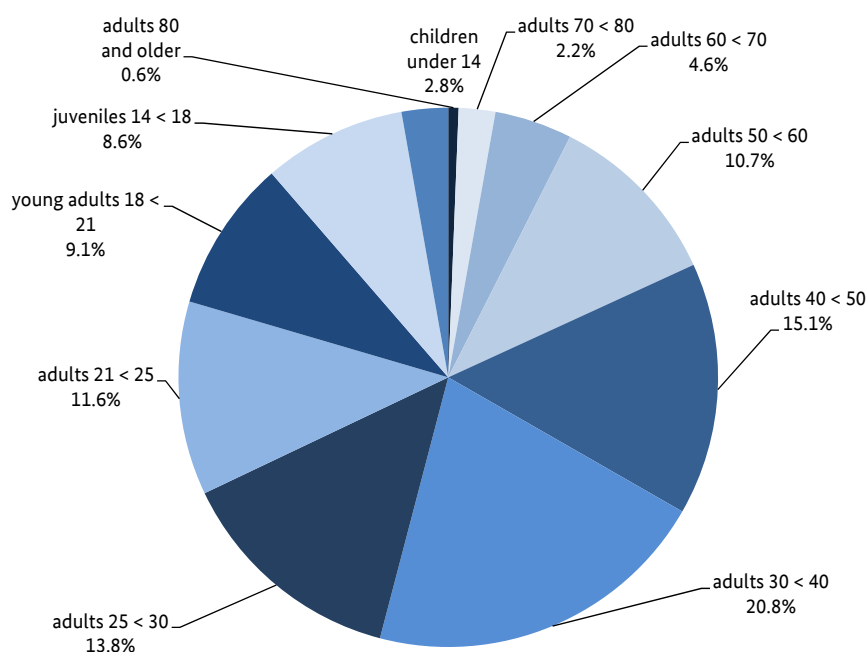
8.1.2 Age and sex of suspects – total offences excluding offences against foreigners law

7.1 – T03

age group	suspects						
	total	change compared with prev. year in %	distribution in %	male		female	
				number	in %	number	in %
suspects total	2,022,414	0.5	100.0	1,526,565	75.5	495,849	24.5
suspects, excluding children, who cannot be held responsible under criminal law	1,966,174	0.6	97.2	1,486,375	75.6	479,799	24.4
children	56,240	-2.6	2.8	40,190	71.5	16,050	28.5
up to the age of 6	704	0.6	0.0	460	65.3	244	34.7
6 < 8	2,531	0.4	0.1	1,984	78.4	547	21.6
8 < 10	6,356	-1.9	0.3	5,002	78.7	1,354	21.3
10 < 12	14,157	-1.0	0.7	10,498	74.2	3,659	25.8
12 < 14	32,492	-3.6	1.6	22,246	68.5	10,246	31.5
juveniles	173,406	1.3	8.6	125,727	72.5	47,679	27.5
14 < 16	71,679	-1.7	3.5	48,611	67.8	23,068	32.2
16 < 18	101,727	3.5	5.0	77,116	75.8	24,611	24.2
young adults (18 < 21)	184,092	2.1	9.1	145,463	79.0	38,629	21.0
adults	1,608,676	0.4	79.5	1,215,185	75.5	393,491	24.5
21 < 25	234,906	-1.6	11.6	184,989	78.8	49,917	21.2
25 < 30	280,079	1.7	13.8	216,859	77.4	63,220	22.6
30 < 40	420,423	2.4	20.8	320,086	76.1	100,337	23.9
40 < 50	306,176	-1.9	15.1	228,623	74.7	77,553	25.3
50 < 60	216,264	1.1	10.7	158,387	73.2	57,877	26.8
60 < 70	93,982	0.7	4.6	67,704	72.0	26,278	28.0
70 < 80	44,427	-5.4	2.2	30,653	69.0	13,774	31.0
80 and older	12,419	6.3	0.6	7,884	63.5	4,535	36.5

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

7.1 – G02



8.2 Suspects by nationality

In 2015, the overall number of suspects decreased by 0.3 % to 2,360,806 (2015: 2,369,036). With German suspects, a drop to 1,407,062 by – 3.6 % was registered (2015: 1,457,172).

Compared with the previous year, the number of suspects without German citizenship increased by 4.6 % to 953,744.

Excluding offences against foreigners law, the number of suspects increased by 0.5 % to 2,022,414 (2015: 2,011,89) and the percentage of non-German suspects is 30.5 % (2015: 27.6 %).

Development regarding non-German suspects

7.2 – T01

year	recorded cases			total offences, excluding offences against the Residence Act, the Asylum 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 %
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
2016	2,360,806	953,744	40.4	2,022,414	616,230	30.5

*) until 2004:

Calculated manually. For technical reasons (counting of "real" number of suspects, see page 91 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							
	2016	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
non-German suspects		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
total number	953,744		911,864	617,392	538,449	502,390	484,529	471,812	462,378
Syria	142,685	15.0	14.7	4.8	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7
Turkey	79,774	8.4	6.7	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.4
Afghanistan	74,815	7.8	8.6	13.5	16.3	18.4	20.0	21.1	22.2
Romania	56,983	6.0	4.2	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.9
Poland	53,806	5.6	5.8	7.7	7.3	6.5	5.5	4.6	3.7
Iraq	45,277	4.7	4.9	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.2	6.7	6.5
Serbia	28,283	3.0	3.7	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0
Kosovo	23,888	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
Albania	22,967	2.4	2.7	3.8	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.1
Eritrea	22,594	2.4	3.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7
Italy	19,957	2.1	3.7	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.3
Bulgaria	19,807	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.4
Pakistan	18,142	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
Morocco	17,197	1.8	2.7	2.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Algeria	14,598	1.5	1.5	2.3	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
Russian Federation	14,284	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5
Iran	13,166	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12,595	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Macedonia	12,110	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
Greece	10,456	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Nigeria	10,404	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0
Somalia	10,266	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0
Ukraine	8,677	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7
Georgia	8,217	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.6
Croatia	7,907	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3
*) other	204,889	21.5	21.3	27.9	29.8	30.9	32.0	33.2	34.1

*) 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							
	2016	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
non-German suspects		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
total number	616,230		555,820	492,610	453,015	435,559	427,259	419,232	410,518
Turkey	69,918	11.3	13.3	16.0	18.2	20.0	21.3	22.3	23.5
Romania	53,581	8.7	9.4	9.6	8.7	7.4	6.2	5.2	4.1
Poland	45,118	7.3	8.0	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.2	7.5	7.3
Serbia	39,034	6.3	2.6	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Italy	24,280	3.9	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.0
Bulgaria	22,893	3.7	4.3	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.7
Kosovo	22,747	3.7	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0
Syria	19,695	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.5
Albania	18,326	3.0	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1
Algeria	14,284	2.3	2.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Morocco	14,262	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.1
Russian Federation	13,751	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Afghanistan	11,454	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Greece	11,138	1.8	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10,398	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Iraq	10,229	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2
Macedonia	9,273	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Croatia	8,647	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8
Georgia	8,186	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
France	6,770	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
The Netherlands	6,563	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6
Croatia	6,559	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8
Iran	6,541	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
Tunisia	6,201	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Ukraine	6,099	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
*) other	150,283	24.4	25.2	25.4	25.8	26.5	27.8	28.6	29.5

*) 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	2016		2015		2014		2013		2012	
	number	in %	number	in %	number	in %	number	in %	number	in %
EU-member States without Germany	220,418	100.0	218,104	100.0	209,324	100.0	192,048	100.0	171,530	100.0
Austria	4,952	2.2	4,981	2.3	5,006	2.4	5,215	2.7	5,283	3.1
Belgium	1,925	0.9	1,695	0.8	1,750	0.8	1,817	0.9	1,853	1.1
Bulgaria	19,807	9.0	18,355	8.4	16,869	8.1	14,465	7.5	13,347	7.8
Cyprus	51	0.0	55	0.0	46	0.0	34	0.0	34	0.0
Croatia	8,677	3.9	7,733	3.5	7,201	3.4	6,830	3.6	(x)	(x)
Czech Republic	4,584	2.1	4,575	2.1	4,688	2.2	4,734	2.5	4,550	2.7
Denmark	891	0.4	986	0.5	936	0.4	892	0.5	867	0.5
Estonia	483	0.2	492	0.2	511	0.2	496	0.3	526	0.3
Finland	223	0.1	255	0.1	212	0.1	300	0.2	261	0.2
France	6,608	3.0	7,101	3.3	7,480	3.6	7,711	4.0	7,566	4.4
Greece	10,266	4.7	10,057	4.6	10,218	4.9	9,628	5.0	9,547	5.6
Hungary	6,655	3.0	6,712	3.1	5,888	2.8	5,104	2.7	4,226	2.5
Ireland	663	0.3	596	0.3	524	0.3	413	0.2	438	0.3
Italy	22,967	10.4	24,230	11.1	23,740	11.3	22,889	11.9	22,618	13.2
Latvia	2,793	1.3	2,796	1.3	2,849	1.4	2,646	1.4	2,550	1.5
Lithuania	5,064	2.3	5,064	2.3	4,742	2.3	4,813	2.5	4,451	2.6
Luxembourg	648	0.3	622	0.3	581	0.3	558	0.3	554	0.3
Malta	26	0.0	25	0.0	18	0.0	19	0.0	16	0.0
Netherlands	6,823	3.1	6,753	3.1	7,123	3.4	6,884	3.6	6,940	4.0
Poland	45,277	20.5	44,659	20.5	43,898	21.0	40,538	21.1	37,497	21.9
Portugal	4,282	1.9	4,432	2.0	4,707	2.2	4,423	2.3	4,587	2.7
Romania	53,806	24.4	52,531	24.1	47,435	22.7	39,410	20.5	32,414	18.9
Slovakia	3,020	1.4	3,117	1.4	3,046	1.5	2,745	1.4	2,450	1.4
Slovenia	1,350	0.6	1,320	0.6	1,206	0.6	1,071	0.6	932	0.5
Spain	4,601	2.1	4,650	2.1	4,443	2.1	4,167	2.2	3,870	2.3
Sweden	767	0.3	887	0.4	786	0.4	812	0.4	748	0.4
United Kingdom	3,209	1.5	3,425	1.6	3,421	1.6	3,434	1.8	3,405	2.0

(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.

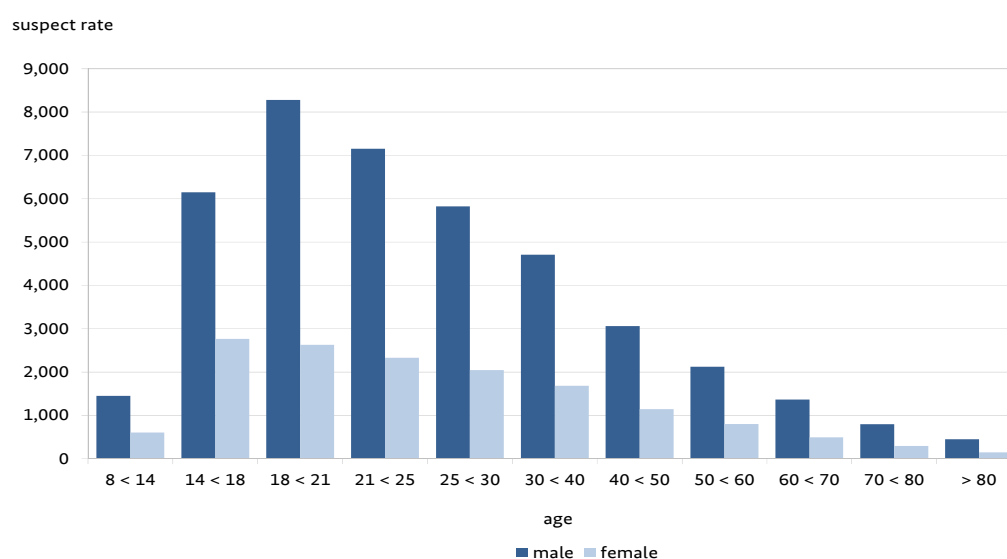
7.2 – T05

age group	number of German inhabitants 01.01.2016 *)			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	68,303,950	33,233,425	35,070,525	1,404,955	1,033,078	371,877	2,057	3,109	1,060
suspects excluding children	64,284,919	31,171,099	33,113,820	1,363,161	1,003,162	359,999	2,120	3,218	1,087
children 8 years and older	4,019,031	2,062,326	1,956,705	41,794	29,916	11,878	1,040	1,451	607
8 < 10	1,312,019	673,801	638,218	4,727	3,798	929	360	564	146
10 < 12	1,338,737	686,428	652,309	10,902	8,207	2,695	814	1,196	413
12 < 14	1,368,275	702,097	666,178	26,165	17,911	8,254	1,912	2,551	1,239
juveniles	2,890,246	1,483,765	1,406,481	130,152	91,233	38,919	4,503	6,149	2,767
14 < 16	1,444,223	741,302	702,921	57,644	38,261	19,383	3,991	5,161	2,757
16 < 18	1,446,023	742,463	703,560	72,508	52,972	19,536	5,014	7,135	2,777
young adults (18 < 21)	2,221,996	1,139,703	1,082,293	122,832	94,363	28,469	5,528	8,280	2,630
adults	59,172,677	28,547,631	30,625,046	1,110,177	817,566	292,611	1,876	2,864	955
21 < 25	3,070,102	1,570,385	1,499,717	147,284	112,340	34,944	4,797	7,154	2,330
25 < 30	4,429,649	2,262,604	2,167,045	176,086	131,728	44,358	3,975	5,822	2,047
30 < 40	8,318,074	4,209,327	4,108,747	267,275	198,130	69,145	3,213	4,707	1,683
40 < 50	9,955,493	5,012,431	4,943,062	209,911	153,422	56,489	2,108	3,061	1,143
50 < 60	12,013,070	6,006,024	6,007,046	175,702	127,634	48,068	1,463	2,125	800
60 < 70	8,878,354	4,303,906	4,574,448	81,219	58,710	22,509	915	1,364	492
70 < 80	7,882,981	3,545,018	4,337,963	40,969	28,188	12,781	520	795	295
80 and older	4,624,954	1,637,936	2,987,018	11,731	7,414	4,317	254	453	145

*) 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)

8.3 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	174,438	100.0	150,284	86.2	24,154	13.8
Suspects, excluding children, who cannot be held responsible under criminal law	170,374	97.7	147,342	86.5	23,032	13.5
children	4,064	2.3	2,942	72.4	1,122	27.6
up to age 6	213	0.1	126	59.2	87	40.8
6 < 8	305	0.2	218	71.5	87	28.5
8 < 10	585	0.3	423	72.3	162	27.7
10 < 12	1,065	0.6	783	73.5	282	26.5
12 < 14	1,896	1.1	1,392	73.4	504	26.6
juveniles	18,629	10.7	16,741	89.9	1,888	10.1
14 < 16	5,023	2.9	4,253	84.7	770	15.3
16 < 18	13,606	7.8	12,488	91.8	1,118	8.2
young adults (18 < 21)	26,310	15.1	23,922	90.9	2,388	9.1
adults	125,435	71.9	106,679	85.0	18,756	15.0
21 < 25	33,231	19.1	29,819	89.7	3,412	10.3
25 < 30	34,848	20.0	30,497	87.5	4,351	12.5
30 < 40	37,785	21.7	31,400	83.1	6,385	16.9
40 < 50	13,921	8.0	10,886	78.2	3,035	21.8
50 < 60	4,424	2.5	3,240	73.2	1,184	26.8
60 and older	1,226	0.7	837	68.3	389	31.7

Suspected immigrants by nationalities

7.3 – T02

nationality	890000	210000	220000	*****00	510000	515001	730000
	total offences excluding offences against for- eigners law	robbery offences	bodily injuries	total thefts	fraud	fraudulent obtaining of services	drug- offences
non-german suspects including:	616,230	11,525	153,163	179,980	152,363	75,403	60,587
suspected immigrants including:	174,438	174,438	174,438	174,438	174,438	174,438	174,438
Syria	30,699	365	11,990	6,535	6,434	4,963	1,459
Albania	17,466	181	8,001	2,670	3,892	3,257	1,044
Serbia	12,202	159	4,763	2,564	2,706	2,172	488
Algeria	9,882	184	1,625	6,084	2,456	1,532	382
Kosovo	8,332	529	1,750	5,211	2,887	2,433	1,343
Afghanistan	8,266	560	1,886	4,544	2,786	2,304	1,236
Morocco	7,684	160	1,172	3,500	2,901	775	229
Georgia	7,251	115	2,512	2,071	1,178	936	671
Iraq	5,039	101	1,071	2,332	1,370	723	221
Somalia	4,595	95	1,788	788	1,197	908	372

8.4 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 2016, 83.7 %/ 81.5 % of all suspects were found to have committed their offences on their own, 384,129/375,123 suspects acted jointly.

Persons having previously come to notice as suspects⁶

In 2016, 962,200 / 949,002 suspects that had previously come to police notice were identified. Of all those who had previously come to notice as suspects 44.3 %/ 50.5 % were male, whereas only 30.3 %/ 35.8 % were female.

Suspects under the influence of alcohol⁷

In 2016, 242,494 / 241,993 suspects (10.3 %/ 12.0 % of all suspects) were registered as having committed a crime under the influence of alcohol based on the information obtained by police. 12.2 %/ 14.1 % out of these were male and 4.5 %/ 5.4 % female.

Suspects carrying a firearm⁸

In the 2016 reporting year 14,848/ 14,746 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 2016, 126,201 suspects (5.3 % of all suspects) that had been known to police as hard drug users were identified. 109,269 or 86.6 % out of these were male and 16,935 or 13.4% 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	2,360,806	126,201	5.3
890000	total offences excluding offences against foreigners law	2,022,414	125,859	6.2
891000	drug-related crime	246,346	69,774	28.3
	<i>including:</i>			
891100	offences directly aimed in procuring drugs	933	379	40.6
731000	general violations under sect. 29 NCA	193,103	55,710	28.8
	<i>of which: involving</i>			
731100	heroin	7,133	5,874	82.3
731200	cocaine	10,544	7,861	74.6
731300	LSD	534	361	67.6
731600	amphetamine and its derivatives in powder or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	31,838	23,424	73.6
731700	methamphetamine in powder, crystalline or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form	9,021	6,410	71.1
732000	Unauthorised trafficking in and smuggling of drugs under sect. 29 NCA	45,839	11,382	24.8
	<i>There of: with/of:</i>			
732100	heroin	1,900	1,139	59.9
732200	cocaine	2,960	1,144	38.6
732300	LSD	137	77	56.2
732600	amphetamine and its derivatives in powder or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	7,038	4,154	59.0
732700	methamphetamine in powder, crystalline or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form	2,276	1,386	60.9
733000	unauthorised importation under sect. 30 (1) no. 4 NCA (<i>not insignificant amounts</i>)	1,949	556	28.5
734000	other violations of the NCA	19,894	6,159	31.0
716200	offences under the Pharmaceutical Preparations Act	2,931	559	19.1
210000	robbery offences	28,120	3,423	12.2
	<i>including:</i>			
212000	robberies of other cash points and businesses	1,874	238	12.7
216000	handbag robbery	700	92	13.1
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling (sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC)	17,152	2,193	12.8
*50*00	theft total from the exterior/interior of motor vehicles	17,136	2,635	15.4
516000	fraud using unlawfully obtained non-cash means of payment	13,196	1,161	8.8

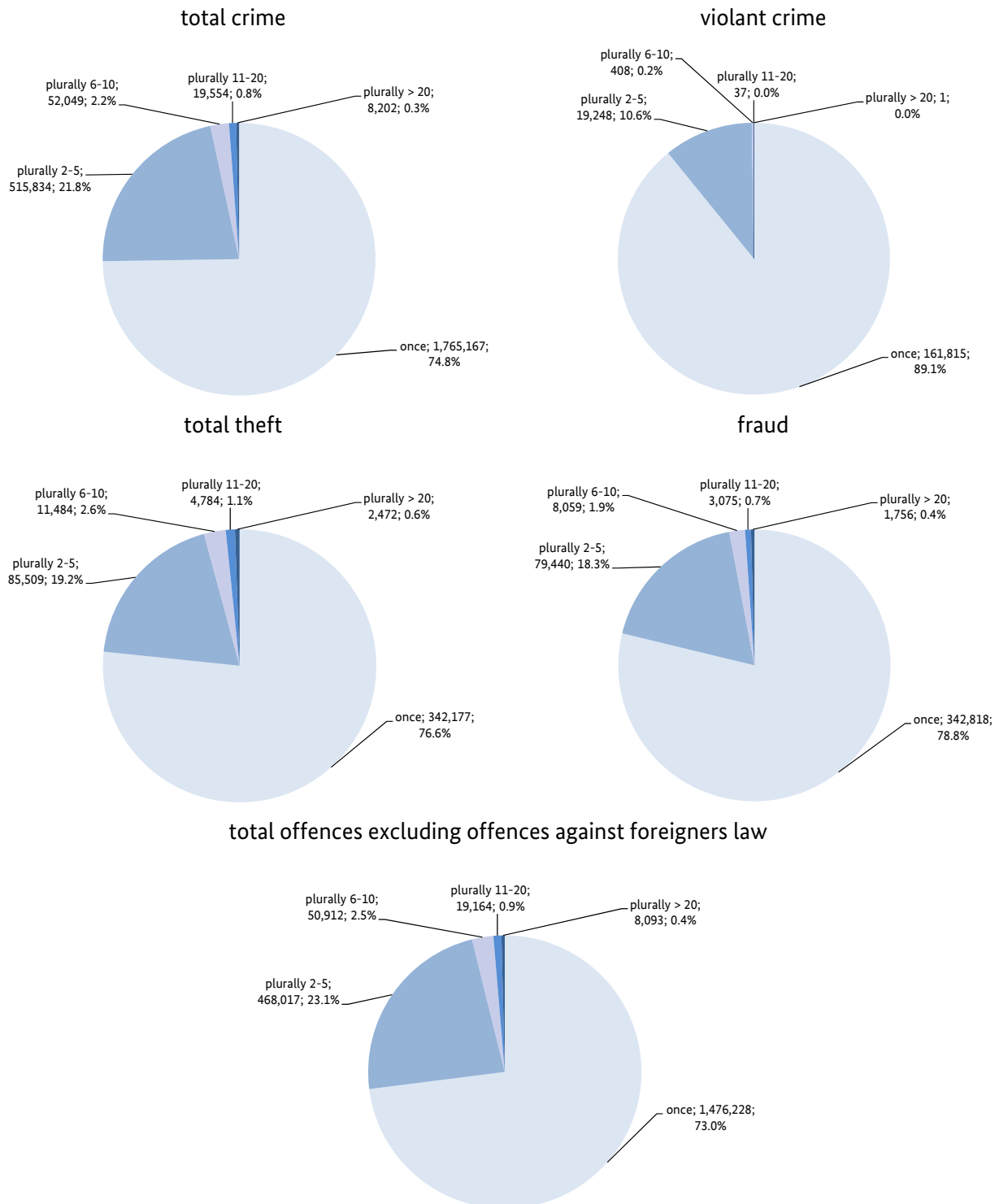
⁹ See page 83.

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

Nearly one fourth (25.2 %, 2015: 24.3 % of all suspects are multiple suspects. As regards "violent crime" 89.1% (2015: 89.1 %) of the suspects came to notice only once, with "theft" 76.6 % (2015: 76.7 %) and with "fraud" 78.8 % (2015: 77.9 %).

Suspects broken down by how often they came to police notice

7.4 – G01



9 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 refers to an offence which, based on investigative results, was committed by at least one suspect whose rightful personal details have become known (e. g. through an identification document, by taking identification material, etc.).

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 93.

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 (note: If, besides cocaine, the derivative crack is involved, the latter takes priority in recording.)
3. methamphetamine in crystalline form (crystal)
4. methamphetamine in powder or liquid form
5. methamphetamine in tablet or capsule form
6. amphetamine in powder or liquid form
7. amphetamine in tablet or capsule form (incl. ecstasy)
8. LSD
9. cannabis
10. 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.

10 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 2016 on the BKA homepage.

11 Annex: Charts

Information about

- “Case trends and clearing up of offences or offence categories (2016)”
- “Guidelines for recording 2016”
- “Catalogue of offences 2016
- “The developmental history of Germany’s Police Crime Statistics”

you will find in separate documents on the BKA homepage.

Scheme for finding the number of cases

10 - S01

