



Bundeskriminalamt

**BKA**



# Police Crime Statistics

Federal Republic of Germany  
Report 2018  
abridged version

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Report 2018**

V 1.0

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# 1 Preliminary remarks

## 1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

### Terms and abbreviations

Special terms and abbreviations are explained in the chapters "Glossary" and "List of abbreviations".

Where information on criminal offences/offence categories is presented in tabular form, the offence key number is always indicated together with its meaning in clear text form (abbreviated, where necessary). An overview of all offence key numbers applicable for the current year under review, including the complete clear text, can be found in the "PCS Catalogue of criminal offences", which can be accessed via the BKA homepage.

The PCS Catalogue of criminal offences also contains a list of all aggregate key numbers; in several areas of crime, they combine several key numbers into one offence category, based on specifically defined requirements (e.g. "892000 violent crime"). Details showing which offence keys are allocated to these aggregate keys can be found in the document "List of aggregate keys", which can also be accessed via the BKA homepage.

### Further information about the PCS

On the BKA homepage ([www.bka.de](http://www.bka.de)), the Police Crime Statistics (PCS) for several reporting years can be accessed in German language through the path "Aktuelle Informationen/Statistiken und Lagebilder". A large number of statistics on cases, suspects and victims are available for retrieval, starting from the reporting year 2012.

### 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 2018 Report of Police Crime Statistics starts with the base year 2004.

### Population data

The data relating to population figures at federal and Länder level as well as the listing of cities with 200,000 inhabitants and more are based on the population data provided by the Federal Statistical Office on 31/12/2017.

## 1.2 SIGNIFICANCE, CONTENTS, VALIDITY, COMPARABILITY

### 1.2.1 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".

## 1.2.2 Contents

The PCS contain only those criminal offences (serious and less serious offences including punishable attempts) which have come to police attention and have been processed by the police. In principle, this also includes the drug offences handled by the customs authorities<sup>1</sup>.

The PCS have been kept as "outgoing statistics" in a uniform manner throughout Germany since 1 January 1971, i.e. the criminal offences that come to light are not recorded until the police investigations have been concluded and the respective files can be handed over to the public prosecutor's office or the court.

The PCS catalogue used for recording criminal offences is based on the penal law provisions of substantive criminal law 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 acts deemed subsidiary penal law.

The PCS covers crimes committed on national territory and on board German ships and aircraft.

**Not** included are offences against state security (politically motivated crime), traffic offences (with the exception of violations of sections 315 and 315b of the Penal Code and section 22a of the Road Traffic Act), criminal offences committed outside the Federal Republic of Germany, administrative offences and violations of the criminal laws of the German Länder (federal states) with the exception of the relevant provisions in the data protection legislation of the Länder.

The PCS also do not include offences which do not fall within the competence of the police (e.g. financial and tax offences) or which are reported directly to the public prosecutor's office and are investigated exclusively by the public prosecutor's office (e.g. perjury).

The PCS contain, in particular, information on:

- the type and number of recorded criminal offences,
- the date and place of the offence,
- the victims and criminal damage,
- the victims and criminal damage,
- the suspects' age, gender, nationality and other characteristics.

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<sup>1</sup> In 2017, the recording of drug related offences by the customs authorities became operational.

### 1.2.3 Validity

The validity of the PCS is, in particular, limited by the following factors:

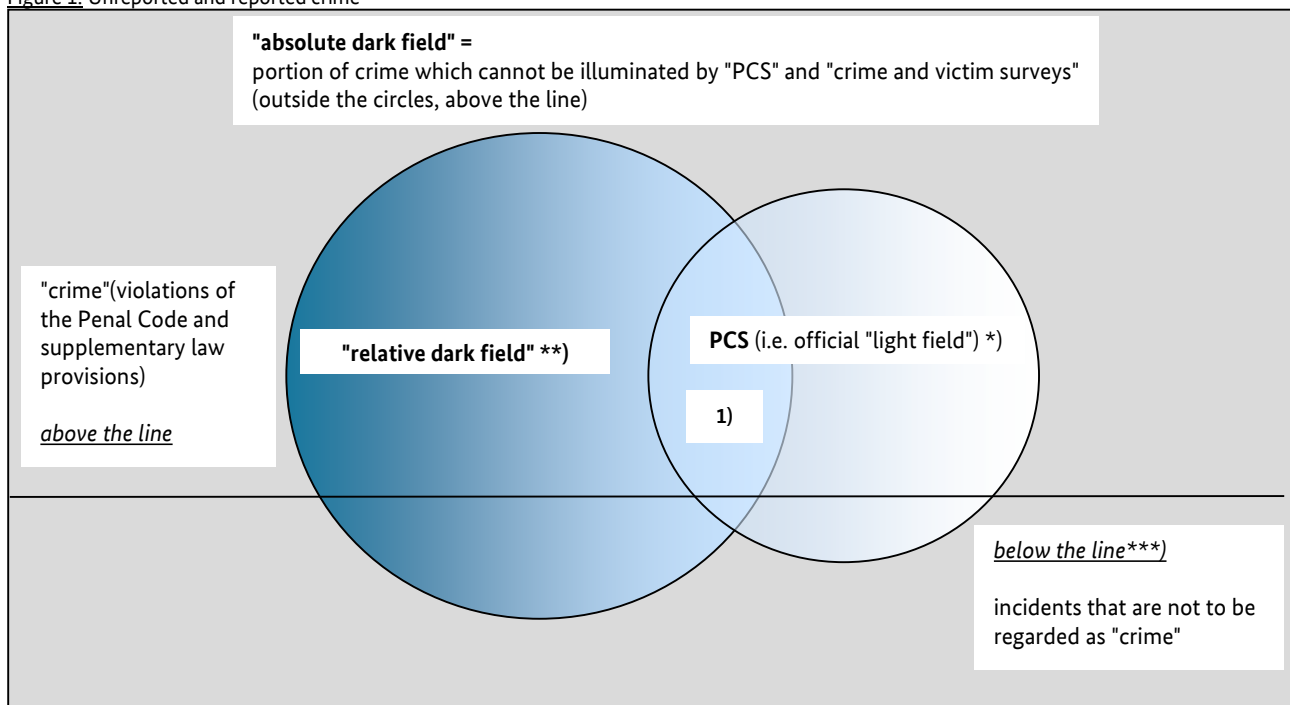
#### “Dark field“ (Unreported and unrecorded crime)

The only criminal offences recorded in the PCS are those which have become known to the police. Due to a lack of statistical data, the offences not reported and not known to the police (the so-called "dark field") are not reflected in the PCS. Depending on the reporting behaviour of the population and the intensity of prosecution by the police, there can be shifts between the cases reported and known to the police and those not reported and not known; this does not necessarily mean that the actual volume of crime has changed. So-called victimisation surveys, where randomly selected persons are asked whether they were victims of criminal offences during a particular period of time, allow estimating the volume of unreported offences not included in the crime statistics. Repeated interviews of this kind make it possible to establish whether the relation between reported and unreported crime has changed. Two such victimisation surveys<sup>2</sup> were conducted with the participation of the BKA in 2012 and 2017.

Initial results of the second victimisation survey were published on 02/04/2019.

In future, it is planned to carry out a nationwide victimisation survey every two years and to publish the results in a timely manner.

Figure 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 have 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).

<sup>2</sup> For detailed information, please consult the BKA homepage: “Unsere Aufgaben/Forschung/Dunkelfeldforschung“

## **Influencing factors**

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
- Amendments to criminal law.

Thus the Police Crime Statistics do not provide an exact reflection of crime, but rather an approximation of reality that is more or less accurate depending on the specific type of offense.

## **Recording/Evaluation criteria**

Data are recorded in the PCS primarily on the basis of legal facts and only to a very small extent under criminological aspects.

- The relevant data are registered when the case is handed over to the public prosecutor's office. Offences requiring long-term investigations therefore prevent the PCS from being fully up to date. Lengthy investigations have, for instance, had the effect that about 22 per cent of the offences recorded in the PCS 2017 were actually committed in 2016 or earlier.
- The PCS are based on the information available at the conclusion of police investigations. Sometimes offences are assessed differently by the police on the one hand and by public prosecutor's offices or courts on the other hand, especially owing to the different states of enquiries. For this reason and due to different recording periods and principles, the PCS cannot be compared with the statistics of the judicial authorities (e.g. conviction statistics).
- The PCS make a distinction between German and non-German suspects but do not take account of a possible migrant background of German suspects.
- 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.



### 1.2.4 Comparability with other Crime Statistics

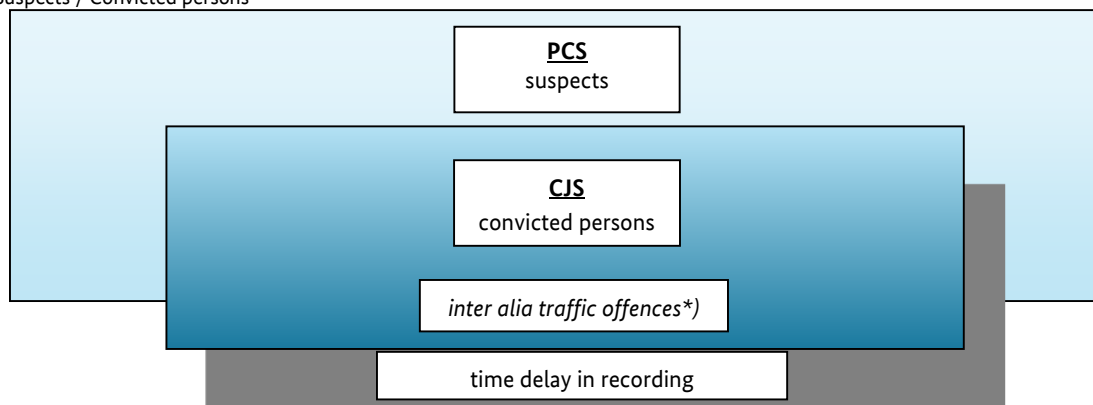
In addition to the police criminal statistics, there are further criminal statistics providing information on the crime situation in Germany: the criminal prosecution statistics and the statistics on the execution of sentences (both published by the Federal Statistical Office)

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.

Figure 2: Suspects / Convicted persons



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

## 1.3 INFORMATION ON THE INTERPRETATION OF DATA

### Data comparison

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.

Amendments of legal provisions but also of recording rules frequently lead to a limited comparability of the data with those of previous years. In tables showing trends and developments, the PCS key numbers concerned are marked accordingly. Generally, there is no corresponding marking of the superordinate keys and/or the aggregate keys.

The changes which became effective for the current year under review are listed in the Catalogue of criminal offences (see document Police Crime Statistics 2017 - Catalogue of criminal offences).

The collection of population data on the basis of the census of 2011 (status as of 01/01/2013) revealed discrepancies compared to the extrapolation of the population data on the basis of previous censuses. Consequently, from the reporting year 2013 onwards, the figures relating to suspects, potential victims and offence rates cannot be compared with those of the preceding years.

Due to methodological changes and technological developments at the authorities responsible for collecting population data, the population data used as a basis for the year under review (cutoff date 31/12/2016-01/01/2017) can only to a limited extent be compared with the data of previous years; they also affect the comparability of crime quotients.

### **Special feature "offences of bodily injury and homicide in connection with traffic offences"**

Traffic offences are defined as follows in the Guidelines for Maintaining the Police Crime Statistics:

“Traffic offences are (and therefore do not have to be recorded)

- all violations of the regulations enacted with a view to maintaining safety in road, rail, shipping and air traffic,
- all negligence offences in connection with traffic accidents,
- failure to stop after an accident,
- all violations of the Compulsory Insurance Act and the Motor Vehicle Tax Act in connection with sect. 370 of the Fiscal Code.

The following offences are not counted as traffic offences (and therefore have to be recorded in the Police Crime Statistics)

- dangerous interference with rail, air and shipping traffic (sect. 315 PC),
- dangerous interference with road traffic (sect. 315b PC),
- fraudulent manufacture, distribution or issue of license plates (sect. 22a of the German Road Traffic Act).“

Accordingly, negligent offences conceived as independent offences, such as "negligent homicide" pursuant to section 222 of the Penal Code and "negligent bodily injury" pursuant to section 229 of the Penal Code, are not to be recorded in the Police Crime Statistics if they have been caused by traffic accidents.

By contrast, criminal acts involving injury or homicide conceived as offences committed with intent have to be recorded even if linked with road, rail, ship or air traffic (this also applies for the "intent-negligence combinations" of sections 315, 315b of the Penal Code).

### **Special feature "total crime excluding offences against foreigners' law"**

Offences against foreigners' law associated with the migration movements of the years 2016 und 2017 were also recorded in the year 2017. 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 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.

### **Special feature "offences against sexual self-determination"**

The "Fiftieth Act amending the Penal Code - Improving the protection of sexual self-determination" of 04/11/2016 altered existing provisions and introduced new provisions in the criminal law on sexual offences. Initial adjustments of the PCS Catalogue of criminal offences were already made in 2017. Further modifications will follow in the PCS for 2018.

As a consequence, a comparison of the data relating to offences against sexual self-determination with the data of previous years is not possible at all or to a limited extent only.

**Special feature “trafficking in human beings“**

The new key number "239000 trafficking in human beings" was introduced in 2017. As the status of technical implementation differs in the individual Länder (federal states) the key numbers 236000, 237000 and 238000 valid up to now have been retained so that data concerning this area of crime were recorded either under the new or the old keys. As a result, it is not possible to compare the figures with those of the previous years.

**Special feature "fraud offences"**

New criminal offences were introduced by the "51st Act amending the Penal Code – Punishability of sports betting fraud and manipulation of professional sports competitions" of 11/04/2017. As a result, two new recording keys were added to the PCS Catalogue of criminal offences in the field of fraud.

Hence a comparison of the data relating to fraud offences (key 510000) with the data of previous years is not possible at all or to a limited extent only.

**Special feature "resistance to and assault on public authority"**

The "52nd Act amending the Penal Code – Strengthening the protection of law enforcement officers and rescue teams" of 23/05/2017 altered existing provisions and introduced new provisions into the penal code. Appropriate adjustments to the PCS Catalogue of criminal offences were made in 2018.

As a consequence, a comparison of the data relating to offences of "resistance to and assault on public authority" (key 621000) with the data of previous years is not possible at all or to a limited extent only.

## 2 Selected aspects of crime development

### 2.1 CRIMINAL OFFENCES IN TOTAL

The column "trend 2018" uses arrows to depict changes of +/- five per cent whereas smaller or no changes are marked by a "0" (zero).

#### 2.1 – T01

key	total offences	trend 2018	number		change		CR	
			2018	2017	in total	in %	2018	2017
-----	<b>total offences</b>	0	5,555,520	5,761,984	-206,464	-3.6	57.7	57.1
	cases cleared up	0	3,206,507	3,290,725	-84,218	-2.6		
	<b>offence rate</b>	0	6,710.2	6,982.4	-272.2	-3.9		
	<b>suspects</b>	0	2,051,266	2,112,715	-61,449	-2.9		
	German suspects	0	1,342,886	1,376,450	-33,564	-2.4		
	non-German suspects	0	708,380	736,265	-27,885	-3.8		
	including: immigrants	↘	281,628	300,680	-19,052	-6.3		

#### 2.1 – T02

key	total offences, excluding offences against foreigners' law	trend 2018	number		change		CR	
			2018	2017	in total	in %	2018	2017
890000	<b>total offences, excluding offences against foreigners' law</b>	0	5,392,457	5,582,136	-189,679	-3.4	56.5	55.7
	cases cleared up	0	3,045,321	3,111,751	-66,430	-2.1		
	<b>offence rate</b>	0	6,513.2	6,764.5	-251.2	-3.7		
	<b>suspects</b>	0	1,931,079	1,974,805	-43,726	-2.2		
	German suspects	0	1,341,879	1,375,448	-33,569	-2.4		
	non-German suspects	0	589,200	599,357	-10,157	-1.7		
	including: immigrants	0	165,769	167,268	-1,499	-0.9		

## 2.2 SELECTED OFFENCES/OFFENCE CATEGORIES

### 2.2 – T01

key	violent crime	trend 2018	number		change		CR	
			2018	2017	in total	in %	2018	2017
892000	<b>violent crime</b>	0	185,377	188,946	-3,569	-1.9	77.7	77.3
	<b>suspects</b>	0	175,714	178,363	-2,649	-1.5		
	German suspects	0	107,927	110,494	-2,567	-2.3		
	non-German suspects	0	67,787	67,869	-82	-0.1		
<i>including:</i>								
892500	<b>murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request</b>	0	2,471	2,379	92	3.9	96.1	95.6
	<b>suspects</b>	0	2,823	2,698	125	4.6		
	German suspects	0	1,609	1,558	51	3.3		
	non-German suspects	↗	1,214	1,140	74	6.5		
CL 111000	<b>rape, sexual coercion an sexual assault in especially serious cases including resulting in death</b>	↘	9,234	11,282	-2,048	-18.2	84.0	82.6
	<b>suspects</b>	↘	8,047	9,414	-1,367	-14.5		
	German suspects	↘	4,945	5,931	-986	-16.6		
	non-German suspects	↘	3,102	3,483	-381	-10.9		
210000	<b>robberies</b>	↘	36,756	38,849	-2,093	-5.4	57.0	55.1
	<b>suspects</b>	0	26,172	26,948	-776	-2.9		
	German suspects	0	15,554	16,088	-534	-3.3		
	non-German suspects	0	10,618	10,860	-242	-2.2		
*) 222000	<b>dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation</b>	0	136,727	137,058	-331	-0.2	82.5	82.8
	<b>suspects</b>	0	144,161	145,658	-1,497	-1.0		
	German suspects	0	88,802	90,665	-1,863	-2.1		
	non-German suspects	0	55,359	54,993	366	0.7		

CL content-related change, a comparison with the previous year may be possible in a limited way

\*) For the first time these figures include four cases of "female genital mutilation", including one attempt and one recording error.

### 2.2 – T02

key	intentional simple bodily injury	trend 2018	number		change		CR	
			2018	2017	in total	in %	2018	2017
224000	<b>intentional simple bodily injury</b>	0	389,791	394,610	-4,819	-1.2	90.8	90.9
	<b>suspects</b>	0	326,549	329,422	-2,873	-0.9		
	German suspects	0	227,260	229,766	-2,506	-1.1		
	non-German suspects	0	99,289	99,656	-367	-0.4		

2.2 – T03

key	street crime	trend 2018	number		change		CR	
			2018	2017	in total	in %	2018	2017
899000	street crime	↘	1,131,088	1,203,124	-72,036	-6.0	18.7	17.8
	suspects	0	189,780	195,317	-5,537	-2.8		
	German suspects	0	128,846	133,561	-4,715	-3.5		
	non-German suspects	0	60,934	61,756	-822	-1.3		

2.2 – T04

key	offences against personal freedom	trend 2018	number		change		CR	
			2018	2017	in total	in %	2018	2017
230000	offences against personal freedom	0	195,996	196,560	-564	-0.3	89.1	89.0
	suspects	0	163,062	164,727	-1,665	-1.0		
	German suspects	0	118,283	121,019	-2,736	-2.3		
	non-German suspects	0	44,779	43,708	1,071	2.5		
<i>including:</i>								
232200	coercion	0	66,881	67,733	-852	-1.3	84.2	84.3
	suspects	0	57,986	59,733	-1,747	-2.9		
	German suspects	0	46,571	48,549	-1,978	-4.1		
	non-German suspects	0	11,415	11,184	231	2.1		
232300	threat	0	103,260	103,475	-215	-0.2	91.7	91.5
	suspects	0	89,388	89,562	-174	-0.2		
	German suspects	0	59,884	60,644	-760	-1.3		
	non-German suspects	0	29,504	28,918	586	2.0		
232400	stalking	0	18,960	18,483	477	2.6	91.5	91.1
	suspects	0	15,906	15,570	336	2.2		
	German suspects	0	12,645	12,611	34	0.3		
	non-German suspects	↗	3,261	2,959	302	10.2		

2.2 – T05

key	sexual abuse of children	trend 2018	number		change		CR	
			2018	2017	in total	in %	2018	2017
131000	sexual abuse of children	↗	12,321	11,547	774	6.7	86.2	84.8
	suspects	↗	9,357	8,881	476	5.4		
	German suspects	0	7,567	7,225	342	4.7		
	non-German suspects	↗	1,790	1,656	134	8.1		

2.2 – T06

key	total number of thefts	trend 2018	number		change		CR	
			2018	2017	in total	in %	2018	2017
****00	<b>total number of thefts</b>	↘	<b>1,936,315</b>	<b>2,092,994</b>	<b>-156,679</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>28.5</b>
	<b>suspects</b>	↘	396,281	417,820	-21,539	-5.2		
	German suspects	↘	243,555	257,208	-13,653	-5.3		
	non-German suspects	0	152,726	160,612	-7,886	-4.9		
<i>including:</i>								
***100	<b>theft of motor vehicles</b>	↘	<b>30,232</b>	<b>33,263</b>	<b>-3,031</b>	<b>-9.1</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>26.7</b>
	<b>suspects</b>	0	8,501	8,844	-343	-3.9		
	German suspects	0	5,060	5,304	-244	-4.6		
	non-German suspects	0	3,441	3,540	-99	-2.8		
***300	<b>theft of bicycles</b>	0	<b>292,015</b>	<b>300,006</b>	<b>-7,991</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>
	<b>suspects</b>	0	22,411	23,000	-589	-2.6		
	German suspects	0	15,172	15,612	-440	-2.8		
	non-German suspects	0	7,239	7,388	-149	-2.0		
***500	<b>theft of non-cash means of payment</b>	↘	<b>106,240</b>	<b>120,351</b>	<b>-14,111</b>	<b>-11.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>
	<b>suspects</b>	↘	8,136	9,173	-1,037	-11.3		
	German suspects	↘	5,141	5,677	-536	-9.4		
	non-German suspects	↘	2,995	3,496	-501	-14.3		
*10*00	<b>theft in/from office, manufacturing, workshop, and storage premises</b>	↘	<b>96,864</b>	<b>107,824</b>	<b>-10,960</b>	<b>-10.2</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>21.4</b>
	<b>suspects</b>	↘	17,903	19,534	-1,631	-8.3		
	German suspects	↘	12,810	14,080	-1,270	-9.0		
	non-German suspects	↘	5,093	5,454	-361	-6.6		
*26*00	<b>shoplifting</b>	0	<b>339,021</b>	<b>353,384</b>	<b>-14,363</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>90.9</b>
	<b>suspects</b>	0	234,400	245,989	-11,589	-4.7		
	German suspects	0	134,717	141,230	-6,513	-4.6		
	non-German suspects	0	99,683	104,759	-5,076	-4.8		
435*00	<b>theft by burglary of a dwelling</b>	↘	<b>97,504</b>	<b>116,540</b>	<b>-19,036</b>	<b>-16.3</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>17.8</b>
	<b>suspects</b>	↘	13,027	14,789	-1,762	-11.9		
	German suspects	↘	7,949	8,675	-726	-8.4		
	non-German suspects	↘	5,078	6,114	-1,036	-16.9		
*50*00	<b>theft from the exterior/interior of vehicles</b>	↘	<b>247,311</b>	<b>276,928</b>	<b>-29,617</b>	<b>-10.7</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.9</b>
	<b>suspects</b>	↘	14,168	15,817	-1,649	-10.4		
	German suspects	↘	9,078	9,953	-875	-8.8		
	non-German suspects	↘	5,090	5,864	-774	-13.2		
*90*00	<b>pickpocketing</b>	↘	<b>104,196</b>	<b>127,376</b>	<b>-23,180</b>	<b>-18.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>
	<b>suspects</b>	↘	5,320	6,915	-1,595	-23.1		
	German suspects	↘	1,525	1,771	-246	-13.9		
	non-German suspects	↘	3,795	5,144	-1,349	-26.2		

2.2 – T07

key	fraud	trend 2018	number		change		CR	
			2018	2017	in total	in %	2018	2017
CL 510000	fraud	↘	840,783	910,352	-69,569	-7.6	70.6	73.7
	suspects	↘	373,475	417,481	-44,006	-10.5		
	German suspects	↘	245,263	273,525	-28,262	-10.3		
	non-German suspects	↘	128,212	143,956	-15,744	-10.9		
	<i>including:</i>							
511000	merchandise fraud and merchandise credit fraud	0	295,129	292,617	2,512	0.9	65.3	67.4
	suspects	↘	112,563	126,219	-13,656	-10.8		
	German suspects	↘	87,088	95,796	-8,708	-9.1		
	non-German suspects	↘	25,475	30,423	-4,948	-16.3		
	<i>including:</i>							
511201	non-payment of a fuel bill	0	72,424	71,481	943	1.3	43.0	43.1
	suspects	0	27,759	27,228	531	2.0		
	German suspects	0	19,572	19,520	52	0.3		
	non-German suspects	↗	8,187	7,708	479	6.2		
515000	fraudulent obtaining of services sect. 265a PC	↘	213,443	245,696	-32,253	-13.1	99.0	99.1
	suspects	↘	139,080	159,022	-19,942	-12.5		
	German suspects	↘	75,680	87,078	-11,398	-13.1		
	non-German suspects	↘	63,400	71,944	-8,544	-11.9		
516000	fraud/computer fraud using unlawfully obtained non-cash means of payment	0	62,067	63,900	-1,833	-2.9	32.9	34.0
	suspects	0	11,569	11,755	-186	-1.6		
	German suspects	0	7,847	7,976	-129	-1.6		
	non-German suspects	0	3,722	3,779	-57	-1.5		

CL content-related change, a comparison with the previous year may be possible in a limited way

2.2 – T08

key	economic crime	trend 2018	number		change		CR	
			2018	2017	in total	in %	2018	2017
893000	economic crime	↘	50,550	74,070	-23,520	-31.8	90.9	94.6
	suspects	↘	24,625	26,010	-1,385	-5.3		
	German suspects	↘	18,953	20,007	-1,054	-5.3		
	non-German suspects	↘	5,672	6,003	-331	-5.5		

The case numbers in the area of economic crime are habitually subject to considerable fluctuations. These fluctuations result from the conclusion of sometimes multi-year investigations in the framework of combined proceedings, involving a large number of victims and cases. This applies in particular to cases of "capital investment fraud" and "false accounting in the healthcare sector".



2.2 – T09

key	competition- and corruption-related offences, offences in public office	trend 2018	number		change		CR	
			2018	2017	in total	in %	2018	2017
650000	competition- and corruption-related offences, offences in public office	0	3,970	3,850	120	3.1	75.1	75.6
	suspects	↗	4,032	3,771	261	6.9		
	German suspects	↗	3,845	3,489	356	10.2		
	non-German suspects	↘	187	282	-95	-33.7		

The amount of undetected offences in this field of criminal activity is estimated to be many times larger. Also due to the fact that the number of cases - similar to those in the field of economic crime, for example - can vary considerably on account of major complex investigations involving many individual cases and long periods of criminal activity, it would be unreasonable to interpret these figures as a significant tendency.

2.2 – T10

key	offences against copyright legislation	trend 2018	number		change		CR	
			2018	2017	in total	in %	2018	2017
715000	offences against copyright legislation	↗	9,022	8,085	937	11.6	82.3	80.0
	suspects	↗	6,955	6,443	512	7.9		
	German suspects	↗	5,661	5,211	450	8.6		
	non-German suspects	↗	1,294	1,232	62	5.0		

2.2 – T11

key	damage to property	trend 2018	number		change		CR	
			2018	2017	in total	in %	2018	2017
674000	damage to property	0	560,977	577,010	-16,033	-2.8	26.2	25.3
	suspects	0	125,986	130,338	-4,352	-3.3		
	German suspects	0	99,762	103,954	-4,192	-4.0		
	non-German suspects	0	26,224	26,384	-160	-0.6		

2.2 – T12

key	insult	trend 2018	number		change		CR	
			2018	2017	in total	in %	2018	2017
673000	insult	0	220,291	216,313	3,978	1.8	90.1	89.8
	suspects	0	185,700	182,621	3,079	1.7		
	German suspects	0	149,899	148,077	1,822	1.2		
	non-German suspects	0	35,801	34,544	1,257	3.6		
<i>including:</i>								
673100	insult with sexual background	↘	24,721	26,256	-1,535	-5.8	86.3	84.3
	suspects	0	21,378	22,097	-719	-3.3		
	German suspects	0	16,491	16,820	-329	-2.0		
	non-German suspects	↘	4,887	5,277	-390	-7.4		

2.2 – T13

key	resistance to and assault on public authority	trend 2018	number		change		CR	
			2018	2017	in total	in %	2018	2017
CL 621000	resistance to an assault on public authority	↗	34,168	24,419	9,749	39.9	98.4	98.0
	suspects	↗	31,346	23,307	8,039	34.5		
	German suspects	↗	21,482	16,222	5,260	32.4		
	non-German suspects	↗	9,864	7,085	2,779	39.2		
	<i>including:</i>							
N 621110	resistance to law enforcement officials and to persons equivalent to law enforcement officials	x	21,556	-	-	-	99.2	-
	suspects	x	20,779	-	-	-		
	German suspects	x	14,217	-	-	-		
	non-German suspects	x	6,562	-	-	-		
	<i>including:</i>							
N 621120	assault on law enforcement officials and to persons equivalent to law enforcement officials	x	11,704	-	-	-	98.6	-
	suspects	x	11,010	-	-	-		
	German suspects	x	7,461	-	-	-		
	non-German suspects	x	3,549	-	-	-		

CL content-related change, a comparison with the previous year may be possible in a limited way

N new key

- information not available

x no trend possible (new key)

2.2 – T14

key	crimes involving the environmental protection and consumer protection sector	trend 2018	number		change		CR	
			2018	2017	in total	in %	2018	2017
898000	crimes involving the environmental protection and consumer protection sector	0	30,371	29,378	993	3.4	66.0	64.4
	suspects	0	22,619	21,964	655	3.0		
	German suspects	0	16,820	16,794	26	0.2		
	non-German suspects	↗	5,799	5,170	629	12.2		

2.2 – T15

key	offences against the Weapons Act	trend 2018	number		change		CR	
			2018	2017	in total	in %	2018	2017
726200	offences against the Weapons Act	↗	40,104	38,001	2,103	5.5	92.3	92.9
	suspects	0	37,545	35,777	1,768	4.9		
	German suspects	0	28,166	27,186	980	3.6		
	non-German suspects	↗	9,379	8,591	788	9.2		

2.2 – T16

key	computer crime	trend 2018	number		change		CR	
			2018	2017	in total	in %	2018	2017
897000	<b>computer crime</b>	0	110,475	108,510	1,965	1.8	37.6	39.3
	<b>suspects</b>	0	26,668	27,071	-403	-1.5		
	German suspects	0	20,090	20,509	-419	-2.0		
	non-German suspects	0	6,578	6,562	16	0.2		
<i>including:</i>								
543000	<b>falsification of legally relevant data, deception in legal transactions in connection with data processing</b>	0	8,541	8,352	189	2.3	45.7	46.9
	<b>suspects</b>	0	3,240	3,237	3	0.1		
	German suspects	0	2,269	2,297	-28	-1.2		
	non-German suspects	0	971	940	31	3.3		
674200	<b>alteration of data, computer sabotage</b>	↘	2,875	3,596	-721	-20.1	28.8	25.1
	<b>suspects</b>	0	844	829	15	1.8		
	German suspects	0	725	705	20	2.8		
	non-German suspects	0	119	124	-5	-4.0		
678000	<b>data espionage, interception of data including preparatory acts and handling stolen data</b>	↘	8,762	9,600	-838	-8.7	26.8	24.9
	<b>suspects</b>	↘	2,008	2,118	-110	-5.2		
	German suspects	0	1,668	1,701	-33	-1.9		
	non-German suspects	↘	340	417	-77	-18.5		
897100	<b>computer fraud (sect. 263a PC)</b>	0	89,901	86,372	3,529	4.1	38.0	40.5
	<b>suspects</b>	0	21,041	21,241	-200	-0.9		
	German suspects	0	15,787	16,059	-272	-1.7		
	non-German suspects	0	5,254	5,182	72	1.4		
<i>including:</i>								
516520	<b>computer fraud using unlawfully obtained payment card data (sect.263a PC)</b>	↘	7,765	9,065	-1,300	-14.3	29.0	29.7
	<b>suspects</b>	0	1,755	1,829	-74	-4.0		
	German suspects	0	1,264	1,267	-3	-0.2		
	non-German suspects	↘	491	562	-71	-12.6		
517220	<b>fraud by obtaining service on credit (sect. 263a PC)</b>	0	7,514	7,428	86	1.2	27.1	27.6
	<b>suspects</b>	↗	1,719	1,596	123	7.7		
	German suspects	↗	1,422	1,305	117	9.0		
	non-German suspects	0	297	291	6	2.1		
*) 517500	<b>other forms of computer fraud (sect. 263a PC)</b>	↘	10,733	13,338	-2,605	-19.5	43.7	44.8
	<b>suspects</b>	↘	3,494	4,048	-554	-13.7		
	German suspects	↘	2,646	3,097	-451	-14.6		
	non-German suspects	↘	848	951	-103	-10.8		

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

- information not available

2.2 – T17

key	drug offences - Narcotics Act	trend 2018	number		change		CR	
			2018	2017	in total	in %	2018	2017
730000	<b>drug offences - Narcotics Act</b>	↗	350,662	330,580	20,082	6.1	92.4	92.6
	<b>suspects</b>	0	276,021	263,255	12,766	4.8		
	German suspects	0	201,091	194,482	6,609	3.4		
	non-German suspects	↗	74,930	68,773	6,157	9.0		
<i>including:</i>								
973010	<b>heroin</b>	0	11,402	11,972	-570	-4.8	94.3	94.3
	<b>suspects</b>	↘	9,022	9,497	-475	-5.0		
	German suspects	↘	5,392	5,865	-473	-8.1		
	non-German suspects	0	3,630	3,632	-2	-0.1		
973020	<b>cocaine including crack</b>	↗	22,121	19,644	2,477	12.6	92.7	92.7
	<b>suspects</b>	↗	19,279	17,378	1,901	10.9		
	German suspects	↗	10,865	9,968	897	9.0		
	non-German suspects	↗	8,414	7,410	1,004	13.5		
973030	<b>lsd</b>	0	879	921	-42	-4.6	88.5	89.0
	<b>suspects</b>	↘	801	850	-49	-5.8		
	German suspects	↘	706	767	-61	-8.0		
	non-German suspects	↗	95	83	12	-		
N 973040	<b>nps</b>	x	3,333	-	-	-	94.3	-
	<b>suspects</b>	x	2,140	-	-	-		
	German suspects	x	1,406	-	-	-		
	non-German suspects	x	734	-	-	-		
973060	<b>amphetamine and its derivatives in powder or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)</b>	↗	50,671	47,662	3,009	6.3	90.9	91.3
	<b>suspects</b>	0	42,973	40,989	1,984	4.8		
	German suspects	0	35,968	35,074	894	2.5		
	non-German suspects	↗	7,005	5,915	1,090	18.4		
973070	<b>methamphetamine in powder, crystalline or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form</b>	↘	13,071	14,065	-994	-7.1	94.8	95.3
	<b>suspects</b>	↘	11,122	11,955	-833	-7.0		
	German suspects	↘	9,564	10,416	-852	-8.2		
	non-German suspects	0	1,558	1,539	19	1.2		
973080	<b>cannabis and preparations thereof</b>	↗	218,660	204,904	13,756	6.7	93.0	93.1
	<b>suspects</b>	↗	203,392	190,808	12,584	6.6		
	German suspects	0	131,736	126,153	5,583	4.4		
	non-German suspects	↗	52,885	48,530	4,355	9.0		

N new key; nps = new psychoactive substances

- information not available

x no trend possible (new key)

2.2 – T18

key	dissemination of writings (products) depicting pornography	trend 2018	number		change		CR	
			2018	2017	in total	in %	2018	2017
143000	dissemination of writings (products) depicting pornography	↗	11,435	10,066	1,369	13.6	89.7	88.5
	suspects	↗	9,632	8,393	1,239	14.8		
	German suspects	↗	8,494	7,503	991	13.2		
	non-German suspects	↗	1,138	890	248	27.9		
<i>including:</i>								
143200	dissemination, acquisition, possession and production of writings of child pornography	↗	7,449	6,512	937	14.4	91.0	89.5
	suspects	↗	6,547	5,669	878	15.5		
	German suspects	↗	5,773	5,112	661	12.9		
	non-German suspects	↗	774	557	217	39.0		
143500	dissemination, acquisition, possession and production of writings of juvenile pornography	↗	1,604	1,306	298	22.8	93.6	92.9
	suspects	↗	1,475	1,172	303	25.9		
	German suspects	↗	1,335	1,052	283	26.9		
	non-German suspects	↗	140	120	20	16.7		

64.9 per cent of cases of dissemination of pornographic material are carried out via the Internet. Compared to the previous year, the number of registered cases increased by 18.1 per cent to 7,421 cases (2017: 6,283 cases).

2.2 – T19

key	offences under the Pharmaceutical Preparations Act	trend 2018	number		change		CR	
			2018	2017	in total	in %	2018	2017
716400	offences under the Pharmaceutical Preparations Act	↗	2,948	2,721	227	8.3	83.1	82.8
	suspects	0	2,328	2,353	-25	-1.1		
	German suspects	0	1,835	1,880	-45	-2.4		
	non-German suspects	0	493	473	20	4.2		

2.2 – T20

key	offences against foreigners' law	trend 2018	number		change		CR	
			2018	2017	in total	in %	2018	2017
725000	offences against foreigners' law	↘	163,063	179,848	-16,785	-9.3	98.8	99.5
	suspects	↘	148,197	168,557	-20,360	-12.1		
	German suspects	0	1,236	1,228	8	0.7		
	non-German suspects	↘	146,961	167,329	-20,368	-12.2		
<i>including:</i>								
725100	unauthorised entry (border crossing) (sect. 95 (1) no. 3 and (2) no. 1a Residence Act)	↘	39,476	50,147	-10,671	-21.3	99.9	99.9
	suspects	↘	39,190	49,127	-9,937	-20.2		
	German suspects	0	163	158	5	3.2		
	non-German suspects	↘	39,027	48,969	-9,942	-20.3		
725700	unauthorised stay (sect. 95 (1) nos. 1, 2 and (2) no. 1b Residence Act)	↘	106,860	116,344	-9,484	-8.2	99.6	99.8
	suspects	↘	98,862	111,422	-12,560	-11.3		
	German suspects	↘	404	471	-67	-14.2		
	non-German suspects	↘	98,458	110,951	-12,493	-11.3		

### 3 Cases that come to police notice

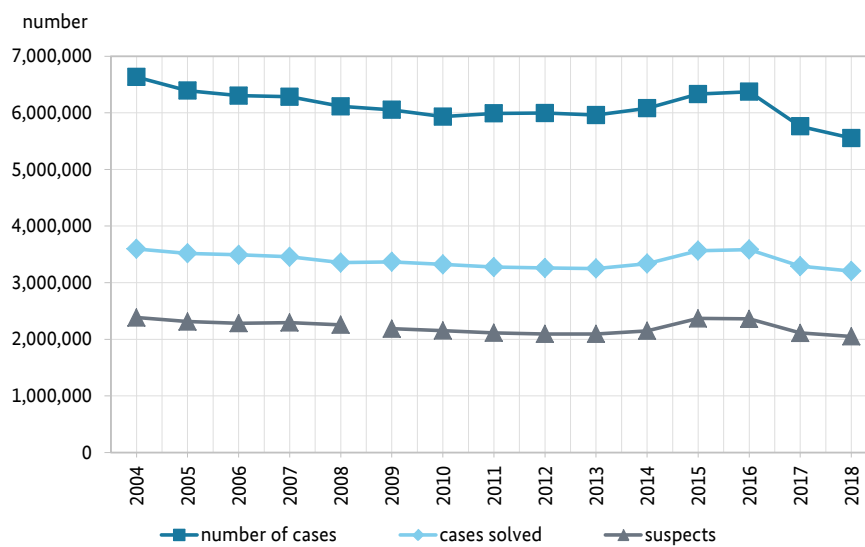
#### 3.1 TOTAL CRIME

##### 3.1.1 Development of total crime

For the Federal Republic of Germany 5,555,520 violations of Federal criminal laws were registered in 2018, 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 a decrease of -3.6 % compared to the previous year. The offence rate (number of cases per 100,000 inhabitants) decreased from 6,982 to 6,710 cases per 100,000 inhabitants.

With 3,206,507 solved cases in 2018, the **total clear-up rate** amounted to 57.7 % (2017: 57.1 %).

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 2004.

### 3.1.1 – T01

year	number of inhabitants as of 31/12/17	change in % compared to previous year	number of cases	change in % compared to previous year	total offence rate	change in % compared to previous year	clearance rate in %	
2004	82,531,700	0.0	6,633,156	0.9	8,037	0.9	54.2	
2005	82,501,000	0.0	6,391,715	-3.6	7,747	-3.6	55.0	
2006	82,438,000	-0.1	6,304,223	-1.4	7,647	-1.3	55.4	
2007	82,314,900	-0.1	6,284,661	-0.3	7,635	-0.2	55.0	
**)	2008	82,217,800	-0.1	6,114,128	-2.7	7,436	-2.6	54.8
**)	2009	82,002,400	-0.3	6,054,330	-1.0	7,383	-0.7	55.6
	2010	81,802,300	-0.2	5,933,278	-2.0	7,253	-1.8	56.0
	2011	81,751,602	-0.1	5,990,679	1.0	7,328	1.0	54.7
	2012	81,843,743	0.1	5,997,040	0.1	7,327	0.0	54.4
***)	2013	80,523,746	-1.6	5,961,662	-0.6	7,404	( x )	54.5
	2014	80,767,463	0.3	6,082,064	2.0	7,530	1.7	54.9
	2015	81,197,537	0.5	6,330,649	4.1	7,797	3.5	56.3
	2016	82,175,684	1.2	6,372,526	0.7	7,755	-0.5	56.2
****)	2017	82,521,653	0.4	5,761,984	-9.6	6982	-10.0	57.1
	2018	82,792,351	0.3	5,555,520	-3.6	6710	-3.9	57.7

\*) Source: German Federal Statistical Office

\*\*)

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.

\*\*\*\*)

Due to methodological changes and technological developments, the population data can only be compared to a limited extent with the data of previous years.

## 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	2018		2017
		recorded cases	share in %	share in %
-----	<b>total offences</b>	<b>5,555,520</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>890000</b>	<b>total offences, excluding offences against foreigners' law</b>	<b>5,392,457</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>96.9</b>
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	1,082,478	19.5	20.1
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	853,837	15.4	16.3
CL 510000	fraud	840,783	15.1	15.8
674000	damage to property	560,977	10.1	10.0
220000	bodily injury	554,635	10.0	9.7
224000	intentional simple bodily injury	389,791	7.0	6.8
730000	drug offences	350,662	6.3	5.7
673000	insult	220,291	4.0	3.8
515000	fraudulent obtaining of services	213,443	3.8	4.3
232000	forced marriage, stalking, deprivation of liberty, coercion, threats	193,671	3.5	3.4
CL 620000	resistance to and assault on public authority and offences against public order	159,032	2.9	2.6
222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	136,727	2.5	2.4
530000	misappropriation	109,554	2.0	1.9
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling	97,504	1.8	2.0
540000	document forgery	76,176	1.4	1.3
210000	robberies	36,756	0.7	0.7
110000	offences against sexual self-determination	29,952	0.5	0.4
630000	accessory after the fact, obstruction of punishment (without obstructing criminal justice as a public official), receiving stolen property and money laundering	25,114	0.5	0.5
CH 130000	sexual abuse	21,454	0.4	0.4
640000	arson and causing a danger of fire	20,369	0.4	0.3
520000	breaches of trust	18,458	0.3	0.3
140000	exploiting sexual inclinations	12,376	0.2	0.2
131000	sexual abuse of children	12,321	0.2	0.2
678000	data espionage, interception of data including preparatory acts , handling stolen data	8,762	0.2	0.2

CL content-related change, a comparison with the previous year may be possible in a limited way

CH content-related change, a comparison with the previous year is not possible

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 (2018: 34.9 %, 2017: 36.3 %, 2016: 37.3 %, 2015: 39.2 %, 2014: 40.1 %, 1993: 61.5 %).



## Share represented by attempts with regard to individual offences or offence categories

### 3.1.1 – T03

key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases incl. attempts	attempts		
			number	share in %	
				2018	2017
-----	<b>total offences</b>	<b>5,555,520</b>	<b>423,408</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>
<b>890000</b>	<b>total offences, excluding offences against foreigners' law</b>	<b>5,392,457</b>	<b>412,176</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>
892500	murder and manslaughter and killing a person at his/her own request	2,471	1,927	78.0	72.4
610000	extortion (Sect. 253 PC)	10,759	7,489	69.6	57.7
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling(Sect. 244 (1) no. 3, sect. 244a PC)	97,504	44,261	45.4	45.0
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	853,837	198,391	23.2	23.9
210000	robberies	36,756	7,549	20.5	20.3
222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	136,727	20,315	14.9	15.0
CL 510000	fraud	840,783	97,676	11.6	10.8
CL 111000	rape, sexual coercion and sexual assault in especially serious cases including resulting in death - Sects. 177, 178 PC	9,234	1,018	11.0	12.8
640000	arson and causing a danger of fire	20,369	2,116	10.4	11.7
630000	accessory after the fact, obstructing of punishment (without obstructing criminal justice as a public official), receiving stolen property, and money laundering	25,114	1,937	7.7	7.6
725000	offences against the Residence Act, the Asylum Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U.	163,063	11,232	6.9	8.5
224000	intentional simple bodily injury	389,791	18,972	4.9	5.2
650000	competition offences, corruption offences, offences committed in public office	3,970	131	3.3	3.3
230000	offences against personal freedom	195,996	5,927	3.0	3.2
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	1,082,478	27,028	2.5	2.5
540000	document forgery	76,176	1,340	1.8	1.8
730000	drug offences	350,662	5,481	1.6	1.5
674000	damage to property	560,977	7,669	1.4	1.3
676000	offences against the environment (PC)	11,296	156	1.4	1.6
710000	offences against supplementary criminal laws in the economic sector	22,624	219	1.0	1.2
530000	misappropriation	109,554	674	0.6	0.6
726000	offences violating the Explosives Act, the Weapons Act and the War Weapons Control Act	45,484	225	0.5	0.6
CL 620000	resistance to and assault on public authority and offences against public order	159,032	286	0.2	0.2

The highest percentage of attempts was reported in case of “murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request offences” (78.0 %). In addition, a higher percentage of attempts than in the previous year (69.6 %, compared to 57.7 % in 2017) was recorded for “extortion” cases (key no.: 610000). In the case of “theft by burglary of a dwelling”, “theft committed under aggravating circumstances” and “robberies” the percentage of attempts is also relatively high.

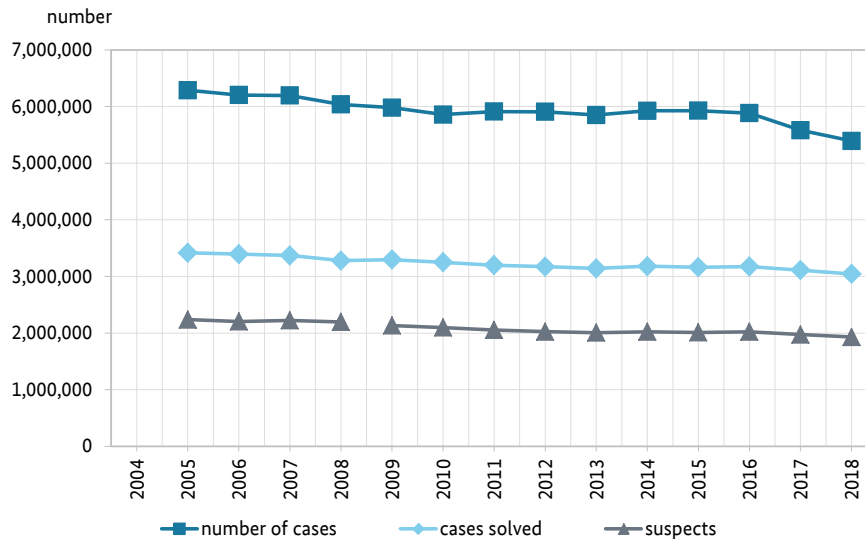
In the case of “theft committed under aggravating circumstances”, the percentage of attempts recorded serves as an indicator for the success of preventive measures. In the case of "aggravated" theft, there has been only a small long-term change in the percentage of attempts since the first separate recording of attempts began in 1971 (percentage of attempts in 1971: 16.7 %; percentage of attempts in 2018: 23.2 %). However, in the case of “theft by burglary in a dwelling”, the percentage of attempts has risen from 28.3 % (1993) to 45.4 % (2018), 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

5,392,457 offences were registered by the police; this roughly corresponds to the level recorded for the previous year (-3.4 %; 2017: 5,582,136 cases). The **offence rate** decreased from 6,764 cases to 6,513 cases per 100,000 inhabitants (-3.7 %).

With 3,045,321 solved cases in 2018, the **total clear-up rate** amounted to 56.5 % (2017: 55.7 %).

3.1.2 – G01



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

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

The following overview illustrates changes in population and the overall offence rates since 2005.

### 3.1.2 – T01

year	number of inhabitants as of 31/12/17 <sup>*)</sup>	change in % compared to previous year	number of cases	change in % compared to previous year	total offence rate	change in % compared to previous year	clearance rate in %
2005	82,438,000	-0.1	6,203,074		7,525		54.7
2006	82,438,000	-0.1	6,203,074	-1.3	7,525	-1.3	54.7
2007	82,314,900	-0.1	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
****)	2017	82,521,653	5,582,136	-5.1	6,764	-5.5	55.7
	2018	82,792,351	5,392,457	-3.4	6,513	-3.7	56.5

\*) Source: German Federal Statistical Office

\*\*)

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.

\*\*\*\*)

Due to methodological changes and technological developments, the population data can only be compared to a limited extent with the data of previous years.

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 2018, 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 31/12/2017		registered cases in 2018		offence rate
	number	%	number	%	
<b>total</b>	<b>82,792,351</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,555,520</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,710</b>
major cities of 500,000 and more inhabitants	13,898,726	16.8	1,600,300	28.8	11,514
major cities of 100,000 up to 500,000	12,511,913	15.1	1,106,157	19.9	8,841
cities of 20,000 up to 100,000	22,768,027	27.5	1,483,814	26.7	6,517
communes of less than 20,000	33,613,685	40.6	1,263,346	22.7	3,758
unknown			101,903	1.8	

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 2018:

#### 3.1.3 – T02

municipality size class (inhabitants)	inhabitants as of 31/12/2017		registered cases in 2018		offence rate
	number	%	number	%	
<b>total</b>	<b>82,792,351</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,392,457</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,513</b>
major cities of 500,000 and more inhabitants	13,898,726	16.8	1,538,508	28.5	11,069
major cities of 100,000 up to 500,000	12,511,913	15.1	1,085,136	20.1	8,673
cities of 20,000 up to 100,000	22,768,027	27.5	1,439,406	26.7	6,322
communes of less than 20,000	33,613,685	40.6	1,229,460	22.8	3,658
unknown			99,947	1.9	

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
			40.6	27.5	15.1	16.8	
-----	<b>total offences</b>	<b>5,555,520</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>
890000	<b>total offences excluding offences against foreigners' law</b>	<b>5,392,457</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>
892500	murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request	2,471	33.2	28.4	17.4	20.6	0.4
111000	rape, sexual coercion and sexual assault in especially serious cases including resulting in death	9,234	25.7	27.8	19.9	26.1	0.6
210000	robberies	36,756	12.3	26.0	25.0	36.5	0.1
222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	136,727	22.3	27.9	21.8	27.9	0.1
224000	intentional simple bodily injury	389,791	25.8	29.1	20.2	24.7	0.1
230000	offences against personal freedom	195,996	29.7	29.0	18.7	21.4	1.3
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	1,082,478	18.0	25.7	22.1	33.7	0.5
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	853,837	19.5	25.9	21.5	33.0	0.1
510000	fraud	840,783	19.9	22.6	18.5	31.4	7.6
520000	breaches of trust	18,458	33.2	32.2	16.8	17.2	0.6
530000	misappropriation	109,554	24.8	29.6	21.7	22.6	1.3
540000	document forgery	76,176	27.2	27.1	16.3	23.3	6.1
620000	resistance to and assault on public authority and offences against public order	159,032	22.7	28.5	20.5	27.7	0.7
630000	accessory after the fact, obstructing of punishment (without obstructing criminal justice as a public official), receiving stolen property, and money laundering	25,114	23.2	29.2	18.4	27.0	2.2
640000	arson and causing a danger of fire	20,369	42.4	28.4	14.6	14.5	0.1
650000	competition offences, corruption offences, offences committed in public office	3,970	21.5	23.1	13.8	40.9	0.7
671000	violation of maintenance obligations	4,482	44.6	29.9	12.6	12.7	0.3
673000	insult	220,291	28.3	29.0	19.1	21.8	1.7
674000	damage to property	560,977	27.0	29.6	20.0	23.1	0.5
676000	offences against the environment (PC)	11,296	46.6	19.4	11.3	22.2	0.5
710000	offences against supplementary criminal laws in the economic sector	22,624	31.8	23.8	15.8	25.0	3.5
725000	offences against the Residence Act, the Asylum Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U.	163,063	20.8	27.2	12.9	37.9	1.2
726000	offences violating the Explosives Act, the Weapons Act and the War Weapons Control Act	45,484	36.5	25.9	15.0	22.4	0.3
730000	drug offences	350,662	24.9	28.8	19.6	25.7	1.0

\*) 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" (46.6 %), "violation of maintenance obligations" (44.6 %) as well as "arson and causing danger of fire" (42.4 %) was recorded whereas "robbery offences" (12.3 %) 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 "competition offences, corruption offences, offences committed in public office" (40.9 %), in relation to "robberies" (36.5 %), and in relation to "theft without aggravating circumstances" (33.7 %).

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

3.1.3 – T04

Land (federal state)	population )	share of po- pulation in %	recorded cases – total offences		change in %	clearance rate		share of rec. cases in %	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
			2018	2017		2018	2017		2018	2017
Baden-Württemberg	11,023,425	13.3	572,173	579,953	-1.3	62.7	62.4	10.3	5,191	5,295
Bayern	12,997,204	15.7	635,421	629,512	0.9	66.7	66.8	11.4	4,889	4,868
Berlin	3,613,495	4.4	511,677	520,437	-1.7	44.4	44.2	9.2	14,160	14,558
Brandenburg	2,504,040	3.0	172,828	175,003	-1.2	56.0	55.3	3.1	6,902	7,015
Bremen	681,032	0.8	74,524	81,176	-8.2	49.2	48.5	1.3	10,943	11,960
Hamburg	1,830,584	2.2	218,594	225,947	-3.3	45.8	44.4	3.9	11,941	12,480
Hessen	6,243,262	7.5	372,798	375,632	-0.8	64.2	62.8	6.7	5,971	6,046
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	1,611,119	1.9	108,665	110,337	-1.5	62.2	62.0	2.0	6,745	6,850
Niedersachsen	7,962,775	9.6	506,585	526,120	-3.7	62.8	62.3	9.1	6,362	6,621
Nordrhein-Westfalen	17,912,134	21.6	1,282,441	1,373,390	-6.6	53.7	52.3	23.1	7,160	7,677
Rheinland-Pfalz	4,073,679	4.9	244,468	251,713	-2.9	64.5	64.4	4.4	6,001	6,191
Saarland	994,187	1.2	70,873	70,860	0.0	56.1	56.3	1.3	7,129	7,110
Sachsen	4,081,308	4.9	278,796	323,136	-13.7	56.6	59.2	5.0	6,831	7,917
Sachsen-Anhalt	2,223,081	2.7	175,625	186,552	-5.9	55.6	55.7	3.2	7,900	8,342
Schleswig-Holstein	2,889,821	3.5	186,894	188,979	-1.1	54.5	53.9	3.4	6,467	6,557
Thüringen	2,151,205	2.6	143,158	143,237	-0.1	66.1	64.5	2.6	6,655	6,637
<b>Germany</b>	<b>82,792,351</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,555,520</b>	<b>5,761,984</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,710</b>	<b>6,982</b>

\*) Source: Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden.

### Geographical distribution by offence rates - total offences

3.1.3 – K01



(©) GeoBasis-DE / BKG (2011)

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

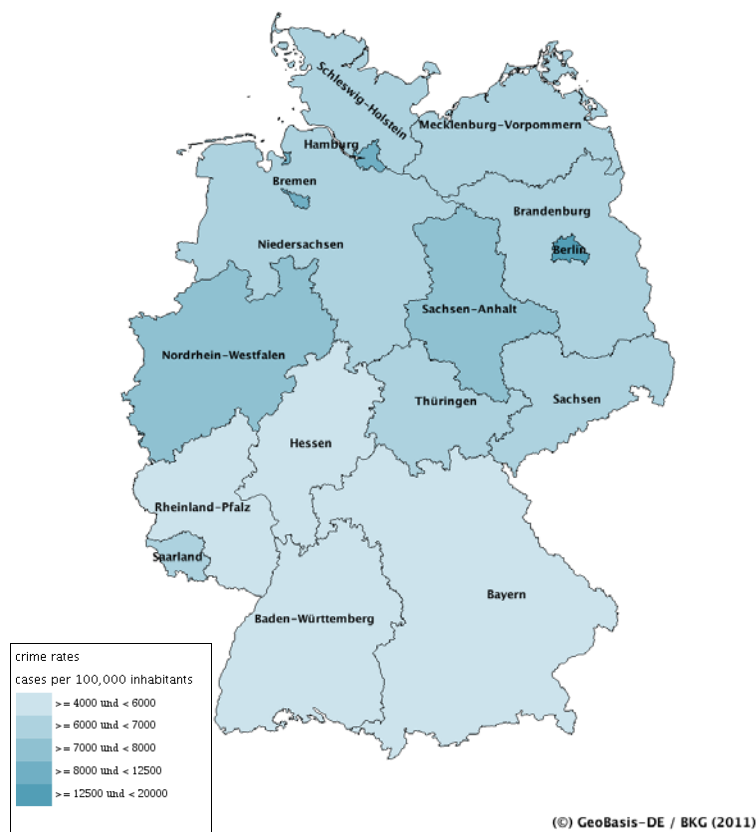
3.1.3 – T05

Land (federal state)	population )	share of po- pulation in %	recorded cases – total offences excluding of- fences against for- eigners’ law		change in %	clearance rate		share of rec. cases in %	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
			2018	2017		2018	2017		2018	2017
Baden-Württemberg	11,023,425	13.3	553,729	557,775	-0.7	61.5	60.9	10.3	5,023	5,093
Bayern	12,997,204	15.7	594,117	586,206	1.3	64.5	64.4	11.0	4,571	4,533
Berlin	3,613,495	4.4	496,694	509,572	-2.5	42.9	43.0	9.2	13,746	14,254
Brandenburg	2,504,040	3.0	168,074	170,297	-1.3	54.8	54.1	3.1	6,712	6,826
Bremen	681,032	0.8	72,826	79,707	-8.6	48.0	47.5	1.4	10,693	11,743
Hamburg	1,830,584	2.2	213,032	220,404	-3.3	44.4	43.0	4.0	11,637	12,174
Hessen	6,243,262	7.5	350,941	352,536	-0.5	62.0	60.4	6.5	5,621	5,674
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	1,611,119	1.9	107,013	108,451	-1.3	61.6	61.3	2.0	6,642	6,733
Niedersachsen	7,962,775	9.6	500,517	518,740	-3.5	62.4	61.8	9.3	6,286	6,529
Nordrhein-Westfalen	17,912,134	21.6	1,264,438	1,352,627	-6.5	53.0	51.6	23.4	7,059	7,561
Rheinland-Pfalz	4,073,679	4.9	238,683	241,636	-1.2	63.7	62.9	4.4	5,859	5,943
Saarland	994,187	1.2	69,036	68,423	0.9	54.9	54.7	1.3	6,944	6,865
Sachsen	4,081,308	4.9	267,860	310,783	-13.8	54.9	57.6	5.0	6,563	7,614
Sachsen-Anhalt	2,223,081	2.7	172,885	180,968	-4.5	54.9	54.3	3.2	7,777	8,092
Schleswig-Holstein	2,889,821	3.5	181,019	182,506	-0.8	53.0	52.2	3.4	6,264	6,333
Thüringen	2,151,205	2.6	141,593	141,505	0.1	65.8	64.0	2.6	6,582	6,557
<b>Germany</b>	<b>82,792,351</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,392,457</b>	<b>5,582,136</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,513</b>	<b>6,764</b>

\*) 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 ) 31/12/2017	area in sq km	total offences		change		offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
			2018	2017	in total	in %	2018	2017
Aachen	246,272	161	26,208	29,542	-3,334	-11.3	10,642	12,060
Augsburg	292,851	147	21,206	20,899	307	1.5	7,241	7,217
Berlin	3,613,495	891	511,677	520,436	-8,759	-1.7	14,160	14,558
Bielefeld	332,552	259	23,242	26,370	-3,128	-11.9	6,989	7,908
Bochum	365,529	146	32,020	32,207	-187	-0.6	8,760	8,826
Bonn	325,490	141	27,996	30,762	-2,766	-9.0	8,601	9,550
Braunschweig	248,023	193	21,355	22,904	-1,549	-6.8	8,610	9,211
Bremen	568,006	318	62,101	68,343	-6,242	-9.1	10,933	12,081
Chemnitz	246,855	221	23,744	25,452	-1,708	-6.7	9,619	10,332
Dortmund	586,600	281	66,327	67,291	-964	-1.4	11,307	11,487
Dresden	551,072	328	49,152	78,410	-29,258	-37.3	8,919	14,330
Duisburg	498,110	233	44,070	49,739	-5,669	-11.4	8,847	9,951
Düsseldorf	617,280	217	62,734	69,239	-6,505	-9.4	10,163	11,291
Erfurt	212,988	270	24,074	22,659	1,415	6.2	11,303	10,733
Essen	583,393	210	50,065	55,779	-5,714	-10.2	8,582	9,566
Frankfurt am Main	746,878	248	117,719	109,458	8,261	7.5	15,761	14,864
Freiburg im Breisgau	229,636	153	25,551	27,850	-2,299	-8.3	11,127	12,237
Gelsenkirchen	260,305	105	22,234	23,387	-1,153	-4.9	8,542	8,908
Halle (Saale)	239,173	135	28,925	30,399	-1,474	-4.8	12,094	12,772
Hamburg	1,830,584	755	216,569	224,292	-7,723	-3.4	11,831	12,389
Hannover	535,061	204	70,212	77,886	-7,674	-9.9	13,122	14,616
Karlsruhe	311,919	173	27,437	27,644	-207	-0.7	8,796	8,917
Kassel	200,736	107	18,025	18,382	-357	-1.9	8,979	9,234
Kiel	247,943	119	24,621	23,934	687	2.9	9,930	9,673
Köln	1,080,394	405	125,349	136,858	-11,509	-8.4	11,602	12,720
Krefeld	226,699	138	21,679	21,934	-255	-1.2	9,563	9,671
Leipzig	581,980	298	72,045	79,383	-7,338	-9.2	12,379	13,900
Lübeck	216,318	214	22,685	23,614	-929	-3.9	10,487	10,896
Magdeburg	238,478	201	26,877	27,143	-266	-1.0	11,270	11,398
Mainz	215,110	98	18,569	18,686	-117	-0.6	8,632	8,751
Mannheim	307,997	145	33,320	34,891	-1,571	-4.5	10,818	11,448
Mönchengladbach	262,188	170	19,938	21,546	-1,608	-7.5	7,604	8,258
München	1,456,039	311	99,802	97,035	2,767	2.9	6,854	6,627
Münster	313,559	303	25,753	29,475	-3,722	-12.6	8,213	9,452
Nürnberg	515,201	186	42,591	43,750	-1,159	-2.6	8,267	8,551
Oberhausen	211,422	77	15,884	16,470	-586	-3.6	7,513	7,792
Rostock	208,409	181	20,168	18,832	1,336	7.1	9,677	9,075
Stuttgart	632,743	207	53,828	54,255	-427	-0.8	8,507	8,639
Wiesbaden	278,654	204	20,364	23,110	-2,746	-11.9	7,308	8,324
Wuppertal	353,590	168	31,829	34,691	-2,862	-8.2	9,002	9,844

\*) Source: Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden.

Regarding the comparability of data for individual federal states (Länder) and cities, please see glossary page 101.

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 *) 31/12/2017	area in sq km	total offences		change		offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
			2018	2017	in total	in %	2018	2017
Aachen	246,272	161	24,052	27,324	-3,272	-12.0	9,766	11,155
Augsburg	292,851	147	20,994	20,613	381	1.8	7,169	7,118
Berlin	3,613,495	891	496,694	509,572	-12,878	-2.5	13,746	14,254
Bielefeld	332,552	259	22,779	26,095	-3,316	-12.7	6,850	7,826
Bochum	365,529	146	31,661	32,104	-443	-1.4	8,662	8,798
Bonn	325,490	141	27,653	30,499	-2,846	-9.3	8,496	9,468
Braunschweig	248,023	193	21,115	22,640	-1,525	-6.7	8,513	9,105
Bremen	568,006	318	60,471	66,935	-6,464	-9.7	10,646	11,832
Chemnitz	246,855	221	21,805	23,011	-1,206	-5.2	8,833	9,341
Dortmund	586,600	281	65,037	66,065	-1,028	-1.6	11,087	11,277
Dresden	551,072	328	47,559	77,094	-29,535	-38.3	8,630	14,090
Duisburg	498,110	233	43,757	49,533	-5,776	-11.7	8,785	9,910
Düsseldorf	617,280	217	58,916	64,520	-5,604	-8.7	9,544	10,521
Erfurt	212,988	270	23,718	22,401	1,317	5.9	11,136	10,611
Essen	583,393	210	49,573	55,359	-5,786	-10.5	8,497	9,494
Frankfurt am Main	746,878	248	101,053	92,725	8,328	9.0	13,530	12,591
Freiburg im Breisgau	229,636	153	24,756	26,656	-1,900	-7.1	10,781	11,712
Gelsenkirchen	260,305	105	22,167	23,345	-1,178	-5.0	8,516	8,892
Halle (Saale)	239,173	135	28,832	30,325	-1,493	-4.9	12,055	12,741
Hamburg	1,830,584	755	211,050	218,773	-7,723	-3.5	11,529	12,084
Hannover	535,061	204	68,624	74,835	-6,211	-8.3	12,825	14,044
Karlsruhe	311,919	173	25,670	25,767	-97	-0.4	8,230	8,312
Kassel	200,736	107	17,823	18,140	-317	-1.7	8,879	9,113
Kiel	247,943	119	24,432	23,722	710	3.0	9,854	9,587
Köln	1,080,394	405	121,709	131,092	-9,383	-7.2	11,265	12,184
Krefeld	226,699	138	21,589	21,870	-281	-1.3	9,523	9,642
Leipzig	581,980	298	69,215	76,596	-7,381	-9.6	11,893	13,412
Lübeck	216,318	214	22,564	23,527	-963	-4.1	10,431	10,856
Magdeburg	238,478	201	26,718	27,042	-324	-1.2	11,204	11,356
Mainz	215,110	98	18,417	18,523	-106	-0.6	8,562	8,675
Mannheim	307,997	145	32,526	34,264	-1,738	-5.1	10,560	11,242
Mönchengladbach	262,188	170	19,743	21,446	-1,703	-7.9	7,530	8,219
München	1,456,039	311	94,188	90,804	3,384	3.7	6,469	6,201
Münster	313,559	303	25,480	29,259	-3,779	-12.9	8,126	9,383
Nürnberg	515,201	186	41,607	42,948	-1,341	-3.1	8,076	8,394
Oberhausen	211,422	77	15,760	16,384	-624	-3.8	7,454	7,751
Rostock	208,409	181	19,600	18,409	1,191	6.5	9,405	8,871
Stuttgart	632,743	207	52,687	53,074	-387	-0.7	8,327	8,451
Wiesbaden	278,654	204	20,216	22,989	-2,773	-12.1	7,255	8,281
Wuppertal	353,590	168	31,662	34,546	-2,884	-8.3	8,954	9,803

\*) Source: Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden.

Regarding the comparability of data for individual federal states (Länder) and cities, please see glossary page 101.

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.

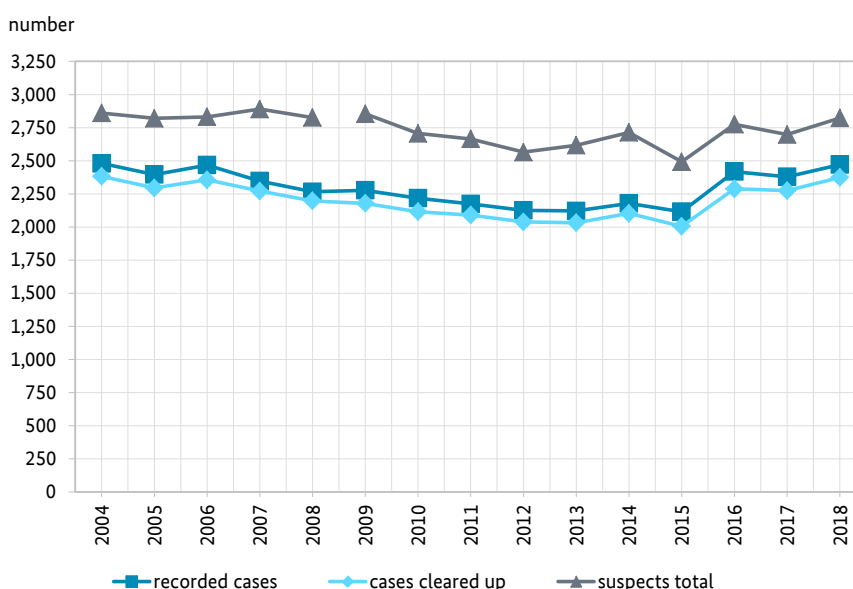
## 3.2 SELECTED OFFENCE CATEGORIES

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

In the 2018 reporting year, 2,471 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	901	72.0	853	87.5	12.5	95.3
<i>including:</i>							
011000	robbery attended with murder	42	57.1	82	95.1	4.9	95.2
012000	sexual murder	8	37.5	10	100.0	0.0	100.0
020000	manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request (sects. 212, 213, 216 PC)	1,570	81.4	1,982	89.0	11.0	96.5

\*) These figures include 105 cases of attempted murder in Bavaria. (Pretending to offer jobs via small adds on the Internet, a male suspect in Bavaria persuaded young girls and women during Internet sessions to experiment on themselves with electric current, with potentially lethal results. The victims came from all parts of Germany.)

## Offence rates in the “Länder“

### 3.2.1 – T02

Land (federal state)	recorded cases	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants *)						completed cases	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants *)					
		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Baden-Württemberg	307	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.6	74	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
**) Bayern	539	4.1	3.0	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.1	78	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5
Berlin	94	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.8	3.1	29	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3
Brandenburg	37	1.5	2.6	1.8	2.7	2.0	2.5	10	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8
Bremen	71	10.4	5.0	5.8	4.5	4.0	3.2	6	0.9	0.7	1.8	0.5	0.6	1.1
Hamburg	59	3.2	4.1	3.8	3.5	2.7	3.2	20	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.7
Hessen	257	4.1	4.5	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.2	57	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	30	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.4	2.5	7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5
Niedersachsen	302	3.8	4.3	4.9	3.5	3.7	3.3	56	0.7	2.1	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.9
Nordrhein-Westfalen	382	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	86	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Rheinland-Pfalz	79	1.9	2.1	2.4	1.4	1.9	1.4	20	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.4
Saarland	26	2.6	2.4	1.3	2.6	1.8	1.9	12	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7
Sachsen	75	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.9	24	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5
Sachsen-Anhalt	91	4.1	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.5	33	1.5	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8
Schleswig-Holstein	79	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.7	24	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6
Thüringen	43	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	8	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
<b>Germany</b>	<b>2,471</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>

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

2017: Due to methodological changes and technological developments, the population data can only be compared to a limited extent with the data of previous years.

\*\*\*) These figures include 105 cases of attempted murder in Bavaria. (Pretending to offer jobs via small ads on the Internet, a male suspect in Bavaria persuaded young girls and women during Internet sessions to experiment on themselves with electric current, with potentially lethal results. The victims came from all parts of Germany.)

Note: See glossary, page 101.

### 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					
		2018	2017 *)	2016	2015	2014	2013 *)		2018	2017 *)	2016	2015	2014	2013 *)
Aachen	10	4.1	6.9	4.5	3.3	2.5	5.8	3	1.2	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.7	1.7
Augsburg	7	2.4	2.4	1.7	3.9	4.3	2.6	1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.4
Berlin	94	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.8	3.1	29	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3
Bielefeld	5	1.5	3.0	3.6	1.8	3.0	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.0
Bochum	13	3.6	1.1	1.4	2.2	1.4	2.5	5	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.1
Bonn	6	1.8	2.5	4.7	1.6	3.5	0.0	0	0.0	1.2	1.9	0.3	1.3	0.0
Braunschweig	5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.4	4.1	0	0.0	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.0	2.0
Bremen	57	10.0	5.1	5.6	3.3	2.6	2.6	6	1.1	0.9	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.7
Chemnitz	6	2.4	4.1	3.2	2.5	3.3	2.1	3	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4
Dortmund	11	1.9	2.4	3.8	3.1	2.4	3.3	3	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.3	1.4
Dresden	13	2.4	3.1	2.4	3.5	1.9	2.1	5	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.8
Duisburg	16	3.2	3.8	1.4	1.4	1.6	4.5	3	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.0
Düsseldorf	24	3.9	3.3	2.1	2.8	2.8	2.0	4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2
Erfurt	5	2.3	1.4	0.5	3.4	2.0	2.9	2	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.5
Essen	23	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.2	1.9	10	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.7
Frankfurt am Main	48	6.4	7.2	5.5	5.7	4.1	4.9	5	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.9
Freiburg im Breisgau	5	2.2	5.7	5.3	2.3	3.2	2.8	2	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.4
Gelsenkirchen	4	1.5	4.2	4.6	4.3	2.7	3.1	0	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.4
Halle (Saale)	12	5.0	4.6	1.3	4.7	6.5	5.2	5	2.1	0.8	0.4	1.7	1.3	1.3
Hamburg	59	3.2	4.1	3.8	3.5	2.7	3.2	20	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.7
Hannover	43	8.0	6.6	7.0	5.2	4.2	4.9	5	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.0
Karlsruhe	4	1.3	2.3	2.9	4.0	3.3	3.0	1	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.0
Kassel	11	5.5	9.0	5.1	5.6	3.6	8.3	4	2.0	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.0	2.0
Kiel	14	5.6	3.6	3.7	1.2	2.5	2.1	3	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.8
Köln	24	2.2	1.5	3.0	3.8	2.4	3.4	6	0.6	0.3	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.9
Krefeld	4	1.8	4.8	2.7	3.1	4.1	0.9	0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0
Leipzig	26	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.0	2.8	3.1	6	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.6
Lübeck	4	1.8	3.7	1.8	2.8	2.8	1.4	3	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.0
Magdeburg	20	8.4	4.6	4.2	1.7	2.2	4.8	7	2.9	1.7	1.7	0.4	0.4	1.3
Mainz	4	1.9	4.2	1.4	1.4	5.4	3.5	1	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.0	2.0	1.5
Mannheim	24	7.8	6.2	4.9	3.0	3.0	6.8	4	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.7	0.3	1.4
Mönchengladbach	7	2.7	2.3	1.9	3.5	2.0	3.1	1	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.8
München	34	2.3	1.9	2.8	1.6	1.8	2.7	11	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.5
Münster	5	1.6	2.6	1.0	0.7	2.3	0.3	2	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.0
Nürnberg	23	4.5	7.4	6.9	4.8	5.2	5.0	2	0.4	2.0	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.0
Oberhausen	9	4.3	2.4	3.3	1.9	2.9	1.9	3	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.5
Rostock	4	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.4	4.9	4.4	1	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.5	2.0
Stuttgart	31	4.9	3.8	5.1	2.6	5.8	3.2	6	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.3
Wiesbaden	11	3.9	2.2	4.3	5.5	6.6	4.8	1	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.2	0.4
Wuppertal	16	4.5	1.7	2.9	2.3	2.0	1.7	4	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.6

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

2017: Due to methodological changes and technological developments, the population data can only be compared to a limited extent with the data of previous years.

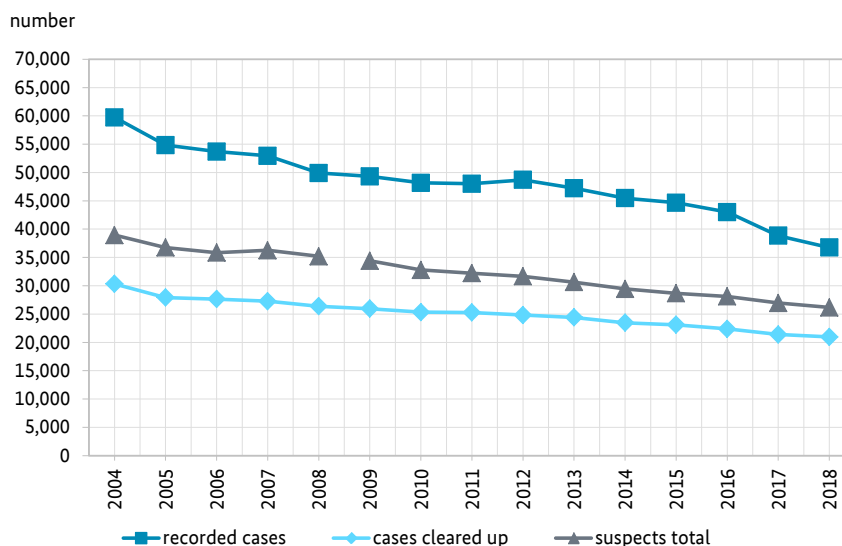
Note: See glossary, page 101.

### 3.2.2 Robbery offences (key 210000)

In the 2018 reporting year 36,756 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.

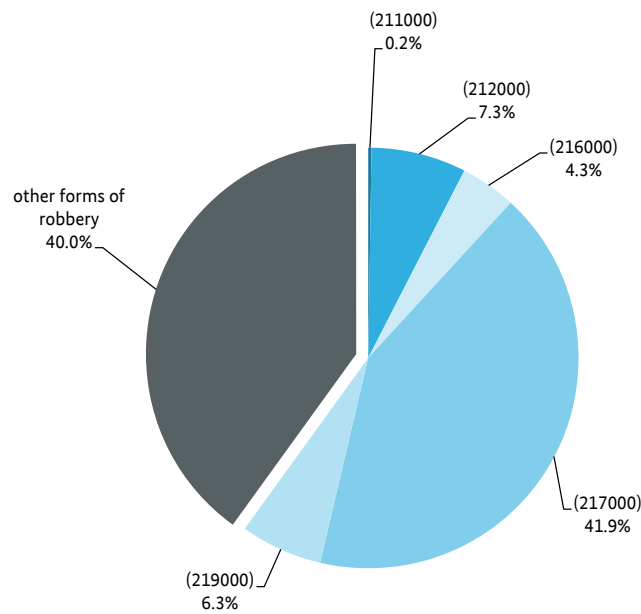
#### Recorded cases

3.2.2 – T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts (%)	suspects			clearance rate
				total	male (%)	female (%)	
210000	robberies	36,756	20.5	26,172	90.7	9.3	57.0
<i>including:</i>							
210010	other forms of robbery	2,701	19.6	2,217	91.2	8.8	57.8
210040	theft resembling robbery	8,306	10.1	7,251	86.1	13.9	76.8
210050	other forms of extortion resembling robbery	2,489	44.8	2,537	92.8	7.2	77.7
211000	robbery/extortion resembling robbery to the prejudice of financial institutions and post offices/postal agencies	91	37.4	71	97.2	2.8	69.2
212000	robbery/extortion resembling robbery of other cash points and businesses	2,687	25.3	1,692	96.2	3.8	53.4
<i>including:</i>							
212100	robbery/extortion resembling robbery of gambling halls	511	22.7	331	95.2	4.8	45.6
212200	robbery/extortion resembling robbery of filling stations	627	21.1	502	97.0	3.0	65.2
213000	robbery/extortion resembling robbery of transports of cash and valuables	76	30.3	83	95.2	4.8	40.8
<i>including:</i>							
213100	robbery/extortion resembling robbery of cash couriers and cash-department staff	69	27.5	57	94.7	5.3	40.6
214000	assault of a motor vehicle driver resembling robbery	181	27.6	117	94.9	5.1	50.8
216000	handbag robbery	1,565	24.3	518	90.9	9.1	30.4
217000	other forms of robbery in streets, lanes or public places	15,391	21.2	9,559	93.6	6.4	42.6
219000	robberies in residences	2,303	18.2	2,821	89.8	10.2	79.8

## 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							
		2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011
Baden-Württemberg	2,847	25.8	28.3	32.2	33.1	30.8	32.1	32.8	32.6
Bayern	2,169	16.7	18.1	19.1	19.9	19.9	20.9	20.5	20.9
Berlin	4,267	118.1	118.7	146.5	155.8	166.5	184.3	183.3	176.5
Brandenburg	928	37.1	40.1	41.7	43.0	42.3	41.3	44.5	45.6
Bremen	1,010	148.3	153.8	172.9	183.6	194.3	189.5	209.1	199.6
Hamburg	1,989	108.7	121.5	136.9	156.3	156.3	175.6	159.9	152.5
Hessen	2,571	41.2	46.1	47.3	48.6	51.8	54.0	58.2	61.1
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	524	32.5	31.8	34.1	40.4	39.8	42.9	47.9	51.9
Niedersachsen	3,359	42.2	43.2	47.3	47.5	48.4	47.9	49.9	48.9
Nordrhein-Westfalen	10,531	58.8	63.8	70.8	77.2	78.7	83.6	81.6	80.2
Rheinland-Pfalz	1,288	31.6	32.9	33.8	34.3	36.1	39.8	40.9	38.5
Saarland	485	48.8	48.0	54.6	52.9	57.8	59.8	55.2	40.8
Sachsen	1,669	40.9	42.4	50.1	45.4	49.0	44.5	47.9	45.4
Sachsen-Anhalt	1,176	52.9	51.9	56.1	59.0	62.1	55.0	62.6	58.8
Schleswig-Holstein	1,225	42.4	47.2	49.0	49.2	52.9	50.6	59.2	67.7
Thüringen	718	33.4	29.8	35.0	35.5	32.4	32.6	29.2	32.3
<b>Germany</b>	<b>36,756</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>58.7</b>

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

2017: Due to methodological changes and technological developments, the population data can only be compared to a limited extent with the data of previous years.

Note: See glossary, page 101.

## Offence rates in cities with 200,000 and more inhabitants

### 3.2.2 – T03

city	recorded cases	clearance rate	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants						
			2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012
Aachen	280	56.1	113.7	113.9	166.7	179.2	168.0	182.4	152.4
Augsburg	118	69.5	40.3	42.5	36.3	47.7	42.7	45.8	44.6
Berlin	4,267	41.4	118.1	118.7	146.5	155.8	166.5	184.3	183.3
Bielefeld	227	62.6	68.3	59.7	78.4	72.8	78.1	60.9	79.5
Bochum	286	60.1	78.2	99.5	98.2	87.6	103.4	115.1	96.0
Bonn	254	60.2	78.0	111.4	104.1	143.0	135.2	147.5	133.6
Braunschweig	122	52.5	49.2	55.5	64.8	72.4	73.2	82.2	54.3
Bremen	816	41.9	143.7	153.4	173.3	179.8	192.0	186.3	206.3
Chemnitz	173	67.6	70.1	84.4	76.4	75.1	65.3	50.6	58.4
Dortmund	659	45.8	112.3	124.1	148.8	180.0	193.8	213.4	148.7
Dresden	331	58.0	60.1	59.4	73.9	66.4	65.4	61.1	62.5
Duisburg	447	50.3	89.7	95.2	107.1	98.7	107.8	131.1	127.3
Düsseldorf	545	50.3	88.3	84.0	112.4	133.7	153.0	172.3	166.1
Erfurt	146	69.9	68.5	67.3	79.5	87.8	77.6	69.8	67.4
Essen	450	56.2	77.1	89.4	121.2	123.2	97.7	123.3	111.4
Frankfurt am Main	799	46.6	107.0	132.8	141.0	144.9	139.2	147.7	158.8
Freiburg im Breisgau	147	56.5	64.0	85.7	88.8	94.5	88.1	73.8	59.4
Gelsenkirchen	264	43.9	101.4	98.7	119.1	130.0	150.5	146.0	155.9
Halle (Saale)	256	52.3	107.0	115.5	100.4	130.3	133.0	107.6	142.5
Hamburg	1,988	45.3	108.6	121.2	136.8	156.3	156.2	175.6	159.9
Hannover	544	57.5	101.7	103.6	122.9	123.9	126.0	116.1	120.4
Karlsruhe	151	49.7	48.4	64.2	71.5	94.0	73.9	76.3	75.3
Kassel	180	65.6	89.7	90.4	86.4	104.2	115.9	127.5	121.6
Kiel	243	54.7	98.0	114.8	118.6	104.5	125.4	107.6	143.0
Köln	1,262	46.0	116.8	122.9	131.1	165.7	171.5	180.7	182.2
Krefeld	208	58.7	91.8	77.6	95.5	81.3	108.1	107.6	107.1
Leipzig	550	52.9	94.5	94.0	117.2	111.1	125.7	100.4	112.1
Lübeck	183	62.8	84.6	88.6	95.7	89.1	100.5	120.4	121.1
Magdeburg	217	48.4	91.0	101.2	102.2	118.4	119.5	119.2	116.6
Mainz	117	53.0	54.4	52.0	54.8	66.7	68.0	64.6	69.7
Mannheim	222	46.4	72.1	96.5	109.2	104.4	103.8	94.7	94.9
Mönchengladbach	183	53.6	69.8	83.5	106.5	127.3	113.9	91.7	127.9
München	494	68.8	33.9	36.0	40.5	39.2	41.1	39.0	43.3
Münster	204	55.9	65.1	65.7	71.0	70.8	88.8	81.9	79.5
Nürnberg	241	67.2	46.8	56.1	56.5	61.7	70.0	72.5	58.8
Oberhausen	154	47.4	72.8	86.6	91.5	90.3	98.5	89.0	101.1
Rostock	129	74.4	61.9	59.3	74.8	87.2	87.5	90.7	83.2
Stuttgart	470	62.8	74.3	81.8	95.2	90.3	91.5	96.3	102.2
Wiesbaden	174	74.7	62.4	74.9	74.9	65.1	84.0	81.4	95.4
Wuppertal	344	56.1	97.3	105.6	108.3	110.3	93.2	131.5	103.6

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

2017: Due to methodological changes and technological developments, the population data can only be compared to a limited extent with the data of previous years.

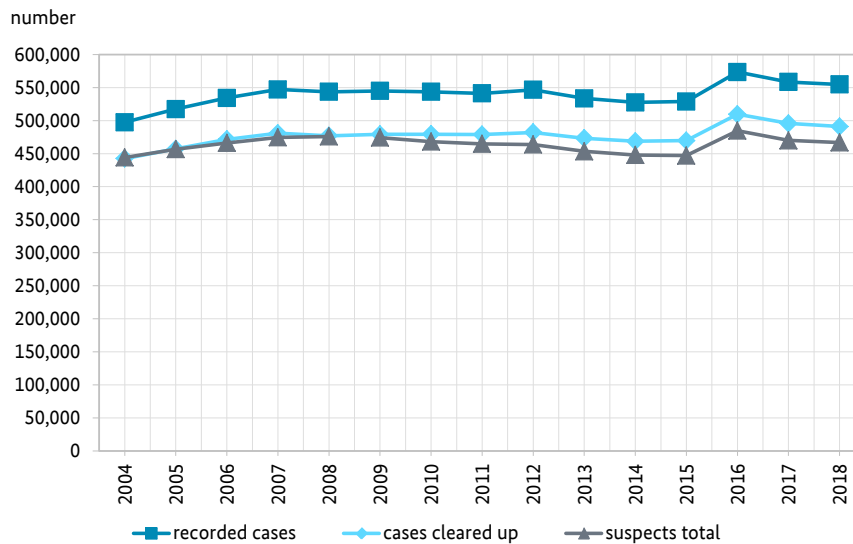
Note: See glossary, page 101.

### 3.2.3 Bodily injury (key 220000)

In the 2018 reporting year, a total of 554,635 cases of “bodily injury” were registered. Cases of “bodily injury” account for 10.0/10.3 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

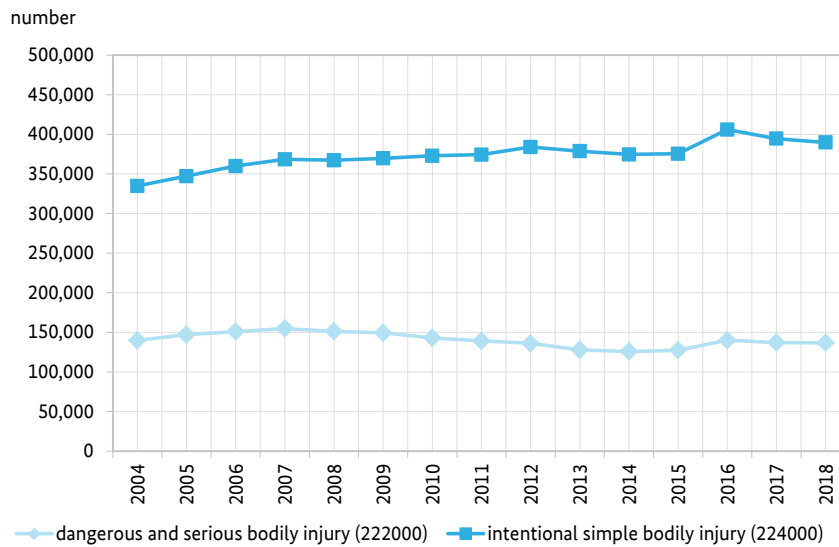
key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts (%)	suspects			clearance rate
				total	male (%)	female (%)	
220000	bodily injury	554,635	7.1	466,753	80.3	19.7	88.5
<i>including:</i>							
221000	bodily injury resulting in death	88	0.0	93	77.4	22.6	85.2
*) 222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	136,727	14.9	144,161	84.3	15.7	82.5
<i>including:</i>							
222100	dangerous and serious bodily injury in streets, lanes or public place	61,194	13.4	67,075	88.6	11.4	75.0
223000	mistreatment of persons under offender's care	4,621	1.1	4,786	55.7	44.3	96.5
<i>including:</i>							
223100	mistreatment of children	3,487	0.9	3,664	55.3	44.7	97.3
224000	intentional simple bodily injury	389,791	4.9	326,549	80.4	19.6	90.8

\*) For the first time these figures include four cases of "female genital mutilation", including one attempt and one recording error.



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

3.2.3 – G02



### Offence rates in the “Länder“ (“dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation“)

3.2.3 – T02

Land (federal state)	recorded cases	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants							
		2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011
Baden-Württemberg	14,324	129.9	132.8	135.2	127.0	121.6	120.7	127.6	133.2
Bayern	16,733	128.7	128.0	134.6	121.8	122.8	128.3	129.2	131.3
Berlin	10,813	299.2	300.5	297.0	289.0	290.7	306.4	317.8	304.8
Brandenburg	3,670	146.6	151.8	140.0	113.9	118.7	121.0	128.3	125.2
Bremen	1,803	264.7	289.6	326.6	292.6	286.6	284.5	316.2	304.2
Hamburg	5,405	295.3	297.2	330.2	331.7	330.9	311.7	309.0	331.3
Hessen	9,420	150.9	154.8	150.6	140.8	142.5	142.6	149.6	153.6
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	2,581	160.2	153.4	154.9	145.8	139.7	154.3	166.7	176.4
Niedersachsen	13,185	165.6	167.5	178.5	162.3	159.5	171.5	181.2	186.5
Nordrhein-Westfalen	32,216	179.9	180.3	186.6	173.0	171.5	171.3	179.2	186.9
Rheinland-Pfalz	6,670	163.7	164.8	160.4	155.1	157.8	173.1	182.4	186.1
Saarland	1,911	192.2	210.0	209.6	203.4	179.5	179.5	200.2	203.1
Sachsen	5,816	142.5	142.7	146.8	124.7	116.5	108.4	114.4	112.1
Sachsen-Anhalt	4,268	192.0	183.4	185.5	163.1	160.7	158.9	171.7	176.4
Schleswig-Holstein	4,410	152.6	146.6	154.0	137.5	145.1	149.9	168.1	180.1
Thüringen	3,502	162.8	161.9	164.8	128.1	136.0	144.9	139.9	133.2
<b>Germany</b>	<b>136,727</b>	<b>165.1</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>170.4</b>	<b>156.9</b>	<b>155.7</b>	<b>158.8</b>	<b>166.3</b>	<b>170.1</b>

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

2017: Due to methodological changes and technological developments, the population data can only be compared to a limited extent with the data of previous years.

Note: See glossary, page 101.

### Offence rates in cities with 200,000 and more inhabitants (“dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation“)

3.2.3 – T03

city	recorded cases	clearance rate	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants						
			2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012
Aachen	636	76.9	258.3	284.1	271.7	288.1	309.5	326.5	327.1
Augsburg	736	83.7	251.3	253.1	252.5	230.5	231.4	205.4	221.3
Berlin	10,813	71.4	299.2	300.5	297.0	289.0	290.7	306.4	317.8
Bielefeld	558	83.9	167.8	186.5	178.3	157.7	153.9	144.4	146.9
Bochum	960	76.5	262.6	256.2	286.8	242.9	250.5	240.7	297.6
Bonn	732	78.8	224.9	223.5	238.1	223.6	221.7	219.1	217.4
Braunschweig	570	81.4	229.8	259.4	293.6	284.9	269.0	305.1	289.8
Bremen	1,449	75.7	255.1	280.5	318.4	289.1	293.3	279.8	311.3
Chemnitz	510	79.4	206.6	216.0	184.6	200.8	179.3	145.1	153.0
Dortmund	1,893	75.6	322.7	336.1	347.5	360.4	358.7	338.2	351.7
Dresden	1,077	73.7	195.4	188.4	180.2	156.1	129.3	135.0	125.0
Duisburg	1,198	78.0	240.5	251.7	286.0	240.0	254.5	238.3	253.1
Düsseldorf	1,582	69.6	256.3	244.8	242.7	243.7	249.5	246.4	263.3
Erfurt	524	82.6	246.0	234.0	275.6	220.2	202.6	269.3	238.9
Essen	1,155	80.3	198.0	202.5	206.8	201.1	198.1	200.4	185.9
Frankfurt am Main	2,246	75.8	300.7	323.3	307.9	305.7	312.4	316.4	304.7
Freiburg im Breisgau	602	79.9	262.2	275.5	303.0	323.1	305.5	307.7	282.4
Gelsenkirchen	604	77.5	232.0	218.3	266.9	237.9	266.4	238.0	252.9
Halle (Saale)	868	71.4	362.9	329.0	290.7	281.8	256.5	267.9	307.2
Hamburg	5,405	75.4	295.3	297.1	330.1	331.6	330.8	311.7	309.0
Hannover	1,771	79.7	331.0	344.2	414.0	381.7	349.4	388.0	390.2
Karlsruhe	584	82.0	187.2	201.9	219.3	243.0	195.9	231.4	208.7
Kassel	538	80.7	268.0	255.2	264.2	247.0	275.1	250.4	286.5
Kiel	621	76.5	250.5	253.0	277.7	263.6	248.4	266.8	306.6
Köln	3,523	73.5	326.1	324.4	350.8	324.9	329.3	340.5	345.9
Krefeld	447	84.3	197.2	195.3	209.6	173.5	167.5	207.2	196.7
Leipzig	1,283	73.0	220.5	225.0	265.5	209.0	214.3	202.2	217.4
Lübeck	647	83.3	299.1	309.2	331.1	273.3	314.6	310.8	353.8
Magdeburg	649	72.4	272.1	258.7	264.3	229.9	228.6	210.9	198.8
Mainz	581	81.6	270.1	233.2	246.9	232.4	253.6	294.4	273.7
Mannheim	859	81.6	278.9	271.0	295.3	248.1	236.3	274.6	286.4
Mönchengladbach	535	78.7	204.1	183.2	199.6	265.9	241.6	225.4	218.5
München	2,855	81.5	196.1	199.5	214.4	212.9	221.8	240.5	226.9
Münster	499	78.8	159.1	171.2	192.9	158.8	178.2	188.5	183.0
Nürnberg	1,394	83.8	270.6	251.5	283.9	262.2	275.0	293.7	300.2
Oberhausen	374	78.3	176.9	158.5	163.1	179.7	182.7	176.2	186.8
Rostock	469	81.9	225.0	174.9	184.9	176.8	181.9	226.2	235.5
Stuttgart	1,758	75.1	277.8	286.3	295.3	297.7	292.6	262.1	307.0
Wiesbaden	786	86.4	282.1	305.1	294.3	280.6	287.4	290.5	288.6
Wuppertal	876	81.7	247.7	233.0	237.4	218.9	221.0	189.6	199.7

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

2017: Due to methodological changes and technological developments, the population data can only be compared to a limited extent with the data of previous years.

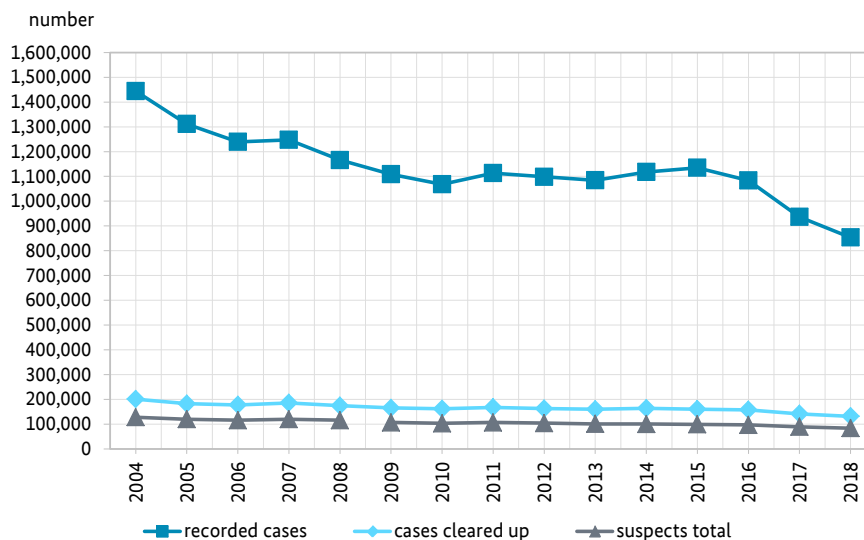
Note: See glossary, page 101.

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

In the reporting year of 2018, a total of 853,837 cases of thefts under aggravating circumstances were registered. Cases of serious theft account for 15.4/15.8 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.

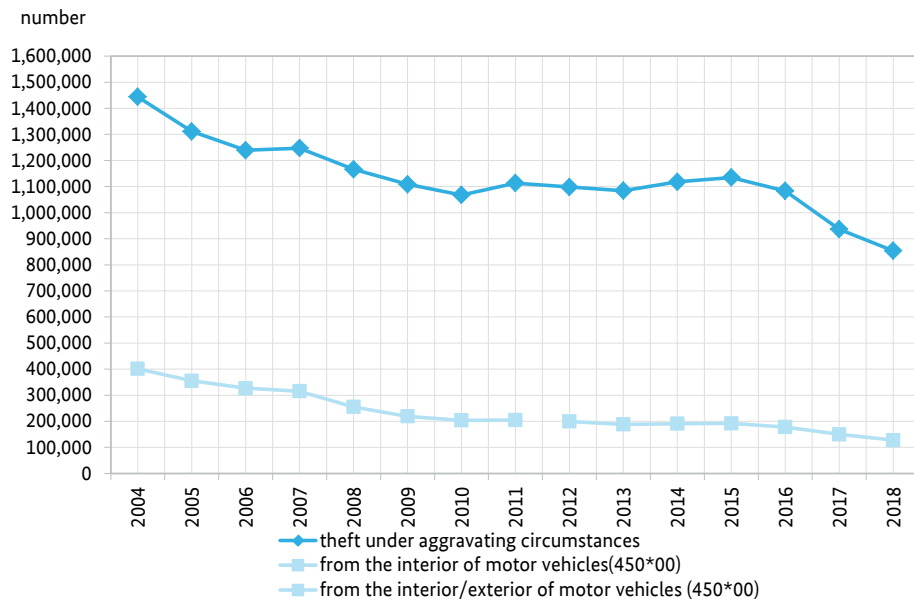
#### Recorded cases

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	853,837	23.2	83,628	87.3	12.7	15.4
<i>including:</i>							
4**700	of/from coin-operated machines	12,949	23.6	2,505	93.6	6.4	20.0
405*00	in/from banks, saving banks, post offices and the like	1,389	37.4	324	93.5	6.5	35.9
410*00	in/from duty, office, manufacturing, workshop and storage premises	63,152	36.7	10,502	92.2	7.8	19.3
415*00	in/from restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels and boarding houses	17,974	32.8	3,431	92.6	7.4	20.9
425*00	in/from kiosks, department stores, sales rooms, self-service stores, store windows, showcases and display cases	46,243	25.3	22,840	82.8	17.2	57.4
426*00	shoplifting	22,068	6.0	16,894	79.9	20.1	90.5
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling	97,504	45.4	13,027	85.2	14.8	18.1
<i>including:</i>							
436*00	daytime burglary of a residence	38,099	39.7	6,036	85.4	14.6	19.2

## 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							
		2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011
Baden-Württemberg	61,878	561.3	646.5	771.7	798.8	811.9	756.6	720.7	730.2
Bayern	53,481	411.5	439.1	494.6	511.9	534.1	506.1	504.3	492.2
Berlin	95,370	2,639.3	2,712.2	3,193.1	3,294.6	3,152.3	3,072.8	2,798.4	2,898.2
Brandenburg	35,099	1,401.7	1,507.6	1,792.0	1,972.9	2,218.8	2,112.2	1,953.4	2,037.3
Bremen	18,188	2,670.7	2,845.1	3,609.7	3,559.4	3,526.7	3,253.9	3,338.4	4,112.6
Hamburg	39,055	2,133.5	2,427.6	2,841.2	3,035.1	2,851.6	2,714.6	2,638.0	2,651.9
Hessen	49,809	797.8	877.9	990.5	1,070.7	1,085.0	1,030.6	1,017.8	1,077.2
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	15,793	980.3	1,092.8	1,300.6	1,371.4	1,451.5	1,568.6	1,663.6	1,758.5
Niedersachsen	78,587	986.9	1,101.2	1,245.4	1,302.9	1,280.8	1,237.3	1,267.0	1,259.3
Nordrhein-Westfalen	220,764	1,232.5	1,391.2	1,651.1	1,829.0	1,746.0	1,740.7	1,831.2	1,877.8
Rheinland-Pfalz	24,276	595.9	632.8	764.2	820.5	797.3	812.0	806.7	838.1
Saarland	8,348	839.7	816.7	932.8	979.6	1,067.4	1,168.6	1,111.5	1,012.0
Sachsen	64,101	1,570.6	1,753.9	1,927.8	1,869.1	1,994.3	1,860.8	1,748.3	1,536.6
Sachsen-Anhalt	38,958	1,752.4	1,961.4	2,128.6	2,249.2	2,071.1	1,993.3	1,777.3	1,807.2
Schleswig-Holstein	33,773	1,168.7	1,248.8	1,458.1	1,586.3	1,614.3	1,604.2	1,765.3	1,793.0
Thüringen	16,357	760.4	802.4	899.9	878.5	864.3	859.9	794.6	784.0
<b>Germany</b>	<b>853,837</b>	<b>1,031.3</b>	<b>1,134.9</b>	<b>1,318.3</b>	<b>1,397.5</b>	<b>1,384.1</b>	<b>1,346.4</b>	<b>1,342.1</b>	<b>1,361.8</b>

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

2017: Due to methodological changes and technological developments, the population data can only be compared to a limited extent with the data of previous years.

Note: See glossary, page 101.

**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						
			2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012
Aachen	5,325	9.4	2,162.2	2,421.7	3,255.6	3,201.3	2,817.3	3,239.3	2,770.9
Augsburg	1,992	19.2	680.2	696.2	869.8	895.7	807.8	797.6	823.6
Berlin	95,370	9.3	2,639.3	2,712.2	3,193.1	3,294.6	3,152.3	3,072.8	2,798.4
Bielefeld	3,248	18.6	976.7	1,288.0	1,361.8	1,433.4	1,244.6	1,126.7	1,277.7
Bochum	4,167	12.9	1,140.0	1,092.0	1,475.0	2,127.2	1,906.1	2,067.0	1,827.1
Bonn	5,754	12.7	1,767.8	2,007.9	2,271.6	2,534.7	2,529.5	2,504.0	2,434.5
Braunschweig	3,284	19.6	1,324.1	1,791.6	1,684.8	1,910.2	1,776.1	1,682.7	1,828.3
Bremen	15,788	8.7	2,779.5	3,045.5	3,835.2	3,671.1	3,666.2	3,274.8	3,416.3
Chemnitz	5,659	15.0	2,292.4	2,629.2	2,341.5	2,091.0	2,170.9	1,919.5	1,994.9
Dortmund	10,620	12.4	1,810.4	1,832.2	2,606.5	3,303.8	3,262.1	2,832.1	3,044.3
Dresden	10,265	17.2	1,862.7	1,959.7	2,436.3	2,692.1	3,189.8	3,091.6	2,517.3
Duisburg	7,809	10.0	1,567.7	2,055.8	2,360.4	2,487.9	2,208.7	2,446.7	2,567.4
Düsseldorf	9,655	9.6	1,564.1	1,940.9	2,288.6	2,756.9	2,756.2	2,706.0	2,991.4
Erfurt	3,304	17.9	1,551.3	1,761.6	1,927.0	1,575.5	1,531.1	1,434.0	1,396.4
Essen	7,011	12.8	1,201.8	1,493.6	2,194.4	2,734.8	2,333.3	1,972.6	2,217.9
Frankfurt am Main	13,578	12.0	1,818.0	2,022.9	2,382.9	2,499.9	2,521.4	2,537.3	2,550.3
Freiburg im Breisgau	3,530	14.3	1,537.2	1,845.0	1,929.4	1,995.9	2,177.6	2,006.9	1,831.2
Gelsenkirchen	3,447	15.8	1,324.2	1,582.3	1,890.8	2,695.9	2,722.9	2,584.6	2,711.8
Halle (Saale)	7,908	9.2	3,306.4	3,726.4	4,136.4	3,878.8	2,737.0	2,280.1	2,098.8
Hamburg	39,045	7.7	2,132.9	2,427.3	2,840.5	3,034.7	2,851.3	2,714.6	2,638.0
Hannover	11,705	20.8	2,187.6	2,528.2	2,561.1	2,772.7	2,652.1	2,298.8	2,124.1
Karlsruhe	3,807	15.1	1,220.5	1,372.6	1,845.6	2,050.3	1,988.6	1,898.8	1,611.8
Kassel	3,397	24.7	1,692.3	1,449.3	1,633.5	2,360.0	2,266.5	1,712.0	1,674.6
Kiel	5,782	14.3	2,332.0	2,297.5	2,747.4	3,133.1	2,768.6	2,644.4	2,981.7
Köln	25,052	10.3	2,318.8	2,535.3	2,707.9	3,116.5	3,159.7	3,315.1	3,291.2
Krefeld	3,835	13.7	1,691.7	1,732.7	2,136.0	2,096.6	1,862.1	2,022.3	2,296.1
Leipzig	23,751	11.2	4,081.1	4,785.3	5,013.6	4,287.0	4,671.5	4,111.5	3,659.6
Lübeck	4,059	18.1	1,876.4	2,050.6	2,174.8	2,240.9	2,486.4	2,462.3	2,652.7
Magdeburg	7,835	13.7	3,285.4	3,546.3	3,485.9	3,594.8	3,736.0	3,592.5	3,177.3
Mainz	1,949	21.2	906.0	862.7	1,141.2	1,296.7	1,189.6	1,237.0	1,102.2
Mannheim	4,315	13.3	1,401.0	1,847.2	2,160.4	1,946.7	1,788.1	1,908.9	1,600.0
Mönchengladbach	3,534	13.2	1,347.9	1,424.5	1,688.9	1,816.6	1,557.8	1,741.0	2,206.4
München	11,052	22.0	759.0	703.0	767.0	795.8	934.6	817.7	770.4
Münster	6,997	14.5	2,231.5	2,421.1	2,954.5	2,882.7	2,634.2	2,485.8	2,693.4
Nürnberg	4,545	24.1	882.2	1,040.2	1,265.0	1,397.2	1,259.6	1,153.3	1,230.9
Oberhausen	2,191	19.9	1,036.3	1,171.8	1,568.7	1,696.7	1,638.5	1,864.2	1,967.4
Rostock	3,004	10.3	1,441.4	1,447.1	2,118.3	2,000.3	1,841.9	1,906.5	1,850.1
Stuttgart	4,692	31.8	741.5	743.6	865.6	968.4	1,087.7	934.2	841.7
Wiesbaden	2,742	21.9	984.0	1,151.2	1,099.1	1,286.4	1,359.8	1,191.7	1,274.9
Wuppertal	4,384	10.9	1,239.9	1,788.6	1,863.2	1,705.1	1,252.2	1,341.0	1,261.3

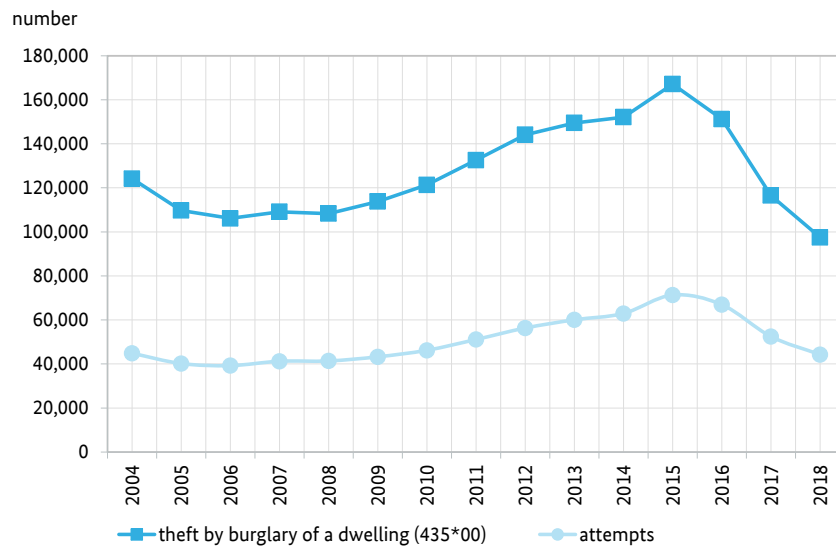
\*) Since 2013 the number of inhabitants is counted (census 2011) therefore the older offence rates cannot be compared with the rates beginning in 2013.

2017: Due to methodological changes and technological developments, the population data can only be compared to a limited extent with the data of previous years.

Note: See glossary, page 101.

## Development of theft by burglary of a dwelling

3.2.4 – G03



## 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							
		2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011
Baden-Württemberg	7,126	64.6	77.0	102.0	114.4	126.8	106.9	79.5	76.2
Bayern	5,239	40.3	46.7	58.2	58.9	65.1	51.0	45.3	41.8
Berlin	7,574	209.6	240.0	326.9	340.5	355.3	342.7	351.0	318.0
Brandenburg	2,593	103.6	127.0	168.2	180.5	163.0	163.3	149.7	118.5
Bremen	1,899	278.8	383.9	459.0	535.4	540.8	525.2	539.5	518.4
Hamburg	4,601	251.3	318.7	420.2	510.9	428.9	399.2	394.4	362.8
Hessen	7,502	120.2	133.4	168.5	190.3	181.6	179.4	173.5	179.2
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	1,101	68.3	73.3	91.6	95.1	95.8	95.0	86.4	81.2
Niedersachsen	11,202	140.7	171.1	207.0	211.8	188.1	202.4	184.5	149.2
Nordrhein-Westfalen	29,904	166.9	218.3	294.3	353.6	300.4	313.0	303.6	282.3
Rheinland-Pfalz	4,098	100.6	118.9	166.4	177.6	145.7	146.8	137.0	127.6
Saarland	1,716	172.6	139.6	195.6	246.4	250.8	210.7	200.4	163.6
Sachsen	4,001	98.0	99.7	114.7	105.0	95.6	89.4	92.8	83.6
Sachsen-Anhalt	2,821	126.9	121.4	136.3	125.0	115.7	114.5	107.4	103.8
Schleswig-Holstein	4,891	169.2	187.5	269.7	298.7	267.4	268.4	269.7	258.2
Thüringen	1,236	57.5	65.0	64.9	68.5	45.3	54.5	41.1	41.0
<b>Germany</b>	<b>97,504</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>141.2</b>	<b>184.1</b>	<b>205.8</b>	<b>188.3</b>	<b>185.7</b>	<b>176.1</b>	<b>162.2</b>

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

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Note: See glossary, page 101.

**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						
			2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012
Aachen	525	20.0	213.2	368.6	392.1	445.1	421.6	517.3	369.0
Augsburg	152	46.7	51.9	36.3	77.2	81.1	69.4	53.9	60.4
Berlin	7,574	8.9	209.6	240.0	326.9	340.5	355.3	342.7	351.0
Bielefeld	495	15.6	148.8	185.6	223.7	268.4	291.3	218.7	229.4
Bochum	769	21.3	210.4	262.5	351.8	499.9	406.7	427.6	398.7
Bonn	894	28.7	274.7	267.9	301.4	408.0	414.1	563.8	485.2
Braunschweig	276	14.1	111.3	150.8	116.6	150.9	194.2	179.4	205.1
Bremen	1,618	6.9	284.9	397.5	466.4	503.1	557.3	471.6	534.9
Chemnitz	542	18.8	219.6	129.9	137.9	114.6	74.8	101.2	123.0
Dortmund	1,584	15.8	270.0	345.5	485.2	578.3	479.6	430.7	428.6
Dresden	442	17.4	80.2	103.3	120.8	120.3	120.0	92.4	96.1
Duisburg	1,079	18.0	216.6	218.9	331.8	457.3	319.6	343.0	325.8
Düsseldorf	1,235	9.1	200.1	254.4	390.6	514.1	416.2	451.4	541.0
Erfurt	195	16.9	91.6	132.6	140.4	103.8	84.0	116.0	64.9
Essen	999	11.0	171.2	281.9	380.7	527.9	433.6	420.0	409.6
Frankfurt am Main	1,236	14.0	165.5	212.2	251.5	294.2	309.4	309.7	296.6
Freiburg im Breisgau	393	10.9	171.1	145.9	197.0	177.8	221.1	227.5	147.5
Gelsenkirchen	457	14.7	175.6	281.9	335.3	564.3	361.5	447.6	393.9
Halle (Saale)	484	16.9	202.4	169.3	175.5	174.6	141.2	140.0	154.0
Hamburg	4,601	8.5	251.3	318.7	420.2	510.9	428.9	399.2	394.4
Hannover	1,298	22.7	242.6	293.3	263.6	294.9	332.0	358.3	281.6
Karlsruhe	262	40.1	84.0	111.3	154.0	160.3	226.7	254.0	117.7
Kassel	344	11.3	171.4	170.3	369.7	413.4	270.0	218.8	244.8
Kiel	473	9.3	190.8	231.2	253.7	380.8	322.5	305.2	216.1
Köln	2,334	10.9	216.0	294.1	371.3	489.3	489.0	493.5	492.7
Krefeld	552	16.3	243.5	241.2	337.6	502.5	328.7	381.0	356.2
Leipzig	1,365	15.2	234.5	248.3	277.3	238.2	265.8	250.4	258.2
Lübeck	278	14.4	128.5	184.1	264.5	285.0	253.6	216.3	270.7
Magdeburg	459	13.1	192.5	170.5	176.1	161.9	167.1	160.9	162.7
Mainz	272	16.2	126.4	94.1	175.4	264.7	151.8	182.0	242.8
Mannheim	310	39.4	100.7	128.6	150.1	195.4	199.9	199.2	120.7
Mönchengladbach	569	19.2	217.0	275.2	317.7	371.8	267.4	308.1	377.5
München	1,149	20.5	78.9	67.3	84.1	77.5	101.3	85.4	71.0
Münster	478	21.1	152.4	240.5	273.8	270.7	334.7	313.9	299.2
Nürnberg	456	19.1	88.5	110.2	104.9	108.0	134.1	108.7	103.0
Oberhausen	390	22.1	184.5	229.0	353.2	375.1	326.6	467.6	390.9
Rostock	156	24.4	74.9	69.9	122.8	76.4	109.6	112.9	85.2
Stuttgart	619	22.1	97.8	105.4	109.8	147.4	211.3	171.4	143.8
Wiesbaden	568	25.2	203.8	186.9	165.4	231.5	193.2	203.6	228.4
Wuppertal	523	18.4	147.9	205.2	347.4	342.2	225.3	245.6	259.0

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

2017: Due to methodological changes and technological developments, the population data can only be compared to a limited extent with the data of previous years.

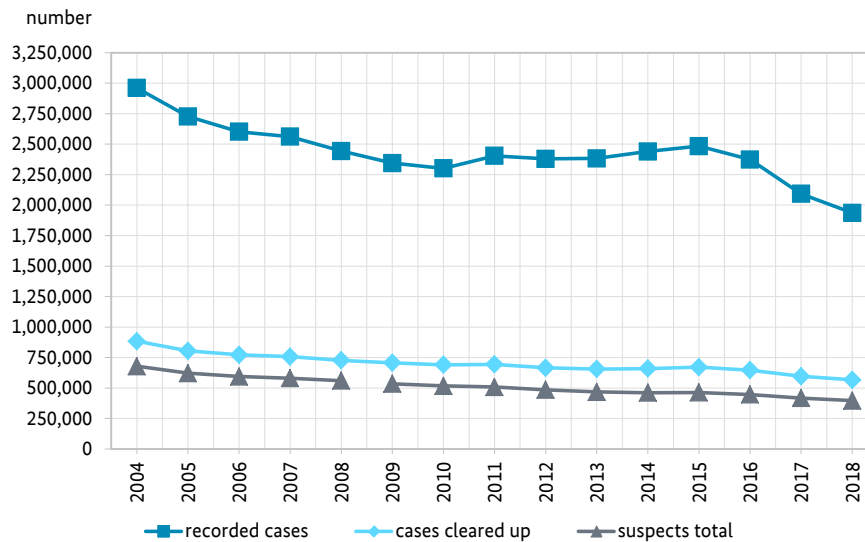
Note: See glossary, page 101.

### 3.2.5 Total thefts (key \*\*\*\*00)

In the reporting year of 2018, a total of 1,936,315 cases of total thefts were registered. Cases of total thefts account for 34.9/35.9 per cent of all crimes.

#### Development of total thefts

3.2.5 – G01



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

#### Recorded cases "total thefts"

3.2.5 – T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included at-tempts (%)	suspects			clearance rate
				total	male (%)	female (%)	
****00	total number of thefts	1,936,315	11.6	396,281	70.3	29.7	29.3
<i>including:</i>							
*) ***100	of motor vehicles	30,232	15.7	8,501	92.3	7.7	28.5
*) ***200	of mopeds and motorbikes	20,208	12.3	4,181	96.6	3.4	20.0
*) ***300	of bicycles	292,015	2.2	22,411	92.6	7.4	9.3
***500	of non-cash means of payment	106,240	0.6	8,136	76.0	24.0	8.3
*50*00	from the exterior/interior of motor vehicles	247,311	12.3	14,168	92.0	8.0	10.2
*90*00	pickpocketing	104,196	1.5	5,320	77.1	22.9	5.7

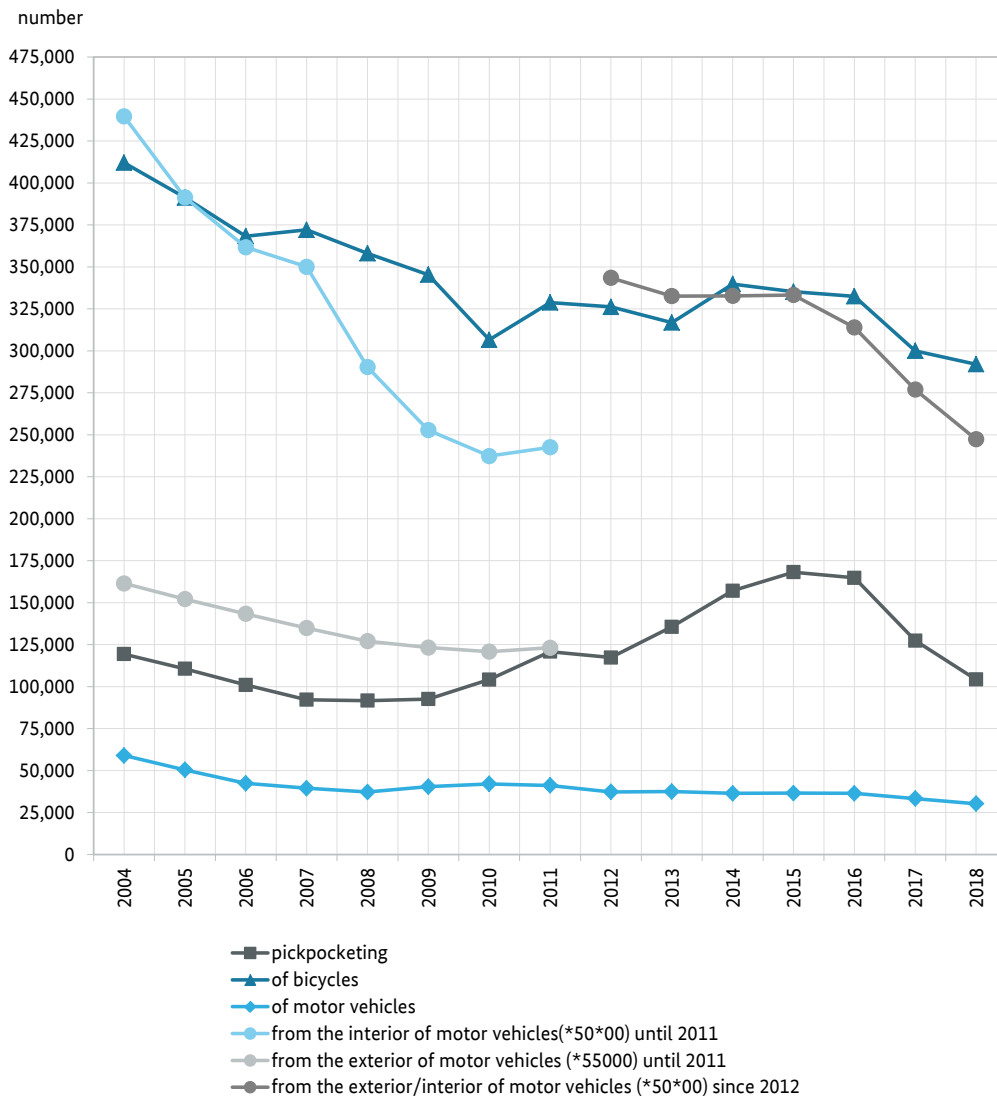
\*) including taking without consent

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							
		2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011
Baden-Württemberg	168,828	1,531.5	1,715.7	1,958.0	2,072.4	2,043.2	1,973.7	1,912.8	1,928.7
Bayern	155,924	1,199.7	1,261.9	1,403.5	1,459.6	1,539.9	1,537.0	1,536.3	1,532.8
Berlin	217,148	6,009.4	6,379.9	7,695.4	7,698.4	7,098.5	6,704.1	6,082.8	6,155.0
Brandenburg	62,356	2,490.2	2,681.3	3,040.7	3,229.1	3,459.2	3,410.4	3,200.9	3,339.8
Bremen	32,608	4,788.0	5,387.2	6,567.2	6,510.5	6,085.4	6,027.6	6,011.8	6,971.0
Hamburg	96,894	5,293.1	5,887.6	6,558.9	7,022.8	6,925.9	6,578.7	6,122.1	6,022.6
Hessen	117,445	1,881.1	2,038.5	2,289.6	2,494.2	2,485.8	2,413.5	2,394.4	2,458.4
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	31,990	1,985.6	2,154.9	2,443.2	2,575.6	2,658.0	2,848.5	2,996.2	3,068.6
Niedersachsen	171,158	2,149.5	2,305.2	2,599.5	2,735.0	2,682.4	2,652.9	2,710.6	2,693.5
Nordrhein-Westfalen	499,101	2,786.4	3,073.9	3,560.0	3,922.2	3,797.6	3,740.1	3,751.5	3,861.6
Rheinland-Pfalz	66,534	1,633.3	1,717.6	1,945.6	2,125.0	2,119.2	2,149.8	2,105.5	2,186.0
Saarland	23,011	2,314.6	2,294.3	2,488.6	2,596.5	2,868.6	2,838.8	2,721.7	2,515.6
Sachsen	113,511	2,781.2	3,099.9	3,376.4	3,367.0	3,577.3	3,392.0	3,189.2	2,914.7
Sachsen-Anhalt	68,151	3,065.6	3,286.7	3,544.9	3,798.3	3,611.8	3,550.0	3,243.3	3,288.3
Schleswig-Holstein	73,833	2,554.9	2,653.2	2,926.3	3,081.1	3,133.3	3,153.0	3,391.2	3,463.1
Thüringen	37,823	1,758.2	1,860.7	2,075.7	2,055.0	2,038.3	2,051.4	1,955.6	1,923.0
<b>Germany</b>	<b>1,936,315</b>	<b>2,338.8</b>	<b>2,536.3</b>	<b>2,888.7</b>	<b>3,058.8</b>	<b>3,021.1</b>	<b>2,959.1</b>	<b>2,907.6</b>	<b>2,940.3</b>

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

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Note: See glossary, page 101.

## 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						
			2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012
Aachen	11,671	26.5	4,739.1	5,247.2	6,333.9	6,476.6	5,815.9	6,086.6	5,527.7
Augsburg	5,493	38.6	1,875.7	1,953.1	2,240.4	2,413.6	2,428.9	2,392.7	2,477.4
Berlin	217,148	21.9	6,009.4	6,379.9	7,695.4	7,698.4	7,098.5	6,704.1	6,082.8
Bielefeld	8,572	34.7	2,577.6	3,188.5	3,487.6	3,606.9	3,312.3	3,064.1	3,344.5
Bochum	10,901	26.4	2,982.3	3,067.8	3,742.1	4,603.5	4,389.7	4,571.9	4,036.6
Bonn	12,537	23.1	3,851.7	4,386.5	4,972.6	5,564.8	5,529.6	5,449.7	5,370.0
Braunschweig	7,276	36.7	2,933.6	3,454.4	3,555.4	4,162.9	3,792.9	3,686.0	3,725.3
Bremen	27,268	22.7	4,800.7	5,590.1	6,870.2	6,588.5	6,170.3	6,008.8	6,087.5
Chemnitz	9,694	31.1	3,927.0	4,433.1	4,373.3	4,110.5	4,190.1	4,024.3	3,747.9
Dortmund	25,936	30.0	4,421.4	4,571.3	5,844.6	7,012.1	7,297.8	6,355.0	6,076.7
Dresden	21,955	33.8	3,984.1	4,190.5	4,699.3	5,023.2	5,634.1	5,397.8	4,537.2
Duisburg	17,813	26.4	3,576.1	4,291.7	4,706.7	4,932.4	4,451.6	4,608.1	4,813.7
Düsseldorf	27,495	20.6	4,454.2	5,104.6	6,230.4	7,334.0	7,618.9	7,480.8	7,292.3
Erfurt	7,368	37.2	3,459.3	3,647.3	4,182.9	3,680.6	3,598.2	3,385.5	3,095.2
Essen	18,134	27.7	3,108.4	3,592.1	4,825.2	5,522.3	5,029.6	4,521.2	4,583.5
Frankfurt am Main	33,325	28.6	4,461.9	4,862.6	5,761.9	6,131.6	6,186.4	5,917.9	5,949.7
Freiburg im Breisgau	8,417	32.8	3,665.4	4,311.7	4,823.9	5,217.3	5,322.6	4,892.2	4,642.1
Gelsenkirchen	9,729	26.3	3,737.5	3,943.6	4,530.9	5,219.1	5,295.3	5,133.4	5,038.3
Halle (Saale)	13,235	24.2	5,533.7	5,918.8	6,180.4	6,440.0	5,102.7	4,388.2	4,083.4
Hamburg	96,717	21.1	5,283.4	5,880.4	6,552.4	7,016.8	6,922.8	6,578.7	6,122.1
Hannover	26,029	34.2	4,864.7	5,443.6	5,903.6	6,283.5	5,909.5	5,494.3	5,046.8
Karlsruhe	9,185	31.4	2,944.7	3,215.2	4,159.2	4,970.8	4,664.3	4,644.8	3,871.4
Kassel	7,723	39.8	3,847.3	3,672.2	4,059.9	5,151.8	4,988.0	4,452.6	4,274.2
Kiel	12,013	31.1	4,845.1	4,670.2	5,108.7	5,572.3	4,976.5	4,803.5	5,272.2
Köln	56,692	21.1	5,247.3	5,779.6	6,381.6	7,700.8	7,727.6	7,537.3	6,926.2
Krefeld	8,717	30.1	3,845.2	3,840.2	4,401.6	4,406.7	4,140.8	4,363.9	4,644.7
Leipzig	36,962	23.4	6,351.1	7,529.8	8,023.1	7,033.0	7,705.4	6,917.1	6,287.4
Lübeck	9,289	35.2	4,294.1	4,635.6	4,877.2	4,828.8	5,319.8	5,286.9	5,522.9
Magdeburg	13,426	29.9	5,629.9	5,722.8	5,766.1	6,260.7	6,463.0	6,572.2	5,859.8
Mainz	5,477	32.6	2,546.1	2,640.4	3,312.5	3,696.8	3,516.0	3,429.7	3,179.8
Mannheim	12,105	28.3	3,930.2	4,786.1	5,006.2	4,741.5	4,242.8	4,390.0	3,890.1
Mönchengladbach	8,814	34.3	3,361.7	3,730.6	4,073.1	4,454.7	3,885.6	4,192.3	4,543.4
München	29,469	34.3	2,023.9	2,022.3	2,320.0	2,340.8	2,666.1	2,582.4	2,616.9
Münster	13,211	26.8	4,213.2	4,600.0	5,201.6	5,356.4	5,331.2	4,951.8	5,073.8
Nürnberg	14,669	44.8	2,847.2	2,985.8	3,433.9	3,660.8	3,596.3	3,440.8	3,321.8
Oberhausen	5,870	32.7	2,776.4	3,104.3	3,551.8	3,851.1	3,677.2	3,954.7	4,042.0
Rostock	6,095	29.7	2,924.5	2,872.1	3,692.0	3,629.4	3,439.5	3,470.9	3,582.2
Stuttgart	15,072	38.4	2,382.0	2,471.1	2,885.3	3,274.9	3,358.0	3,096.6	2,847.4
Wiesbaden	7,541	37.2	2,706.2	3,083.0	3,222.1	3,506.2	3,593.7	3,325.7	3,484.9
Wuppertal	11,396	28.1	3,222.9	4,173.5	4,589.1	4,539.9	3,810.6	3,914.1	3,608.0

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

2017: Due to methodological changes and technological developments, the population data can only be compared to a limited extent with the data of previous years.

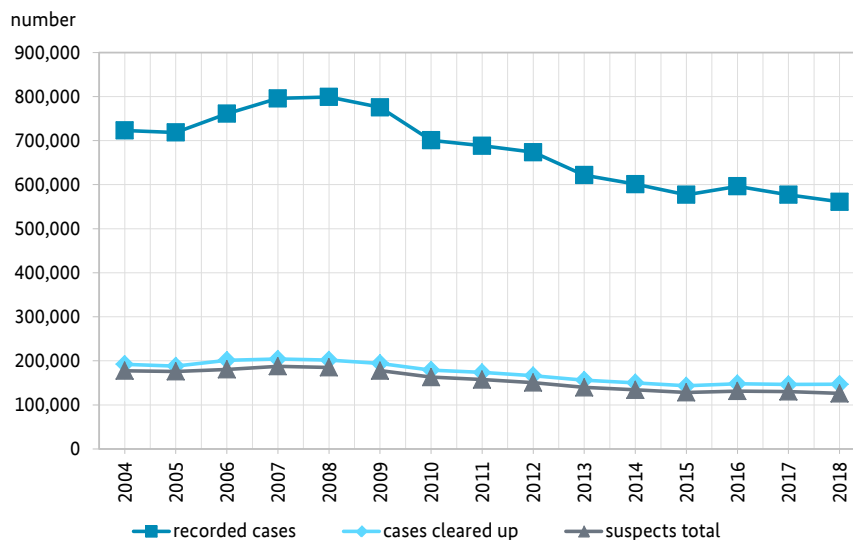
Note: See glossary, page 101.

### 3.2.6 Damage to property (key 674000)

In the reporting year of 2018, a total of 560,977 cases of “damage to property” were registered. Cases of “damage to property” account for 10.1/10.4 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

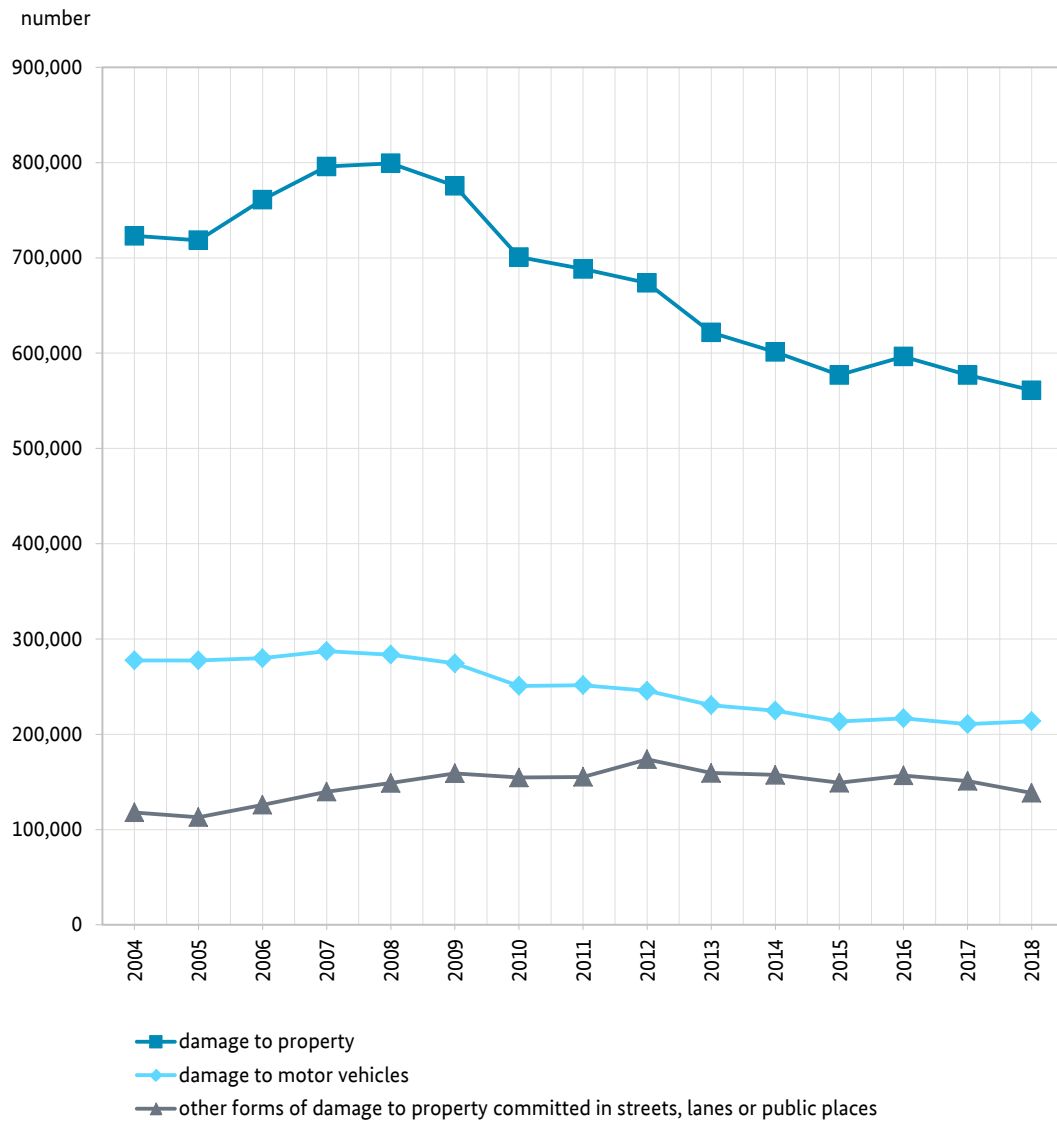
3.2.6 – T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included at-tempts (%)	suspects			clearance rate
				total	male (%)	female (%)	
674000	damage to property	560,977	1.4	125,986	84.8	15.2	26.2
	<i>including:</i>						
*) 674100	damage to motor vehicles	213,748	1.3	30,709	85.4	14.6	18.9
*) 674300	other forms of damage to property committed in streets, lanes or public places	138,419	1.2	30,781	88.9	11.1	22.8
*) 674500	destruction of important means of work	338	15.7	176	90.3	9.7	52.4

\*) 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							
		2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011
Baden-Württemberg	64,326	583.5	584.3	617.5	594.3	605.0	641.9	681.3	713.5
Bayern	69,555	535.2	528.8	529.9	511.7	567.3	581.0	623.8	632.1
Berlin	40,734	1,127.3	1,169.4	1,251.9	1,209.1	1,253.5	1,288.2	1,411.6	1,419.4
Brandenburg	20,200	806.7	797.5	899.5	895.6	920.8	930.5	987.9	1,065.6
Bremen	4,936	724.8	874.5	877.5	877.8	883.9	1,013.8	1,086.5	1,080.5
Hamburg	17,118	935.1	1,006.7	1,047.3	1,085.1	1,101.5	1,205.9	1,135.1	1,227.2
Hessen	32,594	522.1	533.7	550.4	542.3	583.3	594.4	638.5	655.6
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	13,153	816.4	856.9	889.0	838.5	878.1	976.0	1,061.7	1,076.6
Niedersachsen	50,315	631.9	655.7	682.8	685.8	712.3	717.9	773.1	787.6
Nordrhein-Westfalen	125,985	703.4	746.5	761.3	747.0	784.4	821.7	869.6	875.5
Rheinland-Pfalz	26,633	653.8	663.3	707.3	715.5	694.0	746.6	778.7	839.0
Saarland	8,027	807.4	799.5	824.3	805.9	866.4	896.2	907.5	917.9
Sachsen	31,373	768.7	792.5	860.5	825.3	890.2	867.2	919.2	899.3
Sachsen-Anhalt	17,914	805.8	891.3	898.7	906.2	900.8	953.0	1,043.5	1,025.7
Schleswig-Holstein	20,951	725.0	748.3	765.3	765.5	808.4	825.7	936.6	995.4
Thüringen	17,163	797.8	805.0	809.0	719.4	781.8	796.3	823.0	849.3
<b>Germany</b>	<b>560,977</b>	<b>677.6</b>	<b>699.2</b>	<b>725.7</b>	<b>710.6</b>	<b>744.3</b>	<b>772.1</b>	<b>823.2</b>	<b>841.9</b>

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

2017: Due to methodological changes and technological developments, the population data can only be compared to a limited extent with the data of previous years.

Note: See glossary, page 101.

## 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						
			2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012
Aachen	1,786	21.3	725.2	790.4	914.7	873.7	983.9	1065.9	1139.9
Augsburg	2,229	32.4	761.1	813.6	793.0	715.0	812.2	673.3	795.8
Berlin	40,734	22.3	1127.3	1169.4	1251.9	1209.1	1253.5	1288.2	1411.6
Bielefeld	2,506	23.3	753.6	771.3	861.6	784.8	918.6	701.8	965.7
Bochum	3,628	27.2	992.5	1077.5	1034.2	996.8	921.4	1051.9	1115.8
Bonn	2,435	19.2	748.1	876.4	875.8	975.6	961.5	988.8	1098.5
Braunschweig	2,426	29.4	978.1	957.1	1105.2	961.4	1048.0	1083.8	1187.4
Bremen	3,561	21.1	626.9	758.2	784.3	812.8	835.8	918.5	982.5
Chemnitz	2,944	24.4	1192.6	1112.6	1280.1	1234.0	1173.9	1223.8	1384.2
Dortmund	5,956	21.2	1015.3	982.4	1083.5	1032.4	1076.1	1112.1	1281.2
Dresden	4,550	24.8	825.7	910.5	890.7	902.3	1027.2	1057.1	1013.1
Duisburg	3,763	24.2	755.5	780.2	803.7	904.7	840.7	927.7	944.9
Düsseldorf	4,270	17.8	691.7	739.5	749.6	762.6	780.2	768.3	861.4
Erfurt	2,154	32.5	1011.3	1187.0	1124.1	1055.7	1146.0	1133.3	1084.4
Essen	3,678	21.4	630.4	717.7	704.2	724.1	777.2	817.5	894.6
Frankfurt am Main	6,277	19.8	840.4	883.7	921.1	1001.8	1067.7	1060.8	1125.6
Freiburg im Breisgau	2,006	22.6	873.6	888.4	982.4	964.9	1026.8	1189.7	1067.0
Gelsenkirchen	1,891	21.6	726.5	794.2	732.0	805.0	783.8	831.1	893.0
Halle (Saale)	3,153	21.7	1318.3	1318.5	1218.6	1281.0	1252.8	1339.0	1639.7
Hamburg	17,111	17.6	934.7	1006.2	1046.9	1084.8	1101.3	1205.9	1135.1
Hannover	5,655	34.0	1056.9	1030.7	1050.8	1148.3	1248.3	1217.4	1249.7
Karlsruhe	2,236	18.9	716.9	683.6	741.5	763.2	729.5	860.0	787.3
Kassel	1,682	21.6	837.9	891.2	920.3	810.8	941.3	905.8	1016.7
Kiel	2,824	17.0	1139.0	1105.7	1069.8	1059.4	1115.0	1161.9	1305.2
Köln	9,764	21.6	903.7	940.6	957.3	984.7	993.6	1104.4	1134.2
Krefeld	1,800	27.4	794.0	866.8	847.0	875.5	914.2	969.3	997.0
Leipzig	6,757	20.2	1161.0	1215.6	1477.3	1338.7	1475.8	1435.0	1437.2
Lübeck	2,458	22.7	1136.3	1117.6	1273.5	1093.6	1258.0	1315.0	1365.8
Magdeburg	2,687	22.7	1126.7	1290.0	1305.3	1199.3	1298.2	1350.0	1392.2
Mainz	1,647	23.6	765.7	871.5	949.1	850.3	915.0	970.6	1042.0
Mannheim	2,581	21.2	838.0	770.1	816.9	830.8	925.9	904.2	816.4
Mönchengladbach	2,063	27.3	786.8	838.9	837.7	851.5	878.5	908.3	933.5
München	10,984	22.5	754.4	666.8	667.8	678.0	780.3	766.7	842.1
Münster	2,485	20.6	792.5	885.4	852.5	794.6	955.3	1105.9	1055.3
Nürnberg	4,537	28.4	880.6	818.6	839.3	893.3	942.7	1001.2	892.7
Oberhausen	1,687	28.5	797.9	819.8	847.7	810.4	836.9	795.7	832.2
Rostock	2,245	28.1	1077.2	1129.1	1185.4	1204.9	1204.3	1213.5	1436.9
Stuttgart	5,514	18.5	871.4	921.3	963.7	994.1	966.6	1110.5	1162.7
Wiesbaden	2,114	31.8	758.6	787.4	850.1	837.1	968.7	862.0	873.7
Wuppertal	3,345	24.5	946.0	939.6	1033.0	995.6	961.0	1006.2	999.5

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

2017: Due to methodological changes and technological developments, the population data can only be compared to a limited extent with the data of previous years.

Note: See glossary, page 101.

### 3.3 SELECTIVE FORMS OF CRIME

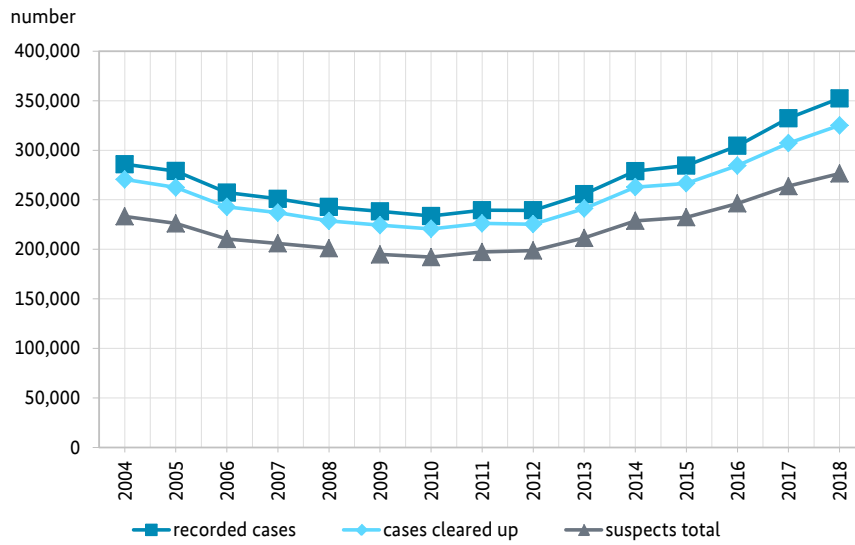
#### 3.3.1 Drug-related crime (key 891000)

The key denoting "drug-related crime" comprises several offences / offence categories. A listing of what the aggregate key represents can be found in the document "List of aggregate keys".

In the reporting year of 2018, a total of 352,320 cases of "drug-related crime" was registered. Cases of "drug-related crime" account for 6.3/6.5 per cent of all crimes.

#### Development of drug-related crime

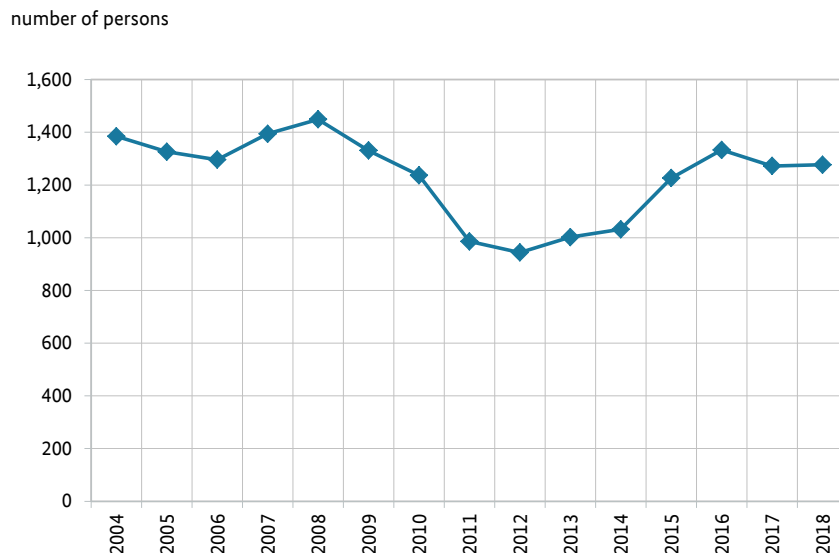
3.3.1 – G01



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	352,320	1.6	276,525	87.4	12.6	92.3
<i>including:</i>							
730000	drug offences	350,662	1.6	276,021	87.4	12.6	92.4
<i>of which:</i>							
731000	general violations under sect. 29 NCA	274,787	1.1	223,223	87.1	12.9	93.4
732000	unauthorised trafficking in and smuggling of drugs under sect. 29 NCA	51,829	3.5	44,615	90.7	9.3	88.2
733000	unauthorised importation under sect. 30 (1) no. 4 NCA (not insignificant amounts)	1,538	2.1	1,933	88.0	12.0	89.9
734000	other violations of the NCA	22,147	2.5	23,118	88.4	11.6	90.0
<i>including:</i>							
734800	unauthorised trafficking, production of, dispensing, and possession of drugs (Sect. 29a (1) no. 2 NCA) (not insignificant amount)	13,739	2.4	14,523	89.9	10.1	91.6
<i>of which:</i>							
734810	unauthorised dispensing and possession (sect. 29a (1) no. 2 NCA) (not insignificant amount)	3,021	2.6	3,203	89.8	10.2	91.6
734820	unauthorised trafficking pursuant to sect. 29a (1) no. 2 NCA (not insignificant amount)	10,027	2.4	10,669	90.3	9.7	91.6
734840	unauthorised production pursuant to sect. 29a (1) no. 2 NCA (not insignificant amounts)	691	1.4	821	85.9	14.1	92.0
891100	offences directly aimed at procuring drugs	1,658	13.6	815	79.8	20.2	63.8

## Development of selected drugs

### 3.3.1 – T02

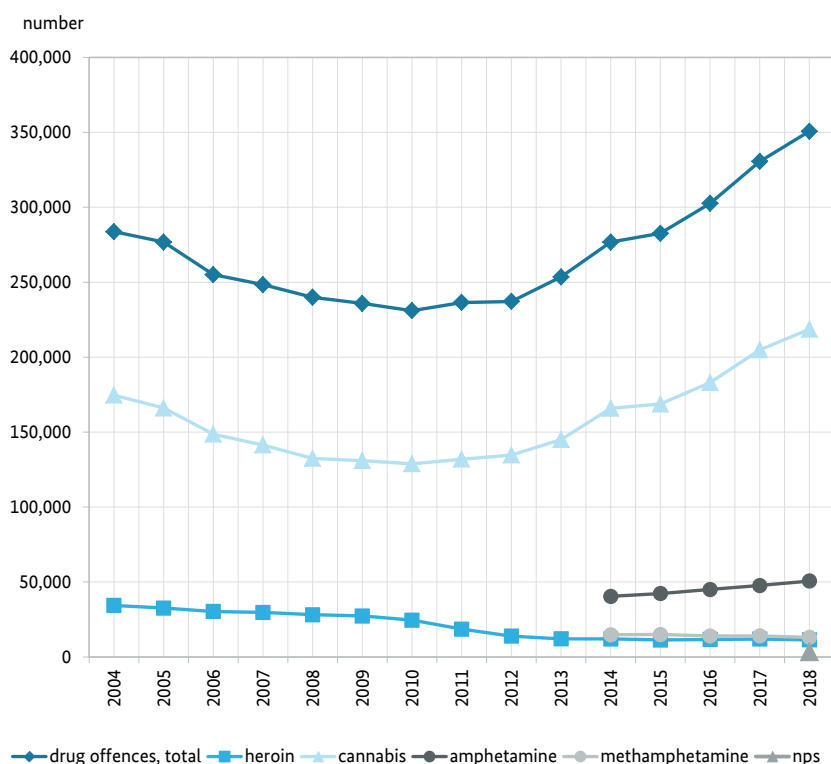
selected drugs	recorded cases		change		share in %	
	2018	2017	number	in %	2018	2017
drugs in total	342,254	321,757	20,497	6.4	100.0	100.0
heroin	11,402	11,972	-570	-4.8	3.3	3.7
cocaine	22,121	19,644	2,477	12.6	6.5	6.1
LSD	879	921	-42	-4.6	0.3	0.3
N nps	3,333	-	-	-	1.0	-
amphetamine and its derivatives (incl. Ecstasy)	50,671	47,662	3,009	6.3	14.8	14.8
methamphetamine	13,071	14,065	-994	-7.1	3.8	4.4
cannabis and preparations thereof	218,660	204,904	13,756	6.7	63.9	63.7
other drugs	22,117	22,589	-472	-2.1	6.5	7.0

N new key; nps = new psychoactive substances

- information not available

## 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							
		2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011
Baden-Württemberg	48,281	438.0	406.2	370.9	345.1	333.2	299.4	250.8	243.7
Bayern	55,017	423.3	394.0	382.0	321.4	305.9	283.0	260.4	245.7
Berlin	17,324	479.4	451.4	423.8	454.0	393.5	395.5	349.5	324.7
Brandenburg	8,645	345.2	306.1	296.4	332.2	291.3	210.0	185.4	243.6
Bremen	3,725	547.0	592.9	480.9	610.4	569.5	564.3	647.7	666.7
Hamburg	13,303	726.7	585.8	588.1	534.0	486.2	492.8	439.5	433.5
Hessen	27,378	438.5	444.8	378.8	342.0	364.6	340.9	320.8	319.9
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	6,669	413.9	370.8	340.4	295.9	309.8	244.5	268.2	216.2
Niedersachsen	35,638	447.6	438.9	402.9	390.9	382.5	353.5	329.3	327.7
Nordrhein-Westfalen	68,099	380.2	372.9	350.0	328.0	343.3	323.4	298.2	305.2
Rheinland-Pfalz	19,311	474.0	430.5	408.8	420.7	414.6	355.3	344.5	414.5
Saarland	3,250	326.9	348.4	289.9	230.5	232.4	190.8	194.5	227.2
Sachsen	13,245	324.5	300.1	241.3	242.5	259.0	232.3	214.5	195.1
Sachsen-Anhalt	9,259	416.5	376.0	327.8	329.3	314.4	268.2	254.7	242.5
Schleswig-Holstein	10,024	346.9	327.2	289.8	272.6	252.3	241.4	204.6	214.3
Thüringen	13,152	611.4	566.1	492.7	434.2	430.2	400.8	392.7	352.5
<b>Germany</b>	<b>352,320</b>	<b>425.5</b>	<b>402.7</b>	<b>370.5</b>	<b>348.0</b>	<b>342.6</b>	<b>314.8</b>	<b>289.8</b>	<b>289.3</b>

\*) Since 2013 the number of inhabitants is counted (census 2011) therefore the older offence rates cannot be compared with the rates beginning in 2013.  
2017: Due to methodological changes and technological developments, the population data can only be compared to a limited extent with the data of previous years.

Note: See glossary, page 101.

**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						
			2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012
Aachen	1,279	91.2	519.3	732.8	709.3	532.2	600.0	520.6	734.1
Augsburg	1,862	97.3	635.8	587.0	661.4	552.8	541.3	465.0	492.4
Berlin	17,266	88.5	477.8	449.7	422.7	454.0	393.5	395.5	349.5
Bielefeld	1,147	91.5	344.9	352.1	324.2	239.6	276.1	271.1	326.8
Bochum	1,495	95.1	409.0	391.9	327.6	320.8	317.6	323.3	342.0
Bonn	1,805	89.8	554.5	529.0	477.4	396.2	415.1	393.4	363.5
Braunschweig	1,819	95.7	733.4	637.0	649.7	605.6	567.5	478.0	380.0
Bremen	3,123	79.1	549.8	554.7	501.0	617.3	593.6	580.7	692.5
Chemnitz	1,115	95.2	451.7	340.6	387.7	384.0	386.7	323.0	355.7
Dortmund	4,383	89.1	747.2	677.9	555.6	507.5	524.5	548.2	397.3
Dresden	2,455	93.5	445.5	515.0	356.9	371.6	338.2	359.9	209.7
Duisburg	1,758	87.5	352.9	357.1	343.0	352.4	368.3	306.7	231.4
Düsseldorf	3,491	93.0	565.5	557.9	515.2	479.5	536.5	597.3	554.5
Erfurt	1,929	93.5	905.7	632.4	692.9	503.8	527.1	458.5	384.7
Essen	1,760	93.5	301.7	340.4	268.4	251.1	270.4	233.9	186.4
Frankfurt am Main	9,605	82.2	1286.0	1423.4	981.7	803.6	1006.3	1001.2	1032.7
Freiburg im Breisgau	2,232	95.6	972.0	1017.2	792.9	788.5	682.7	645.7	603.6
Gelsenkirchen	852	95.2	327.3	296.3	259.2	217.0	231.9	218.2	228.7
Halle (Saale)	1,371	92.3	573.2	513.9	514.8	437.5	375.3	289.5	268.3
Hamburg	13,264	90.6	724.6	584.3	585.5	533.8	485.8	492.8	439.5
Hannover	5,112	92.4	955.4	883.9	836.6	821.2	889.9	839.9	790.7
Karlsruhe	1,963	94.4	629.3	602.9	573.8	495.6	475.1	481.7	483.7
Kassel	1,150	94.4	572.9	686.2	551.1	535.1	571.4	541.3	614.7
Kiel	1,042	94.0	420.3	389.6	354.0	382.5	361.9	386.5	370.6
Köln	6,908	88.0	639.4	657.2	694.5	576.5	601.6	514.0	509.8
Krefeld	1,111	97.6	490.1	573.2	342.0	310.1	755.2	311.7	326.4
Leipzig	2,708	84.3	465.3	454.9	309.0	263.0	355.2	275.3	265.9
Lübeck	1,689	89.5	780.8	705.5	567.9	368.4	404.3	375.5	308.2
Magdeburg	1,202	89.4	504.0	406.9	378.8	390.9	366.2	257.5	217.8
Mainz	1,391	94.0	646.6	594.8	528.2	586.5	555.2	351.7	418.5
Mannheim	3,769	94.7	1223.7	1007.9	903.3	753.4	596.9	597.0	398.8
Mönchengladbach	1,080	95.2	411.9	377.9	378.5	327.8	287.4	288.5	386.8
München	9,849	96.0	676.4	639.3	574.2	551.6	502.6	451.3	418.9
Münster	1,086	90.5	346.3	404.7	290.3	319.0	331.3	312.9	335.2
Nürnberg	4,120	97.4	799.7	871.9	896.9	685.9	523.8	478.7	404.0
Oberhausen	1,586	95.3	750.2	792.4	611.6	661.3	676.2	616.7	562.2
Rostock	1,311	95.1	629.1	491.5	421.8	396.2	293.0	269.1	241.8
Stuttgart	5,975	86.7	944.3	812.5	781.1	722.7	720.3	580.8	448.3
Wiesbaden	960	97.8	344.5	385.1	394.6	307.1	324.2	292.0	266.4
Wuppertal	1,610	85.9	455.3	449.8	391.4	495.6	360.1	336.3	260.7

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

2017: Due to methodological changes and technological developments, the population data can only be compared to a limited extent with the data of previous years.

Note: See glossary, page 101.

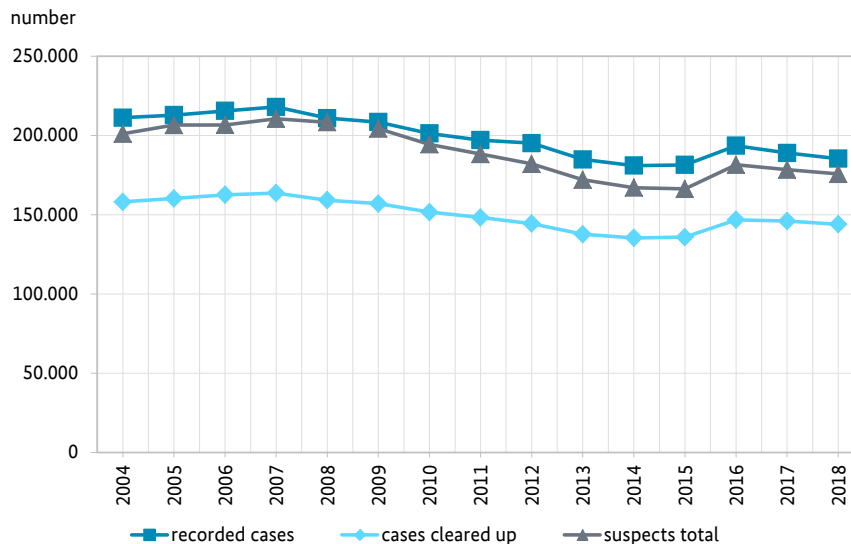
### 3.3.2 Violent crime (key 892000)

The key denoting "violent crime" comprises several offences / offence categories. A listing of what the aggregate key represents can be found in the document "List of aggregate keys".

In the reporting year of 2018, a total of 185,377 cases of "violent crime" was registered. Cases of "violent crime" account for 3.3/3.4 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

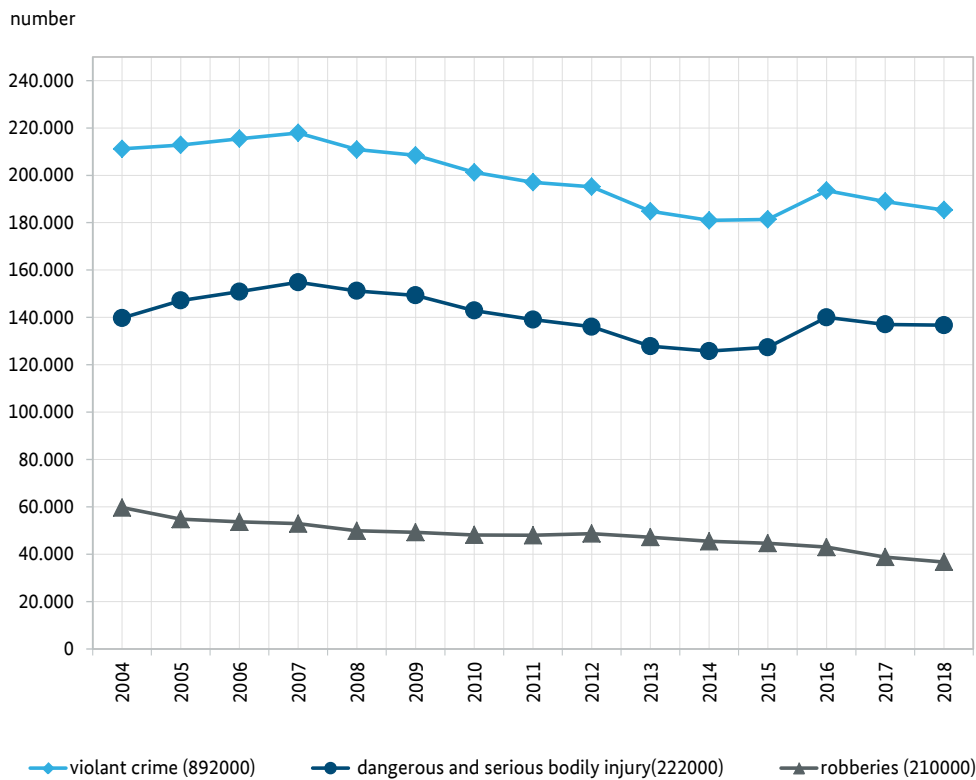
key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts (%)	suspects			clearance rate	
				total	male (%)	female (%)		
892000	violent crime	185,377	16.6	175,714	85.7	14.3	77.7	
<i>including:</i>								
*)	010000	murder	901	72.0	853	87.5	12.5	95.3
	020000	manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request	1,570	81.4	1,982	89.0	11.0	96.5
	111000	rape, sexual coercion and sexual assault in especially serious cases including resulting in death	9,234	11.0	8,047	98.7	1.3	84.0
	210000	robberies	36,756	20.5	26,172	90.7	9.3	57.0
	221000	bodily injury resulting in death	88	0.0	93	77.4	22.6	85.2
**)	222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	136,727	14.9	144,161	84.3	15.7	82.5
	233000	extortionate kidnapping	68	14.7	165	89.1	10.9	82.4
	234000	hostage taking	33	18.2	54	90.7	9.3	90.9

\*) These figures include 105 cases of attempted murder in Bavaria. (Pretending to offer jobs via small adds on the Internet, a male suspect in Bavaria persuaded young girls and women during Internet sessions to experiment on themselves with electric current, with potentially lethal results. The victims came from all parts of Germany.)

\*\*\*) For the first time these figures include four cases of "female genital mutilation", including one attempt and one recording error.

### 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							
		2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011
Baden-Württemberg	18,393	166.9	173.7	178.0	170.3	162.9	163.7	171.0	176.0
Bayern	20,785	159.9	159.2	164.3	151.4	152.6	160.0	159.1	162.2
Berlin	15,954	441.5	453.4	463.2	466.6	481.3	511.8	525.1	503.8
Brandenburg	4,909	196.0	206.1	191.8	167.8	170.6	173.7	184.5	182.4
Bremen	3,034	445.5	467.6	528.1	497.7	503.2	493.0	544.8	525.2
Hamburg	7,670	419.0	433.1	481.4	500.1	499.7	499.6	482.5	495.5
Hessen	12,910	206.8	215.0	209.9	201.0	207.5	209.4	220.3	227.4
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	3,326	206.4	191.0	195.0	192.2	187.0	204.0	221.3	236.0
Niedersachsen	17,902	224.8	232.3	243.1	224.5	224.0	234.9	247.0	251.0
Nordrhein-Westfalen	45,300	252.9	260.8	272.6	262.8	262.8	267.6	275.5	280.2
Rheinland-Pfalz	8,541	209.7	216.4	206.8	199.4	205.4	223.3	236.7	236.1
Saarland	2,497	251.2	269.4	274.0	267.6	247.1	251.4	266.4	254.9
Sachsen	7,773	190.5	195.3	202.0	174.7	170.3	157.9	167.3	162.6
Sachsen-Anhalt	5,797	260.8	253.0	256.7	233.1	235.0	226.6	247.1	246.9
Schleswig-Holstein	6,086	210.6	206.0	214.5	197.7	210.4	213.4	242.2	262.5
Thüringen	4,500	209.2	202.8	208.5	171.9	177.1	187.0	178.2	174.0
<b>Germany</b>	<b>185,377</b>	<b>223.9</b>	<b>229.0</b>	<b>235.5</b>	<b>223.4</b>	<b>224.0</b>	<b>229.6</b>	<b>238.4</b>	<b>241.0</b>

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

2017: Due to methodological changes and technological developments, the population data can only be compared to a limited extent with the data of previous years.

Note: See glossary, page 101.

**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						
			2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012
Aachen	971	71.4	394.3	427.8	459.2	480.8	490.3	529.8	502.2
Augsburg	900	82.4	307.3	312.5	298.9	292.1	288.2	263.7	282.8
Berlin	15,954	63.2	441.5	453.4	463.2	466.6	481.3	511.8	525.1
Bielefeld	836	78.2	251.4	267.8	271.4	239.9	244.5	220.5	242.1
Bochum	1,304	73.4	356.7	371.6	398.9	344.3	368.5	369.1	414.7
Bonn	1,047	74.4	321.7	362.0	366.0	384.4	377.8	382.4	369.6
Braunschweig	735	76.6	296.3	337.4	379.1	371.0	363.6	405.6	362.8
Bremen	2,450	64.1	431.3	455.7	518.6	487.5	506.6	482.9	536.7
Chemnitz	717	76.7	290.5	317.8	268.7	280.9	252.5	199.0	215.5
Dortmund	2,679	68.5	456.7	484.5	518.3	559.2	572.5	569.3	523.8
Dresden	1,460	70.5	264.9	262.1	259.3	228.2	201.2	202.8	192.2
Duisburg	1,732	71.7	347.7	361.5	407.3	350.2	373.4	386.0	394.9
Düsseldorf	2,237	65.2	362.4	349.8	372.9	389.6	419.8	439.5	440.8
Erfurt	715	80.6	335.7	317.8	368.8	324.9	293.3	351.9	317.4
Essen	1,724	74.4	295.5	313.8	348.1	343.0	312.3	339.4	316.3
Frankfurt am Main	3,203	68.9	428.9	476.5	464.7	466.1	469.4	482.0	482.3
Freiburg im Breisgau	775	75.4	337.5	383.1	407.3	431.1	411.3	399.0	350.9
Gelsenkirchen	900	68.2	345.7	359.6	406.0	382.7	433.2	397.9	418.5
Halle (Saale)	1,186	67.4	495.9	469.3	405.5	428.0	407.7	392.8	468.5
Hamburg	7,669	68.0	418.9	432.5	481.2	499.9	499.6	499.6	482.5
Hannover	2,491	75.5	465.6	472.4	558.9	526.3	496.5	525.9	531.1
Karlsruhe	777	76.1	249.1	276.1	302.8	350.3	285.5	317.5	296.8
Kassel	777	76.8	387.1	370.2	377.3	372.3	410.1	398.7	426.4
Kiel	923	71.5	372.3	390.4	414.9	381.7	392.5	390.6	469.8
Köln	5,047	66.9	467.1	472.1	524.8	513.3	522.7	544.1	560.9
Krefeld	682	76.7	300.8	291.4	322.0	274.2	292.3	330.1	323.8
Leipzig	1,896	67.9	325.8	334.1	392.7	327.3	346.0	310.1	336.0
Lübeck	878	79.4	405.9	420.4	443.9	378.7	432.9	447.8	501.0
Magdeburg	928	67.9	389.1	383.4	391.6	363.7	367.1	347.9	329.2
Mainz	743	77.1	345.4	307.2	318.4	316.0	341.7	371.9	361.8
Mannheim	1,147	75.2	372.4	386.8	423.8	368.9	357.3	393.4	401.7
Mönchengladbach	761	73.3	290.2	283.6	322.3	407.2	371.1	334.4	364.3
München	3,630	80.0	249.3	250.4	269.2	264.3	275.3	293.2	283.3
Münster	741	72.6	236.3	256.9	275.1	236.3	277.6	280.9	276.9
Nürnberg	1,750	81.7	339.7	331.1	357.1	343.3	364.0	386.6	376.6
Oberhausen	554	70.6	262.0	264.0	271.2	281.4	297.0	276.7	295.9
Rostock	627	80.5	300.9	240.0	267.0	270.4	279.2	324.8	331.4
Stuttgart	2,387	73.3	377.2	391.5	412.5	405.6	408.2	380.0	429.7
Wiesbaden	1,027	84.9	368.6	402.3	383.4	362.0	391.1	389.5	397.6
Wuppertal	1,294	75.0	366.0	355.6	363.4	347.4	329.0	336.0	319.3

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

2017: Due to methodological changes and technological developments, the population data can only be compared to a limited extent with the data of previous years.

Note: See glossary, page 101.

### 3.3.3 Computer crime (key 897000)

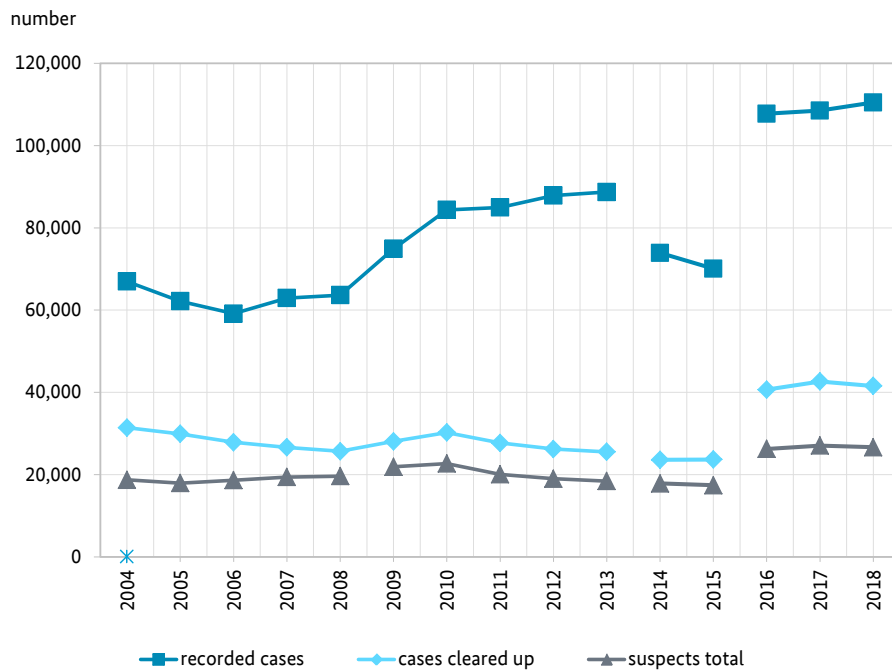
The key denoting "computer crime" comprises several offences / offence categories. A listing of what the aggregate key represents can be found in the document "List of aggregate keys".

In the reporting year of 2018, a total of 110,475 cases of "computer crime" was registered. Cases of "computer crime" account for 2.0/2.0 per cent of all crimes.

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.

#### Development 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

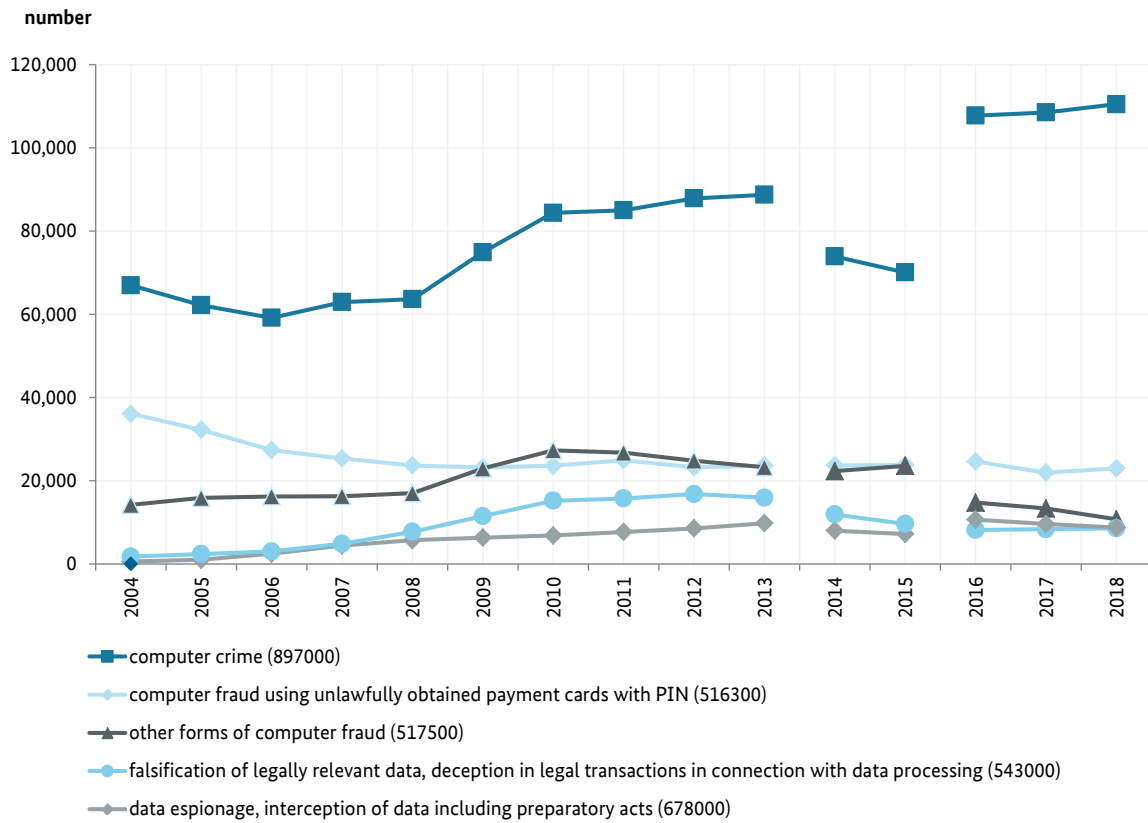
key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts	suspects			clearance rate
				total	male (%)	female (%)	
897000	computer crime	110,475	12.1	26,668	67.8	32.2	37.6
<i>thereof:</i>							
543000	falsification of legally relevant data, deception in legal transactions in connection with data processing (sects. 269, 270 PC)	8,541	3.1	3,240	75.8	24.2	45.7
674200	alteration of data, computer sabotage (sects. 303a, 303b PC)	2,875	7.7	844	77.7	22.3	28.8
678000	data espionage, interception of data including preparatory acts and handling stolen data (sects. 202a, 202b, 202c, 202d PC)	8,762	0.0	2,008	74.5	25.5	26.8
715100	software piracy (private use, e.g. computer games)	283	0.4	251	86.1	13.9	96.1
715200	software piracy in the form of commercial activity	113	0.9	66	89.4	10.6	83.2
897100	computer fraud	89,901	14.4	21,041	65.6	34.4	38.0
<i>including</i>							
511212	further types of merchandise fraud (sect. 363a PC)	35,759	17.0	9,003	58.2	41.8	42.2
516300	computer fraud using unlawfully obtained payment cards with PIN (sect. 263a PC)	22,973	11.4	4,598	70.1	29.9	31.9
516520	computer fraud using unlawfully obtained payment card data (sect. 263a PC)	7,765	8.0	1,755	73.7	26.3	29.0
616920	computer fraud using unlawfully obtained other non-cash means of payment (sect. 263a PC)	3,370	19.0	1,236	65.0	35.0	57.3
517220	fraud by obtaining service on credit (sect. 263a PC)	7,514	8.0	1,719	73.6	26.4	27.1
*) 517500	other forms of computer fraud	10,733	16.4	3,494	73.3	26.7	43.7
518302	transfer fraud (sect. 263a PC)	1,079	44.7	307	70.4	29.6	29.2

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



### Development of selected offences of computer crime

3.3.3 – G02



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

### 3.3.4 Street crime (key 899000)

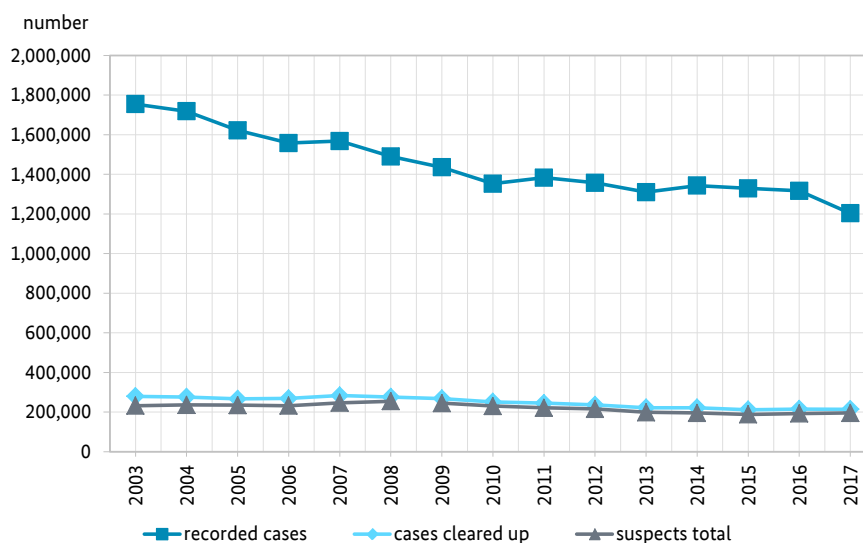
The key denoting "street crime" comprises several offences / offence categories. A listing of what the aggregate key represents can be found in the document "List of aggregate keys".

In the reporting year of 2018, a total of 1,131,088 cases of "street crime" was registered. Cases of "street crime" account for 20.4/21.0 per cent of all crimes.

Offences classified as "street crime" are exclusively or mainly committed on public roads or in public places - including public transport.

#### 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.

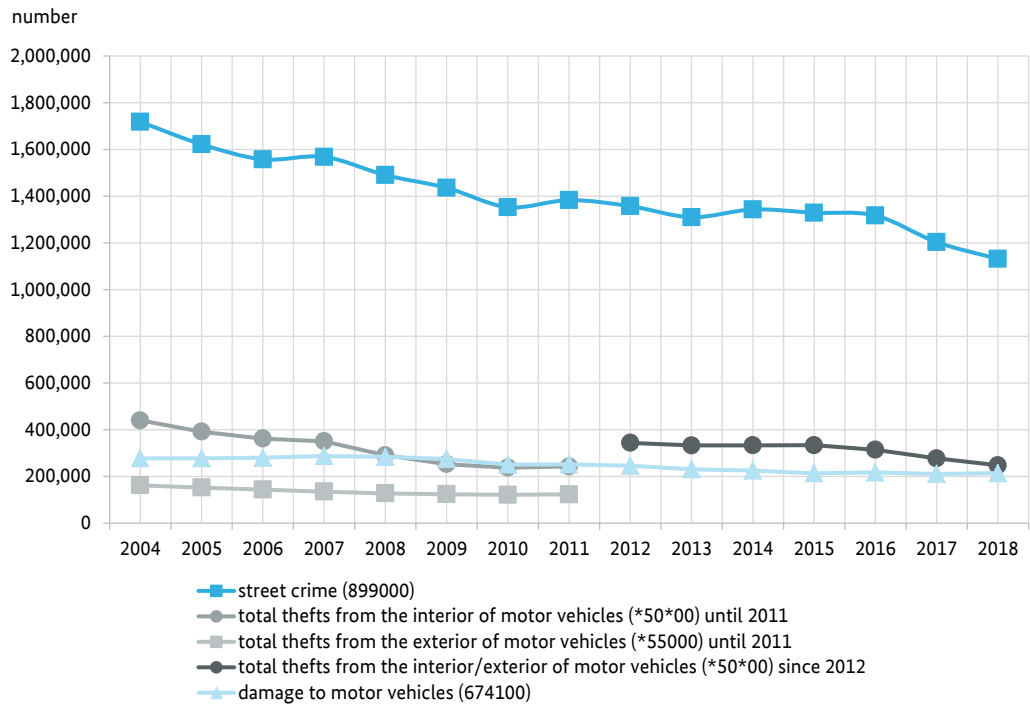
#### Recorded Cases

3.3.4 - T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included at-tempts	suspects			clearance rate
				total	male (%)	female (%)	
899000	street crime	1,131,088	5.7	189,780	89.2	10.8	18.7
<i>including:</i>							
216000	handbag robbery	1,565	24.3	518	90.9	9.1	30.4
217000	other forms of robbery in streets, lanes or public places	15,391	21.2	9,559	93.6	6.4	42.6
222100	dangerous and serious bodily injury in streets, lanes or public places	61,194	13.4	67,075	88.6	11.4	75.0
*50*00	total thefts from the exterior/interior of motor vehicles	247,311	12.3	14,168	92.0	8.0	10.2
*90*00	pickpocketing	104,196	1.5	5,320	77.1	22.9	5.7
623000	breach of the public peace	1,950	0.0	4,075	93.9	6.1	48.4
674100	damage to motor vehicles	213,748	1.3	30,709	85.4	14.6	18.9
674300	other forms of damage to property committed in streets, lanes or public places	138,419	1.2	30,781	88.9	11.1	22.8

### 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							
		2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012	2011
Baden-Württemberg	95,367	865.1	927.2	1,025.2	1,035.4	1,022.6	1,006.2	1,040.2	1,069.8
Bayern	103,895	799.4	803.0	825.8	836.2	892.6	898.1	959.9	949.4
Berlin	112,152	3,103.7	3,476.2	4,244.7	4,088.4	3,896.9	3,490.3	3,178.5	3,302.9
Brandenburg	33,998	1,357.7	1,398.6	1,511.5	1,537.4	1,659.7	1,654.8	1,597.9	1,690.3
Bremen	18,964	2,784.6	2,870.6	3,486.0	3,411.0	3,265.3	3,255.6	3,267.6	3,822.1
Hamburg	57,759	3,155.2	3,441.0	3,870.3	4,009.6	4,056.2	3,788.8	3,471.3	3,569.7
Hessen	63,072	1,010.2	1,092.7	1,177.3	1,204.8	1,258.1	1,224.0	1,242.4	1,313.5
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	18,121	1,124.7	1,194.9	1,255.7	1,324.2	1,372.1	1,544.1	1,706.8	1,787.0
Niedersachsen	99,956	1,255.3	1,321.4	1,463.2	1,508.2	1,523.7	1,497.1	1,576.8	1,617.1
Nordrhein-Westfalen	319,306	1,782.6	1,949.5	2,116.9	2,213.3	2,238.1	2,215.2	2,317.6	2,340.9
Rheinland-Pfalz	45,220	1,110.1	1,152.5	1,206.3	1,264.3	1,280.9	1,309.8	1,310.1	1,429.7
Saarland	12,283	1,235.5	1,292.9	1,315.2	1,330.0	1,449.8	1,550.5	1,420.0	1,392.8
Sachsen	57,726	1,414.4	1,446.7	1,611.8	1,608.1	1,724.7	1,635.0	1,664.0	1,474.1
Sachsen-Anhalt	31,793	1,430.1	1,502.7	1,649.1	1,762.6	1,703.6	1,710.5	1,620.5	1,639.9
Schleswig-Holstein	42,911	1,484.9	1,550.5	1,681.2	1,752.7	1,855.1	1,751.7	1,900.3	1,985.9
Thüringen	18,565	863.0	871.9	905.8	832.5	909.4	933.8	895.5	950.1
<b>Germany</b>	<b>1,131,088</b>	<b>1,366.2</b>	<b>1,457.9</b>	<b>1,602.5</b>	<b>1,636.8</b>	<b>1,662.7</b>	<b>1,626.6</b>	<b>1,658.2</b>	<b>1,691.6</b>

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

2017: Due to methodological changes and technological developments, the population data can only be compared to a limited extent with the data of previous years.

Note: See glossary, page 101.

For Hamburg, the case number can be higher 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 year 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						
			2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012
Aachen	6,434	12.7	2,612.6	2,903.4	3,577.7	3,738.9	3,265.4	3,497.5	3,221.3
Augsburg	3,732	28.4	1,274.4	1,402.7	1,450.9	1,350.7	1,385.7	1,272.5	1,422.5
Berlin	112,152	11.0	3,103.7	3,476.2	4,244.7	4,088.4	3,896.9	3,490.3	3,178.5
Bielefeld	5,065	17.0	1,523.1	1,858.1	2,012.4	1,997.1	2,044.0	1,693.8	2,033.1
Bochum	6,918	19.9	1,892.6	1,980.7	2,167.6	2,430.9	2,235.9	2,516.8	2,405.5
Bonn	7,909	12.9	2,429.9	2,885.2	3,224.5	3,376.2	3,433.8	3,380.1	3,475.0
Braunschweig	4,603	22.7	1,855.9	2,352.1	2,474.1	2,655.1	2,560.0	2,383.3	2,468.9
Bremen	16,215	9.1	2,854.7	3,008.2	3,679.2	3,553.3	3,367.6	3,285.2	3,298.3
Chemnitz	3,542	25.3	1,434.9	1,455.2	1,709.3	1,587.5	1,644.1	1,746.6	1,988.3
Dortmund	15,747	16.8	2,684.5	2,745.1	3,271.5	3,759.8	3,994.0	3,552.8	3,672.2
Dresden	10,288	18.5	1,866.9	1,801.3	1,980.0	2,297.2	2,610.4	2,421.8	2,275.7
Duisburg	10,410	13.9	2,089.9	2,347.1	2,680.8	2,512.0	2,382.0	2,508.1	2,816.2
Düsseldorf	17,198	12.3	2,786.1	3,179.2	3,666.4	4,113.3	4,234.8	4,282.6	4,038.0
Erfurt	3,378	23.6	1,586.0	1,723.7	1,775.2	1,537.2	1,500.4	1,600.6	1,381.9
Essen	10,165	15.7	1,742.4	1,995.6	2,410.6	2,715.1	2,693.4	2,454.2	2,628.2
Frankfurt am Main	16,472	17.8	2,205.4	2,406.3	2,751.6	2,897.3	2,933.6	2,817.8	2,820.3
Freiburg im Breisgau	4,448	18.1	1,937.0	2,235.2	2,529.2	2,504.9	2,785.5	2,403.2	2,455.7
Gelsenkirchen	5,815	14.2	2,233.9	2,382.2	2,390.8	2,371.8	2,598.8	2,496.8	2,688.5
Halle (Saale)	6,462	15.8	2,701.8	2,745.7	2,484.5	2,920.8	2,385.1	2,369.9	2,436.4
Hamburg	57,697	9.9	3,151.8	3,437.6	3,867.2	4,006.3	4,055.6	3,788.8	3,471.3
Hannover	13,637	23.0	2,548.7	2,744.2	3,046.2	3,236.0	3,078.2	2,726.3	2,691.9
Karlsruhe	5,141	15.0	1,648.2	1,732.3	2,181.0	2,525.6	2,369.4	2,288.9	2,105.3
Kassel	3,039	19.9	1,513.9	1,537.2	1,597.1	1,953.3	2,209.3	1,963.5	2,085.2
Kiel	6,676	13.4	2,692.6	2,687.9	3,046.2	3,205.9	2,962.7	2,544.3	2,952.8
Köln	36,255	14.7	3,355.7	3,647.3	3,921.7	4,420.2	4,553.0	4,353.7	4,261.2
Krefeld	4,803	17.8	2,118.7	2,138.3	2,431.8	2,391.5	2,463.3	2,587.5	2,943.3
Leipzig	19,365	14.2	3,327.4	3,662.7	4,197.2	3,658.4	3,973.2	3,674.1	3,509.9
Lübeck	5,368	20.9	2,481.5	2,635.8	2,677.0	2,708.7	3,040.0	3,000.8	3,251.1
Magdeburg	5,817	18.1	2,439.2	2,498.6	2,966.6	2,945.3	2,983.3	3,091.9	2,867.9
Mainz	3,452	23.4	1,604.8	1,803.0	1,906.8	1,815.1	1,956.3	2,010.3	1,822.3
Mannheim	6,796	15.4	2,206.5	2,571.7	2,824.9	2,642.4	2,369.5	2,521.8	2,277.0
Mönchengladbach	4,845	17.2	1,847.9	1,960.3	2,199.3	2,321.2	2,294.2	2,146.7	2,375.5
München	19,892	22.8	1,366.2	1,242.7	1,282.6	1,343.8	1,448.2	1,352.8	1,495.8
Münster	9,273	16.0	2,957.3	3,125.3	3,573.1	3,633.6	3,665.6	3,583.6	3,584.9
Nürnberg	7,713	24.3	1,497.1	1,562.1	1,713.0	1,836.7	1,812.1	1,899.3	1,801.2
Oberhausen	3,602	20.2	1,703.7	1,810.9	1,835.6	1,994.3	1,992.9	2,106.6	2,372.4
Rostock	3,385	21.0	1,624.2	1,764.2	1,886.8	2,192.3	2,056.7	2,278.1	2,530.6
Stuttgart	7,458	23.3	1,178.7	1,291.0	1,428.5	1,558.8	1,537.7	1,403.8	1,404.5
Wiesbaden	4,139	28.5	1,485.4	1,688.6	1,675.1	1,718.5	1,895.8	1,785.2	1,833.9
Wuppertal	7,321	15.3	2,070.5	2,477.4	2,644.5	2,451.2	2,113.0	2,252.7	2,107.8

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

2017: Due to methodological changes and technological developments, the population data can only be compared to a limited extent with the data of previous years.

Notes: See glossary, page 101.

For Hamburg, the case number can be 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).

## 4 Clearing-up

According to the PCS, 5,555,520/5,392,457 offences were recorded in 2018 and 3,206,507/3,045,321 were registered as cleared-up. This corresponds to a total clear-up rate of 57.7%/56.5 % (2017: 57.1 %/55.7 %, 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 15.4 % 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 (92.4 %), which must not obscure the fact that only a small portion of the crimes actually committed come to police notice. The total clear-up rate is not a direct indication of the quality or the quantity of police work. It is only a mathematical value that does not represent the diverse nature of the recorded offences and the level of ease with which they may be cleared up.

### Development of clearing rates of selected offences/offence categories

4 - T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	clearance rate in %						
		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	----- <b>total offences</b>	57.7	57.1	56.2	56.3	54.9	54.5	54.4
	<b>890000 total offences excluding offences against foreigners' law</b>	56.5	55.7	54.0	53.4	53.7	53.7	53.7
	892500 murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request	96.1	95.6	94.6	94.8	96.5	95.8	95.9
CL	111000 rape, sexual coercion and sexual assault in especially serious cases including resulting in death	84.0	82.6	78.6	80.9	81.0	82.0	80.7
	210000 robbery, extortion resembling robbery, and assault on motorists with intent to rob	57.0	55.1	52.0	51.7	51.6	51.7	51.0
	222000 dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	82.5	82.8	82.6	82.3	82.4	82.1	81.4
	224000 intentional simple bodily injury	90.8	90.9	91.1	91.1	91.1	90.9	90.6
	230000 offences against personal freedom	89.1	89.0	88.7	89.4	89.6	89.6	89.0
	3***00 theft without aggravating circumstances	40.2	39.3	37.9	37.8	37.5	38.1	39.2
	4***00 theft under aggravated circumstances	15.4	15.1	14.6	14.1	14.7	14.8	14.8
	<i>including:</i>							
	435*00 theft by burglary of a dwelling	18.1	17.8	16.9	15.2	15.9	15.5	15.7
	***100 theft of motor vehicles	28.5	26.7	25.1	27.0	27.5	27.5	28.0
CL	510000 fraud	70.6	73.7	75.0	76.4	76.8	76.2	77.4
	530000 misappropriation	48.3	49.1	50.0	51.9	52.7	53.9	56.2
	540000 document forgery	83.1	84.0	83.6	81.6	80.8	80.9	82.9
	630000 accessory after the fact, obstruction of punishment (without obstructing criminal justice as a public official), receiving stolen property, and money laundering	94.7	95.4	93.0	94.8	95.1	95.0	95.0
	640000 arson and causing a danger of fire	48.4	49.9	47.9	49.2	49.8	50.5	50.2
	650000 competition- and corruption-related offences, offences in public office	75.1	75.6	75.3	81.6	82.3	82.0	79.0
	673000 insult	90.1	89.8	88.8	90.1	90.6	90.4	90.2
	674000 damage to property	26.2	25.3	24.8	24.8	24.9	25.1	24.7
	676000 offences against the environment	59.0	58.1	58.6	59.7	59.4	62.4	61.7
	725000 offences against the Residence Act, the Asylum Act and the Freedom of Movement Act E.U.	98.8	99.5	83.8	99.7	99.2	98.8	98.5
	730000 drug offences - Narcotics Act	92.4	92.6	93.6	93.9	94.4	94.5	94.4

CL content-related change, a comparison with the previous year may be possible in a limited way

In 2018, 2,349,013/2,347,136 cases were not cleared up.

"Theft" and "damage to property" together account for 75.9 %/76.0 % of uncleared cases.

## 4.1 SUSPECT-RELATED CRITERIA IN A CLEARED-UP CASE<sup>3</sup>

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 2018, 87.9 %/87.5 % of the cleared-up cases were committed by suspects who acted on their own (2017: 87.3 %/86.8 %).

Relatively high rates of jointly committed crimes were recorded for example with "investment fraud", 88.0 % (2017: 94.6%), with "robbery offences" 37.6 % (2017: 38.5 %), or with „theft under aggravating circumstances“ 37.2 % (2017: 39.8 %). In addition 26.4 % of the cleared-up cases of "serious and dangerous bodily injury in streets, lanes or public places" were committed jointly (2017: 30.2 %).

Persons having previously come to notice as suspects

In 2018, 60.1 %/62.3 % 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 (2017: 59.5 %/62.1 %).

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".<sup>4</sup>

In 3,206,507/3,045,321 of all cleared-up cases, which accounts for 9.9 %/10.4 % (2017: 9.8 %/10.3 %) suspects were found to be under the influence of alcohol when the crime was committed. 26.2 % (2017: 26.6%) cleared up violent offences were committed by suspects under the influence of alcohol.

Cleared-up cases committed while "carrying firearms"

In 2018 suspects carried a gun in 15,678/15,612 cleared-up cases, which amounts to 0.5 %/0.5 % of all cleared-up offences (2017: 0.5 %/0.5 %).

This percentage was far above the average with "robbery of financial institutions" at 35.5 % (3 cases) and "robbery of other cash points and businesses" at 35.5 % or 156 cases (including 44 cases involving gambling halls and 91 cases involving filling stations).

Firearms were carried in 7.1 % of the murders or 61 cases, 5.1 % of manslaughters or 77 cases, 5.0 % of robberies or 1,042 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.

<sup>3</sup>These criteria are additionally taken into account when suspects are recorded (compare pages 77f).

<sup>4</sup>See page 97.

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

## 4.1 – T01

key	selected offences or offence rates	cases cleared up 2018	including cleared-up cases committed by "users of hard drugs"		
			2018		2017
			number	in %	in %
-----	<b>total offences</b>	<b>3,206,507</b>	<b>271,378</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>890000</b>	<b>total offences excluding offences against foreigners' law</b>	<b>3,045,321</b>	<b>269,386</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>
891000	drug-related offences	325,046	90,622	27.9	28.8
	<i>including:</i>				
891100	offences directly aimed at procuring drugs	1,058	531	50.2	47.5
210000	robbery	20,951	3,401	16.2	16.7
	<i>including:</i>				
212000	robbery of other cashpoints and businesses	1,436	260	18.1	21.4
216000	handbag robbery	476	103	21.6	20.4
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	435,155	41,062	9.4	9.1
	<i>including:</i>				
	shoplifting	288,543	25,800	8.9	8.8
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	131,585	28,259	21.5	21.1
	<i>including:</i>				
426*00	shoplifting	19,982	4,709	23.6	24.3
450*00	from the interior/exterior of motor vehicles	13,753	3,533	25.7	25.3

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 2018 this was recognised by a total of 271,378/269,386 of all cleared-up cases (8.5 %/8.8 %). 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 50.2 % of the cleared-up cases (2017: 42.7 %). It is to be assumed that particularly with the total cleared-up theft (12.2 %) or robbery cases (16.2 %) a drug addiction of the perpetrators is not recognised. With these types of offences, crimes committed by "hard drug users" are likely to account for larger percentages of all cleared-up offences than this is reflected by the statistics.

## 4.2 CLEARANCE RATES IN THE “LÄNDER“ AND IN THE 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	572,173	359,035	62.7
Bayern	635,421	424,054	66.7
Berlin	511,677	227,155	44.4
Brandenburg	172,828	96,842	56.0
Bremen	74,524	36,639	49.2
Hamburg	218,594	100,021	45.8
Hessen	372,798	239,383	64.2
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	108,665	67,600	62.2
Niedersachsen	506,585	318,202	62.8
Nordrhein-Westfalen	1,282,441	688,053	53.7
Rheinland-Pfalz	244,468	157,757	64.5
Saarland	70,873	39,749	56.1
Sachsen	278,796	157,903	56.6
Sachsen-Anhalt	175,625	97,644	55.6
Schleswig-Holstein	186,894	101,782	54.5
Thüringen	143,158	94,688	66.1
<b>Germany</b>	<b>5,555,520</b>	<b>3,206,507</b>	<b>57.7</b>

### 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	553,729	340,681	61.5
Bayern	594,117	383,153	64.5
Berlin	496,694	213,012	42.9
Brandenburg	168,074	92,117	54.8
Bremen	72,826	34,961	48.0
Hamburg	213,032	94,517	44.4
Hessen	350,941	217,572	62.0
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	107,013	65,961	61.6
Niedersachsen	500,517	312,207	62.4
Nordrhein-Westfalen	1,264,438	670,132	53.0
Rheinland-Pfalz	238,683	152,000	63.7
Saarland	69,036	37,917	54.9
Sachsen	267,860	147,069	54.9
Sachsen-Anhalt	172,885	94,916	54.9
Schleswig-Holstein	181,019	95,973	53.0
Thüringen	141,593	93,133	65.8
<b>Germany</b>	<b>5,392,457</b>	<b>3,045,321</b>	<b>56.5</b>



**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	26,208	14,313	54.6	Hannover	70,212	44,038	62.7
Augsburg	21,206	14,942	70.5	Karlsruhe	27,437	17,468	63.7
Berlin	511,677	227,155	44.4	Kassel	18,025	10,834	60.1
Bielefeld	23,242	14,114	60.7	Kiel	24,621	11,941	48.5
Bochum	32,020	18,542	57.9	Köln	125,349	60,849	48.5
Bonn	27,996	13,802	49.3	Krefeld	21,679	12,964	59.8
Braunschweig	21,355	13,553	63.5	Leipzig	72,045	33,713	46.8
Bremen	62,101	30,615	49.3	Lübeck	22,685	12,727	56.1
Chemnitz	23,744	13,774	58.0	Magdeburg	26,877	13,624	50.7
Dortmund	66,327	37,989	57.3	Mainz	18,569	12,051	64.9
Dresden	49,152	27,792	56.5	Mannheim	33,320	19,698	59.1
Duisburg	44,070	24,894	56.5	Mönchengladbach	19,938	11,361	57.0
Düsseldorf	62,734	31,511	50.2	München	99,802	65,191	65.3
Erfurt	24,074	16,248	67.5	Münster	25,753	12,135	47.1
Essen	50,065	29,648	59.2	Nürnberg	42,591	28,849	67.7
Frankfurt am Main	117,719	81,373	69.1	Oberhausen	15,884	9,424	59.3
Freiburg im Breisgau	25,551	16,690	65.3	Rostock	20,168	12,578	62.4
Gelsenkirchen	22,234	11,956	53.8	Stuttgart	53,828	34,230	63.6
Halle (Saale)	28,925	13,908	48.1	Wiesbaden	20,364	13,038	64.0
Hamburg	216,569	99,687	46.0	Wuppertal	31,829	17,682	55.6

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

4.2 – T04

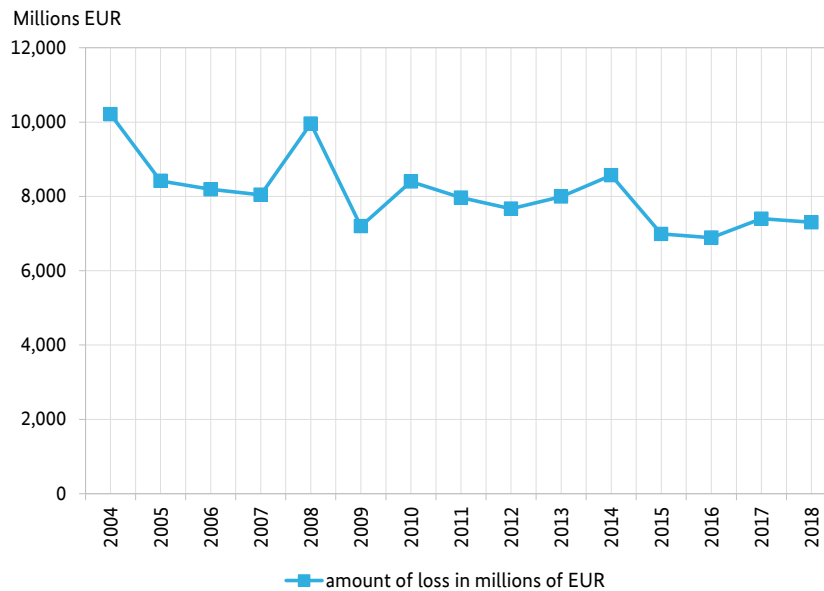
city	cases		clearance rate	city	cases		clearance rate
	recorded	cleared up			recorded	cleared up	
Aachen	24,052	12,157	50.5	Hannover	68,624	42,462	61.9
Augsburg	20,994	14,730	70.2	Karlsruhe	25,670	15,704	61.2
Berlin	496,694	213,012	42.9	Kassel	17,823	10,632	59.7
Bielefeld	22,779	13,652	59.9	Kiel	24,432	11,805	48.3
Bochum	31,661	18,185	57.4	Köln	121,709	57,222	47.0
Bonn	27,653	13,463	48.7	Krefeld	21,589	12,874	59.6
Braunschweig	21,115	13,314	63.1	Leipzig	69,215	30,894	44.6
Bremen	60,471	29,002	48.0	Lübeck	22,564	12,606	55.9
Chemnitz	21,805	11,844	54.3	Magdeburg	26,718	13,470	50.4
Dortmund	65,037	36,709	56.4	Mainz	18,417	11,899	64.6
Dresden	47,559	26,221	55.1	Mannheim	32,526	18,907	58.1
Duisburg	43,757	24,585	56.2	Mönchengladbach	19,743	11,168	56.6
Düsseldorf	58,916	27,709	47.0	München	94,188	59,600	63.3
Erfurt	23,718	15,894	67.0	Münster	25,480	11,863	46.6
Essen	49,573	29,158	58.8	Nürnberg	41,607	27,870	67.0
Frankfurt am Main	101,053	64,735	64.1	Oberhausen	15,760	9,301	59.0
Freiburg im Breisgau	24,756	15,895	64.2	Rostock	19,600	12,012	61.3
Gelsenkirchen	22,167	11,889	53.6	Stuttgart	52,687	33,104	62.8
Halle (Saale)	28,832	13,817	47.9	Wiesbaden	20,216	12,890	63.8
Hamburg	211,050	94,223	44.6	Wuppertal	31,662	17,516	55.3

## 5 Loss

In the 2018 reporting year, an amount of loss of 7,301.6 millions of Euro was registered in the PCS. (2017: 7,400.3 millions).

### development of total loss

5 - G01



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.

Offences requiring the registration of loss (completed cases) are marked accordingly (with the character “L”) in the catalogue of crimes (see catalogue of criminal offences 2018).

## 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	
*) -----	<b>total offences</b>	2,632,250	31.6	41.4	22.5	4.5	7,301.6
210000	robberies	29,207	28.1	45.9	22.8	3.2	36.5
	<i>including:</i>						
211000	to the prejudice of financial institutions and post offices	57	0.0	7.0	31.6	61.4	1.1
212000	to the prejudice of other cash points and businesses	2,008	7.7	28.3	54.0	10.0	8.6
213000	to the prejudice of cash and valuables transports	53	7.5	5.7	32.1	54.7	2.0
214000	assault on motorists with intent to	131	25.2	42.0	20.6	12.2	0.3
216000	handbag robbery	1,184	17.0	55.2	26.1	1.7	0.8
217000	other forms of robbery in streets, lanes or public places (excluding handbag robbery)	12,122	22.3	51.7	23.9	2.0	8.0
219000	robberies in residences	1,885	18.7	43.1	29.9	8.3	6.1
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	1,055,450	34.9	47.4	16.3	1.4	529.6
	<i>including:</i>						
326*00	simple shoplifting	308,733	69.1	28.1	2.7	0.1	26.3
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	655,446	11.7	40.8	39.3	8.2	1,595.1
	<i>including:</i>						
4**100	of motor vehicles	19,194	2.2	1.6	14.1	82.1	495.7
410*00	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop and storage premises	39,994	14.0	29.9	41.8	14.3	169.1
425*00	in/from department stores, salesrooms, self-service stores	34,537	19.3	48.6	25.3	6.8	61.8
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling	53,243	11.1	21.6	46.1	21.2	260.7
450*00	from the interior/exterior of motor vehicles	100,654	12.9	39.3	40.8	6.9	158.7
510000	fraud	742,887	45.3	34.0	16.5	4.2	1,708.2
	<i>including:</i>						
515000	fraudulent obtaining of services	213,047	89.6	10.2	0.2	0.0	4.7
520000	breaches of trust	18,458	11.8	12.8	44.3	31.1	731.4
530000	misappropriation	108,880	24.0	47.3	21.2	7.5	307.2
560000	bankruptcy offences	3,175	67.0	0.5	4.6	27.9	213.9
712000	offences under the Stock Corporation Act, Cooperatives Act, Limited Liability Company Act, Commercial Code, Accounting Code	6,378	32.9	1.9	8.5	56.7	2,009.0

\*) Losses are recorded only for certain completed offences.

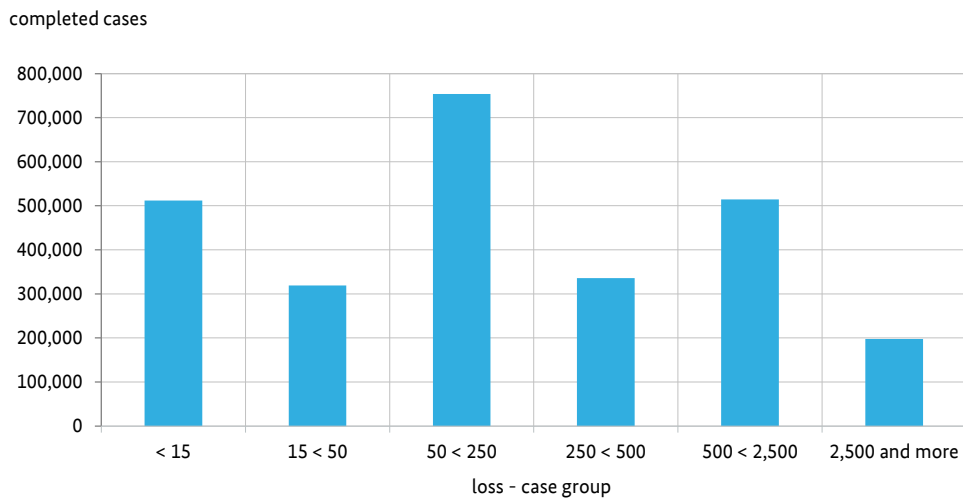
Based on the amount of loss, the individual cases are combined to form case groups. In 2018, 69.1 % of the "simple shoplifting" cases on record involved losses of less than 50 Euros, and the same applied to many of the property offences (especially "fraudulent obtaining of services" with 89.6 %).

Property offences include an especially large percentage of cases involving losses of more than 5,000 EUR. Considerable proportions of losses of more than 5,000 EUR can be found in the areas of "serious theft of motor vehicles", "robberies to the prejudice of financial institutions and post offices", "robberies to the prejudice of cash and valuables transports", "offences under the Stock Corporation Act, Cooperatives Act, Limited Liability Company Act, Commercial Code, Accounting Code" as well as "bankruptcy offences" and "breaches of trust".

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 - G02



## Recorded losses in the “Länder”

5 - T02

Land (federal state)	completed cases	amount of loss in billions of Euro
Baden-Württemberg	248,817	711.2
Bayern	235,847	701.8
Berlin	284,185	999.1
Brandenburg	78,244	703.0
Bremen	42,000	68.3
Hamburg	122,606	158.5
Hessen	184,445	598.0
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	47,517	101.6
Niedersachsen	239,066	676.6
Nordrhein-Westfalen	656,258	1,353.5
Rheinland-Pfalz	98,199	292.8
Saarland	31,144	84.5
Sachsen	136,995	417.9
Sachsen-Anhalt	81,629	147.5
Schleswig-Holstein	88,942	219.6
Thüringen	56,356	67.9
<b>Germany</b>	<b>2,632,250</b>	<b>7,301.6</b>

## 6 Victims

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

### 6.1 VICTIM CLASSIFICATION BY AGE AND SEX

#### 6.1 – T01 – part 1

key	selected offences or offence categories	victims total	sex		age				
			male	female	child- ren < 14	juve- niles 14<18	young adults 18<21	adults 21 and older	
			in %						
*) -----	<b>total offences</b>	<b>completed</b>	<b>957,695</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>75.9</b>
		<b>attempted</b>	<b>67,546</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>79.2</b>
		<b>total</b>	<b>1,025,241</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>76.2</b>
892500	murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request	completed	699	51.4	48.6	9.0	2.0	3.7	85.3
		attempted	2,395	69.1	30.9	4.1	5.0	9.1	81.8
		total	3,094	65.1	34.9	5.2	4.3	7.9	82.6
110000	offences against sexual self-determination	completed	28,800	6.8	93.2	5.5	25.3	15.7	53.5
		attempted	2,315	6.5	93.5	3.4	19.9	14.8	61.9
		total	31,115	6.8	93.2	5.3	24.9	15.6	54.1
210000	robbery offences	completed	32,982	70.8	29.2	3.2	10.3	10.3	76.1
		attempted	8,548	68.6	31.4	5.9	11.8	9.6	72.7
		total	41,530	70.4	29.6	3.8	10.6	10.2	75.4
220000	bodily injury	completed	578,841	62.2	37.8	7.0	9.2	10.4	73.5
		attempted	46,776	70.0	30.0	4.2	5.9	7.0	82.9
		total	625,617	62.8	37.2	6.8	8.9	10.1	74.2
230000	offences against personal freedom	completed	217,605	53.4	46.6	4.5	5.9	6.5	83.1
		attempted	6,551	52.1	47.9	6.2	8.9	7.4	77.5
		total	224,156	53.4	46.6	4.6	6.0	6.5	82.9

\*) Offences requiring the registration of victims are marked accordingly in catalogue of crimes (see catalogue of criminal offences 2018).

## 6.1 – T01 – part 2

key	selected offences or offence categories	victims total	thereof adults 21 and older								
			21 <25	25 <30	30 <40	40 <50	50 <60	60 <70	70 <80	80 and older	
			in %								
*)	----- total offences	completed	957,695	11.1	13.8	20.7	13.8	10.4	3.9	1.6	0.7
		attempted	67,546	9.5	13.3	21.8	14.7	12.2	5.0	2.0	0.8
		total	1,025,241	10.9	13.8	20.7	13.9	10.5	4.0	1.7	0.7
892500	murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request	completed	699	5.3	7.6	17.0	14.4	14.2	11.0	6.7	9.0
		attempted	2,395	11.4	15.4	20.8	13.9	11.4	4.6	2.0	2.2
		total	3,094	10.1	13.7	20.0	14.0	12.0	6.0	3.1	3.7
110000	offences against sexual self-determination	completed	28,800	13.6	11.7	14.0	7.3	4.4	1.3	0.6	0.6
		attempted	2,315	13.2	12.8	16.4	9.6	6.7	1.8	0.8	0.6
		total	31,115	13.6	11.8	14.2	7.5	4.6	1.3	0.6	0.6
210000	robbery offences	completed	32,982	10.7	12.4	18.6	13.8	11.2	4.7	2.6	2.2
		attempted	8,548	9.2	10.8	17.0	12.1	12.9	6.2	2.9	1.6
		total	41,530	10.4	12.1	18.3	13.4	11.5	5.0	2.7	2.0
220000	bodily injury	completed	578,841	11.9	13.3	20.1	13.0	9.4	3.7	1.6	0.7
		attempted	46,776	9.8	14.3	23.7	15.7	12.2	4.7	1.9	0.6
		total	625,617	11.7	13.4	20.4	13.2	9.6	3.7	1.6	0.7
230000	offences against personal freedom	completed	217,605	8.4	12.0	22.1	17.2	14.5	6.1	2.3	0.6
		attempted	6,551	6.9	10.4	19.5	15.4	15.1	7.2	2.2	0.9
		total	224,156	8.3	11.9	22.0	17.1	14.5	6.1	2.3	0.6

\*) Offences requiring the registration of victims are marked accordingly in catalogue of crimes (see catalogue of criminal offences 2017).

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

- Those recorded as victims of “robbery offences” (70.4 %), “murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request” (65.1 %) and “bodily injury” (62.8 %) were usually male.
- Those recorded as victims of “offences against sexual self-determination” (93.2 %) were usually female.
- In the case of “homicide”, “robbery offences” and “bodily injury”, most of the victims were adults between the ages of 30 and 40.
- 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 2018 a **decrease** was registered in the respective offence categories especially in:

robbery	= - 5.1 %	(2017 43,759 victims)
murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request (completed cases)	= - 4.4 %	(2017 731 victims)
bodily injury	= - 1.4 %	(2017 634,266 victims)
offences against personal freedom	= - 0.3 %	(2017 224,801 victims)

**Increase** was noticed in:

offences against sexual self-determination <sup>5</sup>	= + 22.4 %	(2017 25,429 victims)
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<sup>5</sup> The sharp increase in the number of victims of offences against sexual self-determination appears to be linked with the amendments of the criminal law on sexual offences.

## 6.2 NON-GERMAN VICTIMS BY NATIONALITY

In the current reporting year, a total of 1,025,241 victims were recorded with all those offences that permit a victim registration. German victims account for the biggest portion of victims, i.e. 77.4 % (793,156 victims).

Among the number of 232,085 non-German victims (22.6 %) especially the following nationalities prevail:

6.2 – T01

nationality	number	%-share in relation to non-German victims
<b>non-German victims</b>	<b>232,085</b>	
including:		
Turkey	28,794	12.4
Syria	22,062	9.5
Poland	16,057	6.9
Afghanistan	14,293	6.2
Romania	11,095	4.8
Iraq	8,886	3.8
Italy	8,428	3.6
Bulgaria	7,012	3.0
Serbia	6,316	2.7
Iran	5,630	2.4
Russian Federation	4,820	2.1
Kosovo	4,619	2.0
Greece	4,059	1.7
Nigeria	3,779	1.6
Marocco	3,729	1.6
Croatia	3,525	1.5
Somalia	3,465	1.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,138	1.4
Eritrea	2,799	1.2
Pakistan	2,388	1.0
Lebanon	2,233	1.0
Macedonia	2,104	0.9
Ukraine	2,173	0.9
Tunisia	2,023	0.9
Hungary	1,953	0.8
*) other	66,698	28.7

\*) Including unclarified nationalities and stateless victims.

**Victims from EU-Member-States by nationalities**

6.2 – T02

victims	2018		2017	
	number	in %	number	in %
<b>EU-member states without Germany</b>	67,180	100.0	<b>64,410</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Austria	1,493	2.2	1,591	2.5
Belgium	376	0.6	349	0.5
Bulgaria	7,012	10.4	6,539	10.2
Cyprus	24	0.0	15	0.0
Croatia	3,525	5.2	3,285	5.1
Czech Republic	1,094	1.6	1,087	1.7
Denmark	238	0.4	198	0.3
Estonia	112	0.2	121	0.2
Finland	123	0.2	111	0.2
France	1,307	1.9	1,233	1.9
Greece	4,059	6.0	3,775	5.9
Hungary	1,953	2.9	1,682	2.6
Ireland	228	0.3	161	0.2
Italy	8,428	12.5	8,373	13.0
Latvia	896	1.3	924	1.4
Lithuania	1,305	1.9	1,269	2.0
Luxembourg	245	0.4	228	0.4
Malta	6	0.0	6	0.0
The Netherlands	1,641	2.4	1,582	2.5
Poland	16,057	23.9	15,778	24.5
Portugal	1,729	2.6	1,805	2.8
Romania	11,095	16.5	10,137	15.7
Slovakia	863	1.3	835	1.3
Slovenia	313	0.5	294	0.5
Spain	1,702	2.5	1,632	2.5
Sweden	236	0.4	233	0.4
United Kingdom	1,120	1.7	1,167	1.8



### 6.3 ENDANGERMENT OF VICTIMS – OVERVIEW (VICTIMS PER 100,000 INHABITANTS IN EACH AGE GROUP)

#### victim rates by age group

6.3 – T01 – part 1

key	selected offences or offence categories	victims total	endangerment of victims				
			child- ren	juve- niles	young adults	adults	
			< 14	14<18	18<21	21 and older	
*) -----	<b>total offences</b>	<b>completed</b>	<b>1,156.7</b>	<b>640.8</b>	<b>2,539.4</b>	<b>3,211.2</b>	<b>1,091.7</b>
		<b>attempted</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>164.1</b>	<b>195.9</b>	<b>80.3</b>
		<b>total</b>	<b>1,238.3</b>	<b>677.2</b>	<b>2,703.4</b>	<b>3,407.2</b>	<b>1,172.0</b>
892500	murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request	completed	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.9
		attempted	2.9	0.9	3.9	8.2	2.9
		total	3.7	1.5	4.3	9.2	3.8
110000	offences against sexual self-determination	completed	34.8	15.2	234.3	171.9	23.1
		attempted	2.8	0.8	14.8	13.0	2.1
		total	37.6	15.9	249.1	184.9	25.3
210000	robbery offences	completed	39.8	10.3	109.2	129.2	37.7
		attempted	10.3	4.8	32.4	31.3	9.3
		total	50.2	15.1	141.5	160.5	47.0
220000	bodily injury	completed	699.1	386.8	1,707.2	2,277.2	638.6
		attempted	56.5	18.8	88.4	124.9	58.2
		total	755.6	405.5	1,795.7	2,402.0	696.8
230000	offences against personal freedom	completed	262.8	94.1	415.4	536.6	271.3
		attempted	7.9	3.9	18.6	18.5	7.6
		total	270.7	98.0	434.1	555.0	278.9

6.3 – T01 – part 2

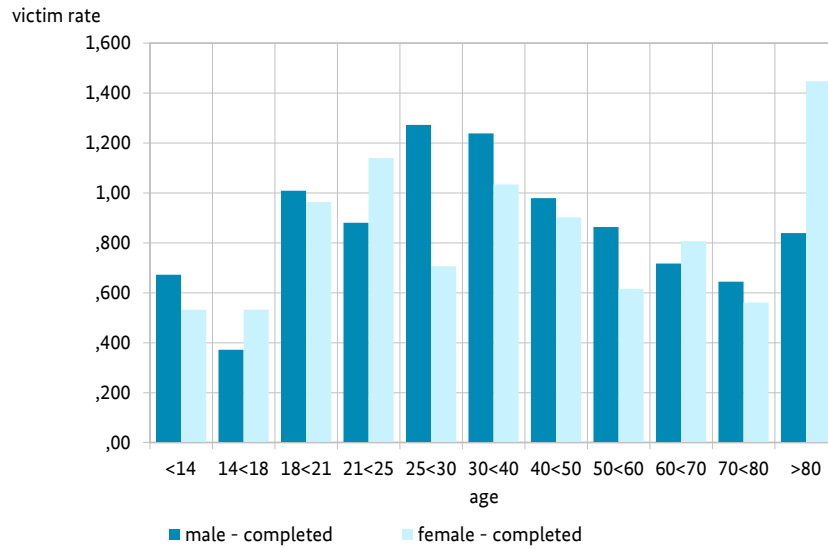
key	selected offences or offence categories		endangerment of victims							
			age							
			21 <25	25 <30	30 <40	40 <50	50 <60	60 <70	70 <80	80 and older
*) -----	<b>total offences</b>	<b>completed</b>	<b>2,872.3</b>	<b>2,494.4</b>	<b>1,894.1</b>	<b>1,230.6</b>	<b>743.0</b>	<b>372.8</b>	<b>199.2</b>	<b>164.1</b>
		<b>attempted</b>	<b>174.0</b>	<b>169.2</b>	<b>140.8</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>
		<b>total</b>	<b>3,046.3</b>	<b>2,663.6</b>	<b>2,034.9</b>	<b>1,323.2</b>	<b>804.5</b>	<b>406.3</b>	<b>216.1</b>	<b>178.3</b>
892500	murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request	completed	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4
		attempted	7.4	7.0	4.8	3.1	2.0	1.1	0.6	0.5
		total	8.4	8.0	5.9	4.0	2.8	1.8	1.2	0.9
110000	offences against sexual self-determination	completed	106.3	63.7	38.6	19.6	9.5	3.6	2.1	1.6
		attempted	8.3	5.6	3.6	2.1	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.1
		total	114.6	69.3	42.2	21.7	10.7	4.0	2.3	1.7
210000	robbery offences	completed	95.8	77.0	58.7	42.4	27.5	15.4	11.0	6.9
		attempted	21.3	17.5	13.9	9.6	8.2	5.2	3.2	2.5
		total	117.1	94.5	72.7	52.0	35.8	20.7	14.2	9.3
220000	bodily injury	completed	1,863.0	1,450.4	1,111.8	699.2	406.0	209.9	116.3	93.7
		attempted	124.5	126.1	106.2	68.4	42.7	22.0	11.1	9.6
		total	1,987.5	1,576.6	1,217.9	767.6	448.7	231.9	127.4	103.4
230000	offences against personal freedom	completed	493.2	490.9	460.6	348.2	235.4	131.4	63.3	56.8
		attempted	12.3	12.8	12.2	9.4	7.4	4.7	1.8	1.5
		total	505.5	503.7	472.8	357.6	242.8	136.1	65.1	58.3

\*)

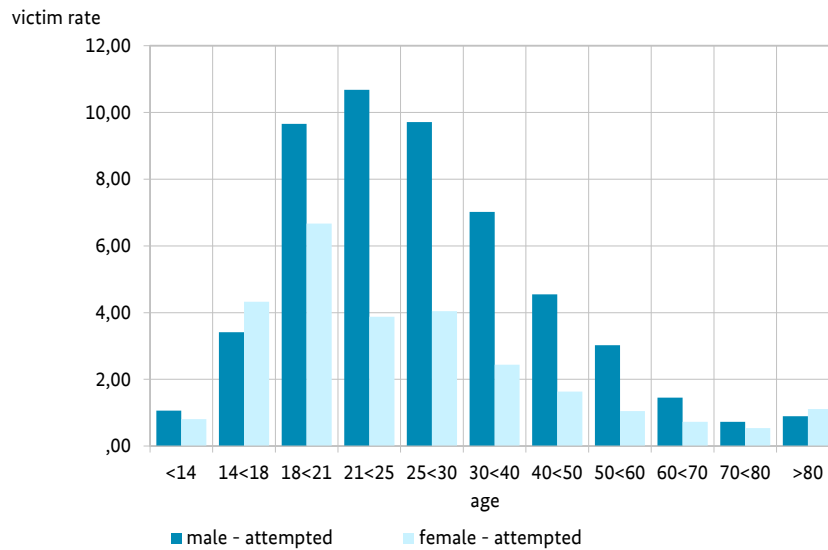
### Victim rates by age group and sex

6.3 – G01

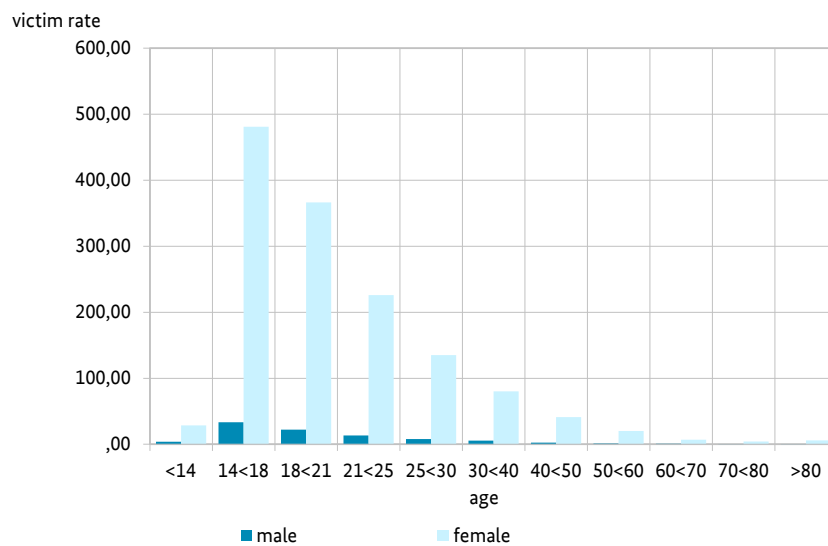
#### murder and non-negligent manslaughter – completed cases



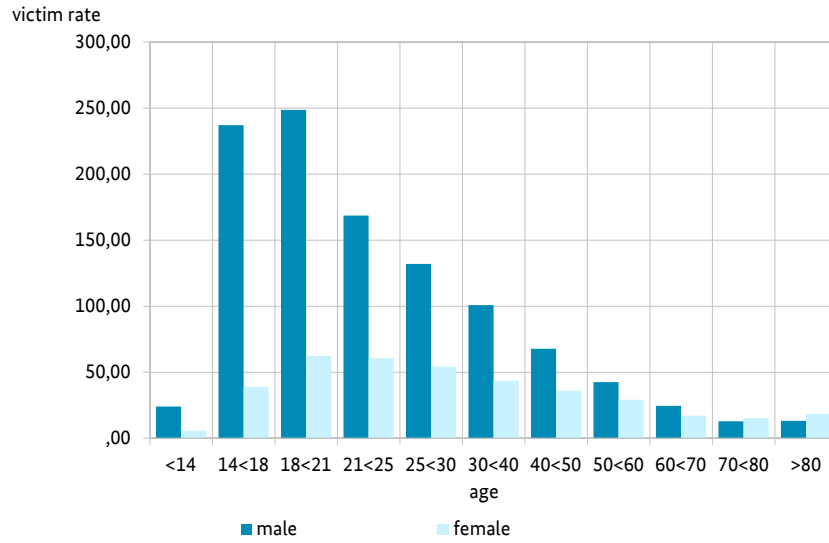
#### murder and non-negligent manslaughter – attempts



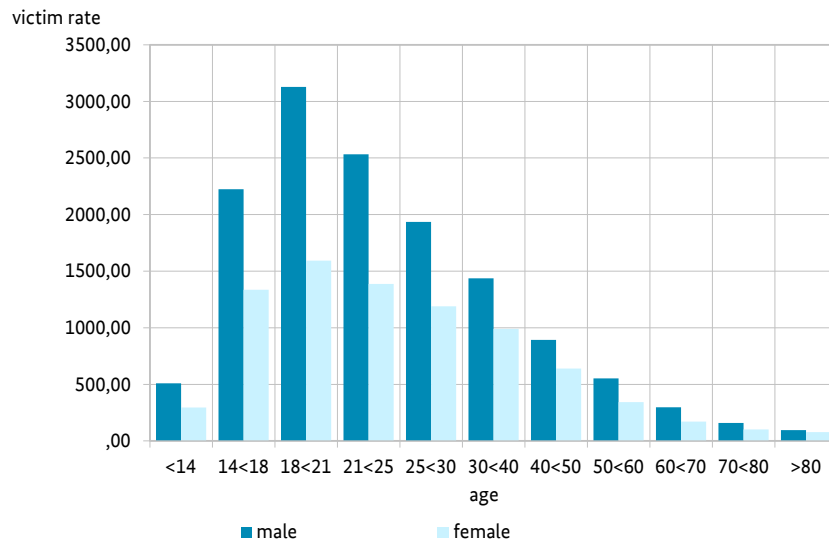
#### offences against sexual self-determination



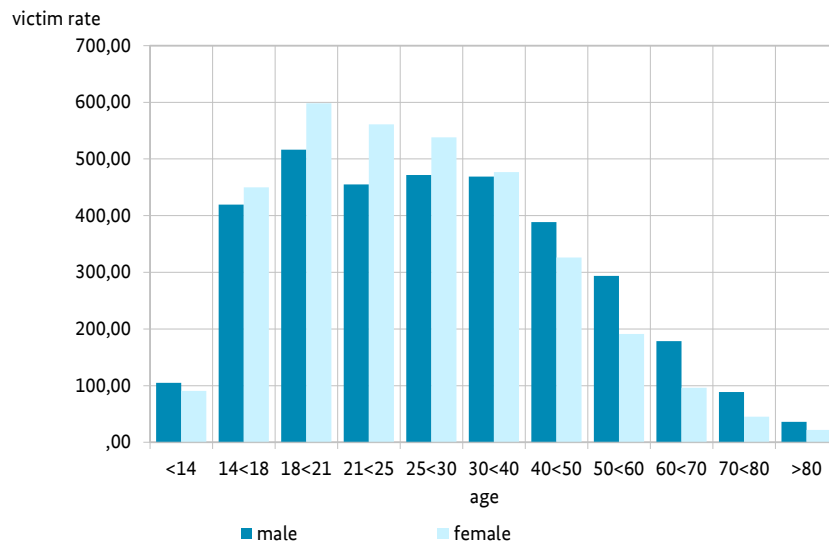
### robbery offences



### bodily injury



### offences against personal freedom



## 6.4 VICTIM-SUSPECT-RELATIONSHIP (TOTALS)<sup>6</sup>

6.4 – T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	victims total (100 %)	victim-suspect relationship (total)					
			marriage/ partner- ship/ family (*)	informal so- cial relationship (**)	formal social relationship (***)	no	unclear	
			relationship					
			in %					
****)	----- total offences	completed	957,695	21.6	21.5	4.2	44.9	7.7
		attempted	67,546	14.4	20.6	5.0	50.6	9.4
		total	1,025,241	21.2	21.4	4.3	45.3	7.8
892500	murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request	completed	699	41.3	21.7	2.7	26.5	7.7
		attempted	2,395	19.6	27.8	2.9	37.1	12.7
		total	3,094	24.5	26.4	2.8	34.7	11.5
110000	offences against sexual self-determination	completed	28,800	13.7	33.4	6.8	40.1	6.1
		attempted	2,315	16.4	32.4	5.0	38.5	7.8
		total	31,115	13.9	33.4	6.6	39.9	6.2
210000	robbery offences	completed	32,982	3.6	13.6	1.0	66.5	15.2
		attempted	8,548	4.2	15.6	2.0	64.7	13.5
		total	41,530	3.8	14.0	1.2	66.2	14.9
220000	bodily injury	completed	578,841	25.6	23.1	4.4	38.6	8.2
		attempted	46,776	15.7	19.8	5.5	50.4	8.7
		total	625,617	24.9	22.9	4.5	39.5	8.3
230000	offences against personal freedom	completed	217,605	23.1	23.9	4.7	40.7	7.7
		attempted	6,551	16.2	24.6	6.7	43.1	9.4
		total	224,156	22.9	23.9	4.7	40.8	7.7

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 2018”.

In completed “murder and manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request” cases 63.1% (2017: 63.1%) of the offences involved relatives or close acquaintances.

46.2 % (2017: 40.0 %) of the victims of murder or manslaughter had no previous relations with the suspect, or these remained unclear.

47.2 % of the offences against sexual self-determination (2017: 48.8 %) were committed by relatives or close acquaintances.

46.1 % (2017: 45.3 %) 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 (81.0 %, 2017: 82.0 %).

In the case of crimes against personal freedom, acquaintances or relatives were established as suspects for 46.8 % victims (2017: 46.5 %).

<sup>6</sup> The closest relationship always has priority.

## 7 Suspects

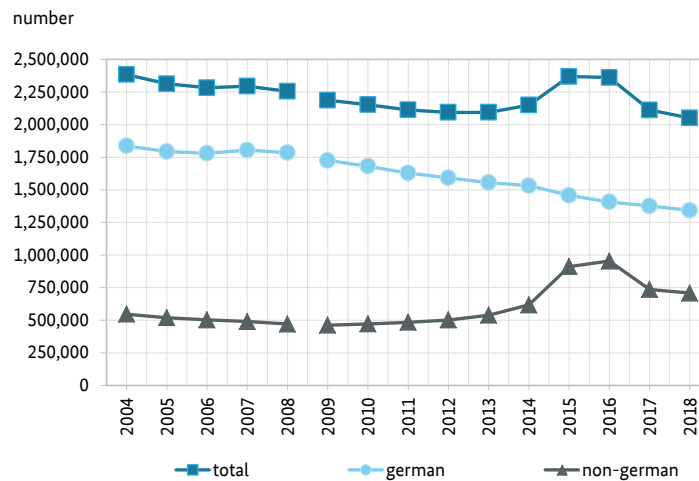
3,206,507/3,045,321 cases were cleared up in 2018, and 2,051,266/1,931,079 suspects were recorded in the Police Crime Statistics. The number of suspects decreased by 2.9 %/2.2 % in 2017 (2017: 2,112,715/1,974,805).

The decrease in the number of suspects among non-German suspects has its origin in the decreased number of violations of foreigners' law (such as unauthorised entry and unauthorised 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.

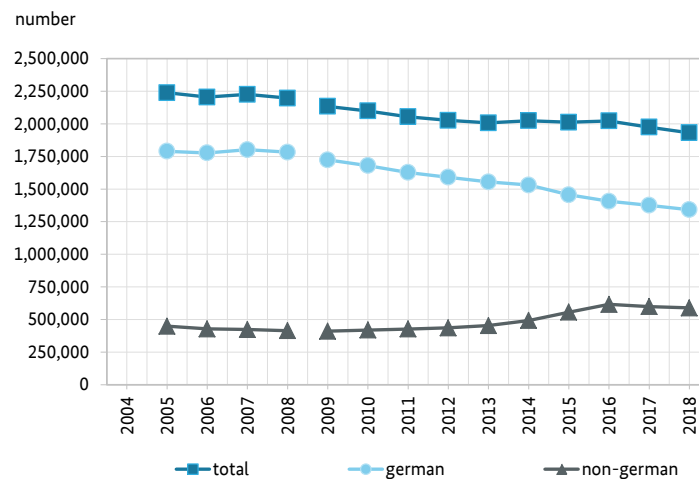
### Development of suspects in total – total offences

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.

## 7.1 AGE AND SEX OF SUSPECTS

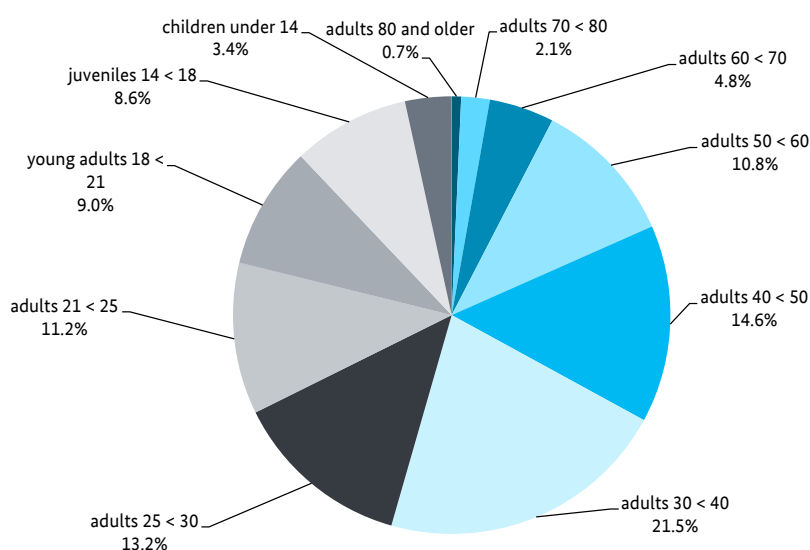
### 7.1.1 Age and sex of suspects – total offences

7.1 – T01

age group	suspects						
	total	change compared with prev. year in %	distribution in %	male		female	
				number	in %	number	in %
<b>suspects total</b>	<b>2,051,266</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,541,130</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>510,136</b>	<b>24.9</b>
suspects, <b>excluding</b> children, who cannot be held responsible under criminal law	<b>1,980,663</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>1,492,842</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>487,821</b>	<b>24.6</b>
<b>children</b>	<b>70,603</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>48,288</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>22,315</b>	<b>31.6</b>
up to the age of 6	4,296	-26.9	0.2	2,310	53.8	1,986	46.2
6 < 8	3,575	-10.3	0.2	2,518	70.4	1,057	29.6
8 < 10	7,975	-7.0	0.4	6,071	76.1	1,904	23.9
10 < 12	16,259	-4.7	0.8	11,882	73.1	4,377	26.9
12 < 14	38,498	-2.3	1.9	25,507	66.3	12,991	33.7
<b>juveniles</b>	<b>177,431</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>128,273</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>49,158</b>	<b>27.7</b>
14 < 16	76,695	-3.1	3.7	52,244	68.1	24,451	31.9
16 < 18	100,736	-9.4	4.9	76,029	75.5	24,707	24.5
<b>young adults (18 &lt; 21)</b>	<b>185,523</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>147,013</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>38,510</b>	<b>20.8</b>
<b>adults</b>	<b>1,617,709</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>1,217,556</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>400,153</b>	<b>24.7</b>
21 < 25	229,601	-4.6	11.2	181,039	78.8	48,562	21.2
25 < 30	271,217	-5.7	13.2	209,471	77.2	61,746	22.8
30 < 40	441,070	-0.9	21.5	334,326	75.8	106,744	24.2
40 < 50	298,982	-2.2	14.6	222,483	74.4	76,499	25.6
50 < 60	221,007	0.8	10.8	161,232	73.0	59,775	27.0
60 < 70	98,358	2.1	4.8	70,097	71.3	28,261	28.7
70 < 80	43,249	-0.8	2.1	29,717	68.7	13,532	31.3
80 and older	14,225	7.5	0.7	9,191	64.6	5,034	35.4

### Suspects by age group in relation of total offences

7.1 – G03



#### 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			
		2018	2017	change		2018	2017	change	
				number	in %			number	in %
-----	total offences	134,363	137,916	-3,553	-2.6	43,068	52,378	-9,310	-17.8
890000	total offences excluding offences against foreigners' law	134,357	137,913	-3,556	-2.6	35,367	40,000	-4,633	-11.6
220000	bodily injury	29,417	29,197	220	0.8	10,432	11,954	-1,522	-12.7
232300	threats (sec. 241 PC)	5,349	5,434	-85	-1.6	1,484	1,624	-140	-8.6
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	9,349	9,948	-599	-6.0	2,926	3,224	-298	-9.2
*26*00	shoplifting - total	29,967	28,769	1,198	4.2	10,318	10,382	-64	-0.6
673000	insult	10,198	10,300	-102	-1.0	2,000	2,095	-95	-4.5
674000	damage to property	17,727	18,672	-945	-5.1	2,611	3,041	-430	-14.1
730000	drug offences	31,101	29,855	1,246	4.2	4,193	4,277	-84	-2.0
	<i>including:</i>								
	cannabis and preparations thereof	26,908	25,695	1,213	4.7	3,732	3,776	-44	-1.2

Compared to 2017, the number of German suspects in the "juveniles" category increased and the number of non-German suspects decreased.

Shoplifting and bodily injury account for the largest share of offences recorded for juveniles, followed by drug offences.

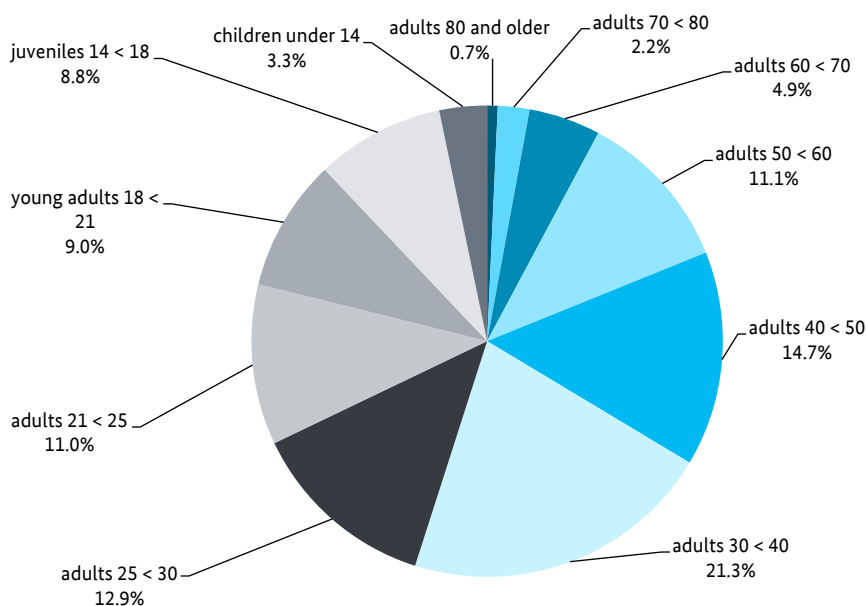
### 7.1.2 Age and sex of suspects – total offences excluding offences against foreigners’ law

7.1 – T03

age group	suspects						
	total	change compared with prev. year in %	distribution in %	male		female	
				number	in %	number	in %
<b>suspects total</b>	<b>1,931,079</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,461,719</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>469,360</b>	<b>24.3</b>
suspects, <b>excluding</b> children, who cannot be held responsible under criminal law	<b>1,867,776</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>1,417,290</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>450,486</b>	<b>24.1</b>
<b>children</b>	<b>63,303</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>44,429</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>18,874</b>	<b>29.8</b>
up to the age of 6	719	-2.8	0.0	491	68.3	228	31.7
6 < 8	2,534	1.9	0.1	1,983	78.3	551	21.7
8 < 10	6,969	-3.2	0.4	5,527	79.3	1,442	20.7
10 < 12	15,444	-2.3	0.8	11,437	74.1	4,007	25.9
12 < 14	37,637	-1.3	1.9	24,991	66.4	12,646	33.6
<b>juveniles</b>	<b>169,724</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>122,469</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>47,255</b>	<b>27.8</b>
14 < 16	73,975	-1.9	3.8	50,329	68.0	23,646	32.0
16 < 18	95,749	-6.6	5.0	72,140	75.3	23,609	24.7
<b>young adults (18 &lt; 21)</b>	<b>174,502</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>138,871</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>35,631</b>	<b>20.4</b>
<b>adults</b>	<b>1,523,550</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>1,155,950</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>367,600</b>	<b>24.1</b>
21 < 25	212,693	-3.8	11.0	169,112	79.5	43,581	20.5
25 < 30	249,925	-5.4	12.9	194,564	77.8	55,361	22.2
30 < 40	411,883	-0.7	21.3	314,554	76.4	97,329	23.6
40 < 50	284,631	-2.4	14.7	213,352	75.0	71,279	25.0
50 < 60	213,711	0.7	11.1	157,407	73.7	56,304	26.3
60 < 70	94,825	2.0	4.9	68,602	72.3	26,223	27.7
70 < 80	41,968	-1.1	2.2	29,282	69.8	12,686	30.2
80 and older	13,914	7.9	0.7	9,077	65.2	4,837	34.8

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

7.1 – G04





## 7.2 SUSPECTS BY NATIONALITY

In 2018, the overall number of suspects decreased by 2.9 % to 2,051,266 (2017: 2,112,715). With German suspects, a drop to 1,342,886 by -2.4 % was registered (2017: 1,376,45).

Compared with the previous year, the number of suspects without German citizenship decreased by -3.8 % to 708,380.

Excluding offences against foreigners' law, the number of suspects decreased by -2.2 % to 1,931,079 (2017: 1,974,805) and the percentage of non-German suspects is 30.5 % (2017: 30.4 %).

### 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/E.U. (since 2005 key 890000)			
	suspects total	non German suspects		suspects total	non German suspects		
		number	in %		number	in %	
*)	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
	2017	2,112,715	736,265	34.8	1,974,805	599,357	30.4
	2018	2,051,266	708,380	34.5	1,931,079	589,200	30.5

- \*) until 2004: Calculated manually. For technical reasons (counting of "real" number of suspects ( see page 107) the list "excluding of-fences 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 2018	per cent share in relation to non German suspects								
		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	
<b>non-German suspects</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>total number</b>	<b>708,380</b>		<b>736,265</b>	<b>953,744</b>	<b>911,864</b>	<b>617,392</b>	<b>538,449</b>	<b>502,390</b>	<b>484,529</b>	
<i>including:</i>										
Turkey	71,378	10.1	9.9	7.8	8.6	13.5	16.3	18.4	20.0	
Romania	53,519	7.6	7.1	5.6	5.8	7.7	7.3	6.5	5.5	
Syria	51,252	7.2	7.4	15.0	14.7	4.8	2.1	1.2	0.9	
Poland	44,134	6.2	6.0	4.7	4.9	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.2	
Afghanistan	31,273	4.4	4.5	8.4	6.7	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	
Iraq	24,262	3.4	3.6	6.0	4.2	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.4	
Serbia	22,632	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.7	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.3	
Italy	21,887	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.7	3.8	4.3	4.5	4.7	
Bulgaria	20,871	2.9	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.3	
Iran	16,141	2.3	2.0	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.5	
Russian Federation	14,983	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.5	2.3	3.3	2.4	2.4	
Nigeria	14,794	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	
Kosovo	13,585	1.9	2.1	2.1	3.7	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	
Albania	12,742	1.8	2.4	2.4	3.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	
Morocco	11,208	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	
Croatia	9,837	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	
Greece	9,781	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	
Georgia	9,475	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	
Ukraine	9,222	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	
Eritrea	9,093	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.7	2.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8,837	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	
Somalia	8,702	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	
Macedonia	8,621	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	
Pakistan	7,853	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	
Algeria	7,829	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	
*) other	194,469	27.5	27.0	21.5	21.3	27.9	29.8	30.9	32.0	

\*) 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 2018	% share in relation to non German suspects							
		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>non-German suspects</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>total number</b>	<b>599,357</b>		<b>599,357</b>	<b>616,230</b>	<b>555,820</b>	<b>492,610</b>	<b>453,015</b>	<b>435,559</b>	<b>427,259</b>
<i>including:</i>									
Turkey	67,202	11.2	11.2	11.3	13.3	16.0	18.2	20.0	21.3
Romania	52,368	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.4	9.6	8.7	7.4	6.2
Poland	44,330	7.4	7.4	7.3	8.0	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.2
Syria	41,652	6.9	6.9	6.3	2.6	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.7
Afghanistan	23,653	3.9	3.9	3.7	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Italy	22,499	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.3	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3
Serbia	20,404	3.4	3.4	3.9	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.3
Bulgaria	19,816	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.5
Iraq	18,235	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9
Kosovo	12,277	2.0	2.0	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8
Morocco	11,465	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.4
Russian Federation	10,896	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2
Iran	9,836	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Greece	9,827	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
Albania	9,545	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5
Croatia	9,346	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8,509	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Algeria	8,198	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7
Nigeria	6,977	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Macedonia	6,845	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
The Netherlands	6,695	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6
France	6,693	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8
Hungary	6,579	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8
Georgia	6,383	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4
Eritrea	6,184	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
*) other	152,943	25.5	25.5	24.4	25.2	25.4	25.8	26.5	27.8

\*) 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	2018		2017		2016		2015		2014	
	number	in %	number	in %	number	in %	number	in %	number	in %
<b>EU-member States without Germany</b>	<b>218,582</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>217,757</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>220,418</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>218,104</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>209,324</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Austria	4,550	2.1	4,787	2.2	4,952	2.2	4,981	2.3	5,006	2.4
Belgium	1,707	0.8	1,806	0.8	1,925	0.9	1,695	0.8	1,750	0.8
Bulgaria	20,871	9.5	19,934	9.2	19,807	9.0	18,355	8.4	16,869	8.1
Cyprus	72	0.0	55	0.0	51	0.0	55	0.0	46	0.0
Croatia	9,837	4.5	9,371	4.3	8,677	3.9	7,733	3.5	7,201	(3.4)
Czech Republic	4,918	2.2	4,809	2.2	4,584	2.1	4,575	2.1	4,688	2.2
Denmark	830	0.4	880	0.4	891	0.4	986	0.5	936	0.4
Estonia	393	0.2	383	0.2	483	0.2	492	0.2	511	0.2
Finland	227	0.1	269	0.1	223	0.1	255	0.1	212	0.1
France	6,933	3.2	6,728	3.1	6,608	3.0	7,101	3.3	7,480	3.6
Greece	9,781	4.5	9,854	4.5	10,266	4.7	10,057	4.6	10,218.0	4.9
Hungary	6,440	2.9	6,620	3.0	6,655	3.0	6,712	3.1	5,888	2.8
Ireland	647	0.3	551	0.3	663	0.3	596	0.3	524	0.3
Italy	21,887	10.0	22,581	10.4	22,967	10.4	24,230	11.1	23,740	11.3
Latvia	3,046	1.4	2,842	1.3	2,793	1.3	2,796	1.3	2,849	1.4
Lithuania	4,611	2.1	4,885	2.2	5,064	2.3	5,064	2.3	4,742	2.3
Luxembourg	638	0.3	655	0.3	648	0.3	622	0.3	581	0.3
Malta	19	0.0	21	0.0	26	0.0	25	0.0	18	0.0
Netherlands	6,623	3.0	6,734	3.1	6,823	3.1	6,753	3.1	7,123	3.4
Poland	44,134	20.2	44,450	20.4	45,277	20.5	44,659	20.5	43,898	21.0
Portugal	4,282	2.0	4,224	1.9	4,282	1.9	4,432	2.0	4,707	2.2
Romania	53,519	24.5	52,575	24.1	53,806	24.4	52,531	24.1	47,435	22.7
Slovakia	3,273	1.5	3,233	1.5	3,020	1.4	3,117	1.4	3,046	1.5
Slovenia	1,091	0.5	1,179	0.5	1,350	0.6	1,320	0.6	1,206	0.6
Spain	4,691	2.1	4,567	2.1	4,601	2.1	4,650	2.1	4,443	2.1
Sweden	746	0.3	748	0.3	767	0.3	887	0.4	786	0.4
United Kingdom	2,816	1.3	3,016	1.4	3,209	1.5	3,425	1.6	3,421	1.6

### 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.

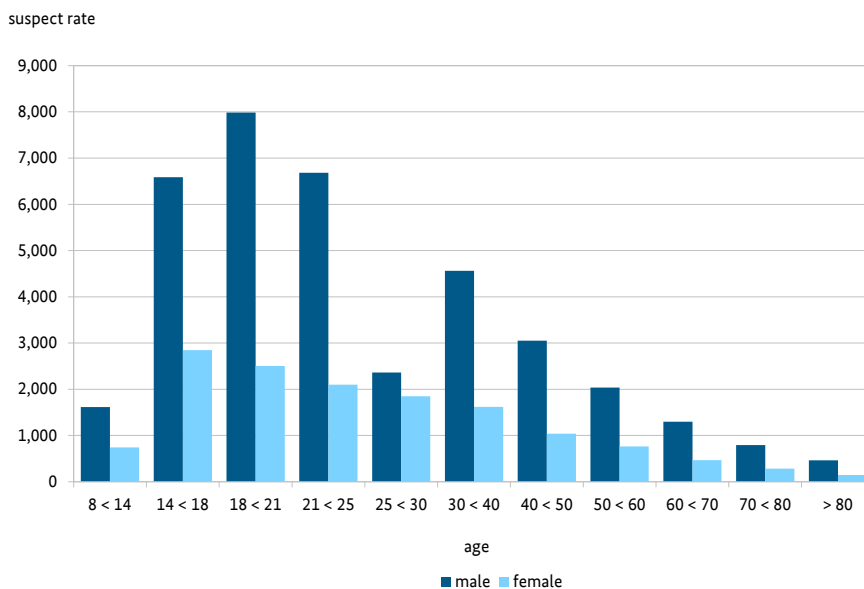
7.2 – T05

age group	number of German inhabitants 31/12/2017*)			number of German suspects			number of suspects per 100,000 inhabitants		
	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female
<b>suspects 8 years and older</b>	<b>67,814,965</b>	<b>32,980,464</b>	<b>34,834,501</b>	<b>1,340,773</b>	<b>987,628</b>	<b>353,145</b>	<b>1,977</b>	<b>2,995</b>	<b>1,014</b>
suspects excluding children	63,852,517	30,947,474	32,905,043	1,293,627	954,814	338,813	2,026	3,085	1,030
<b>children 8 years and older</b>	<b>3,962,448</b>	<b>2,032,990</b>	<b>1,929,458</b>	<b>47,146</b>	<b>32,814</b>	<b>14,332</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>1,614</b>	<b>743</b>
8 < 10	1,306,303	669,879	636,424	5,078	4,093	985	389	611	155
10 < 12	1,314,773	675,358	639,415	11,760	8,773	2,987	894	1,299	467
12 < 14	1,341,372	687,753	653,619	30,308	19,948	10,360	2,259	2,900	1,585
<b>juveniles</b>	<b>2,819,903</b>	<b>1,447,222</b>	<b>1,372,681</b>	<b>134,363</b>	<b>95,315</b>	<b>39,048</b>	<b>4,765</b>	<b>6,586</b>	<b>2,845</b>
14 < 16	1,371,214	703,626	667,588	59,999	40,299	19,700	4,376	5,727	2,951
16 < 18	1,448,689	743,596	705,093	74,364	55,016	19,348	5,133	7,399	2,744
<b>young adults (18 &lt; 21)</b>	<b>2,211,728</b>	<b>1,133,774</b>	<b>1,077,954</b>	<b>117,498</b>	<b>90,507</b>	<b>26,991</b>	<b>5,312</b>	<b>7,983</b>	<b>2,504</b>
<b>adults</b>	<b>58,820,886</b>	<b>28,366,478</b>	<b>30,454,408</b>	<b>1,041,766</b>	<b>768,992</b>	<b>272,774</b>	<b>1,771</b>	<b>2,711</b>	<b>896</b>
21 < 25	2,949,222	1,507,914	1,441,308	130,993	100,762	30,231	4,442	6,682	2,097
25 < 30	4,219,044	2,147,754	2,071,290	153,498	50,777	38,300	3,638	2,364	1,849
30 < 40	8,480,007	4,283,986	4,196,021	263,387	195,448	67,939	3,106	4,562	1,619
40 < 50	9,024,033	4,528,906	4,495,127	188,893	138,116	46,743	2,093	3,050	1,040
50 < 60	12,267,620	6,131,510	6,136,110	171,642	124,899	46,743	1,399	2,037	762
60 < 70	9,416,052	4,567,103	4,848,949	81,950	59,370	22,580	870	1,300	466
70 < 80	7,444,302	3,357,890	4,086,412	38,236	26,667	11,569	514	794	283
80 and older	5,020,606	1,841,415	3,179,191	13,167	8,532	4,635	262	463	146

\*) Source: German Federal Statistical Office

### Suspect rate\*) of German citizens

7.2 – G01



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

### 7.3 SUSPECTED IMMIGRANTS

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

The data on immigrants can only be compared to a limited extent because recording conditions were altered in 2018.<sup>7</sup>

As from 2018, the following definition applies for recording suspected immigrants in the PCS:

Suspicious immigrants are registered in the PCS with the reason for stay "asylum applicant", "persons entitled to protection and asylum", "temporary suspension of deportation (Duldung)", "quota refugee and "unauthorised residence".

In 2017, the following definition was used:

Suspicious immigrants are registered in the PCS with the reason for stay "asylum applicant", "persons entitled to international/national protection and persons entitled to asylum", "temporary suspension of deportation (Duldung)", "quota refugee<sup>8</sup>" and "unauthorised residence".

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

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<sup>7</sup> In Baden-Württemberg, the "persons entitled to international/national protection and persons entitled to asylum" were not recorded separately but with the reason for stay "other authorised stay" in the year 2017.

<sup>8</sup> The term "civil war refugee", which was used until 2016, can be dispensed with as suspects who came to Germany after fleeing from a civil war are assigned to one of the other groups indicating the reason for stay.

**Age and sex of suspected immigrants**

7.3 – T01

age group	suspects						
	total	change compared with prev. year (in %)	share of total %	male		female	
				number	in %	number	in %
<b>suspects - total</b>	<b>165,769</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>142,992</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>22,777</b>	<b>13.7</b>
Suspects, <b>excluding</b> children, who cannot be held responsible under criminal law	160,776	-1.2	97.0	139,261	86.6	21,515	13.4
<b>children</b>	<b>4,993</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3,731</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>25.3</b>
up to age 6	208	-16.1	0.1	135	64.9	73	35.1
6 < 8	342	9.6	0.2	246	71.9	96	28.1
8 < 10	763	11.2	0.5	588	77.1	175	22.9
10 < 12	1,307	11.8	0.8	988	75.6	319	24.4
12 < 14	2,373	9.6	1.4	1,774	74.8	599	25.2
<b>juveniles</b>	<b>14,190</b>	<b>-16.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>12,368</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>12.8</b>
14 < 16	4,719	-3.1	2.8	3,861	81.8	858	18.2
16 < 18	9,471	-21.3	5.7	8,507	89.8	964	10.2
<b>young adults</b> (18 < 21)	<b>25,710</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>23,702</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>adults</b>	<b>120,876</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>103,191</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>17,685</b>	<b>14.6</b>
21 < 25	31,554	1.3	19.0	28,451	90.2	3,103	9.8
25 < 30	31,264	-2.7	18.9	27,372	87.6	3,892	12.4
30 < 40	36,977	0.6	22.3	30,843	83.4	6,134	16.6
40 < 50	14,523	5.7	8.8	11,623	80.0	2,900	20.0
50 < 60	5,022	13.6	3.0	3,843	76.5	1,179	23.5
60 and older	1,536	12.9	0.9	1,059	68.9	477	31.1

\*) see notes to immigrants on page 94

## Suspected immigrants by nationalities

7.3 – T02

nationality	890000 total offences excluding of- fences against foreigners' law	210000 robbery offences	220000 bodily in- juries	****00 total thefts	510000 fraud	515001 fraudulent obtaining of services	730000 drug- offences
non-german suspects	589,200	10,618	148,030	152,726	128,212	63,400	74,930
including:							
suspected immigrants	165,769	4,212	49,745	43,734	36,010	23,402	23,254
<i>including:</i>							
Syria	33,488	855	11,767	6,680	5,494	3,456	4,199
Afghanistan	19,040	378	7,721	3,148	3,255	2,171	3,154
Iraq	11,956	249	4,068	2,316	1,977	1,292	1,073
Morocco	5,094	304	1,207	2,460	1,488	1,226	1,156
Algeria	4,927	331	1,080	2,818	1,446	1,235	1,175
Iran	5,940	125	1,865	1,451	812	484	939
Albania	4,051	56	529	1,681	777	555	505
Serbia	4,197	84	854	1,609	1,085	485	267
Eritrea	4,689	80	1,768	701	1,426	1,149	446
Somalia	4,944	138	2,056	871	1,491	1,145	739



## 7.4 FURTHER INFORMATION ON SUSPECTS<sup>9</sup>

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 (German homepage).

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 2018, 82.6 %/81.8 % of all suspects were found to have committed their offences on their own, 356,848/351,966 suspects acted jointly.

### **Persons having previously come to notice as suspects<sup>10</sup>**

In 2018, 928,557/914,191 suspects that had previously come to police notice were identified.

Of all suspects male suspects are represented with a share of 49.2 %/51.1 %, female suspects are represented with a share of 33.4 %/35.8 % in the category "previously come to notice as suspects".

### **Suspects under the influence of alcohol<sup>11</sup>**

In 2018, 227,098/226,735 suspects (11.1 %/11.7 % of all suspects) were registered as having committed a crime under the influence of alcohol based on the information obtained by police. 90.5 %/90.5 % out of these were male and 11.4 %/11.4 % female.

### **Suspects carrying a firearm<sup>12</sup>**

In the 2018 reporting year 14,379/14,326 suspects (0.7 %/0.7 % of all suspects) were carrying a firearm when they committed a crime.

<sup>9</sup> This information is also taken into account in conjunction with the suspect-related criteria in cleared-up cases.(see pages 52 f.).

<sup>10</sup> Having come to notice as a suspect must **not** be equated with "convicted". Neither is it required that similar crime had been committed before (as regards the problem of registration see page 68.

<sup>11</sup> See glossary, page 98.

<sup>12</sup> See glossary, page 102.

### Hard drug users<sup>13</sup>

In 2018, 129,130/128,735 suspects (6.3 %/6.7 % of all suspects) that had been known to police as hard drug users were identified. 111,864/111,482 out of these were male and 17,266/17,253 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 %
-----	<b>total offences</b>	<b>2,051,266</b>	<b>129,130</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>890000</b>	<b>total offences excluding offences against foreigners' law</b>	<b>1,931,079</b>	<b>128,735</b>	<b>6.7</b>
891000	drug-related crime	276,525	74,038	26.8
	<i>including:</i>			
891100	offences directly aimed in procuring drugs	815	329	40.4
731000	general violations under sect. 29 NCA	223,223	60,192	27.0
	<i>of which: involving</i>			
731100	heroin	6,807	5,572	81.9
731200	cocaine	13,910	10,046	72.2
731300	LSD	635	406	63.9
731400	NPS	1,585	471	29.7
731600	amphetamine and its derivatives in powder or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	34,853	25,041	71.8
731700	methamphetamine in powder, crystalline or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form	8,729	6,124	70.2
732000	unauthorised trafficking in and smuggling of drugs under sect. 29 NCA	44,615	11,096	24.9
	<i>There of: with/of:</i>			
732100	heroin	1,666	1,021	61.3
732200	cocaine	3,638	1,436	39.5
732300	LSD	144	78	54.2
732400	NPS	229	63	27.5
732600	amphetamine and its derivatives in powder or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	6,776	3,711	54.8
732700	methamphetamine in powder, crystalline or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form	1,995	1,276	64.0
733000	unauthorised importation under sect. 30 (1) no. 4 NCA ( <i>not insignificant amounts</i> )	1,933	365	18.9
734000	other violations of the NCA	23,118	6,513	28.2
716200	offences under the Pharmaceutical Preparations Act	2,328	473	20.3
210000	robbery offences	26,172	3,358	12.8
	<i>including:</i>			
212000	robberies of other cash points and businesses	1,692	243	14.4
216000	handbag robbery	518	85	16.4
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling (sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC)	13,027	1,846	14.2
*50*00	theft total from the exterior/interior of motor vehicles	14,168	2,219	15.7
516000	fraud/computer fraud using unlawfully obtained non-cash means of payment	11,569	1,024	8.9

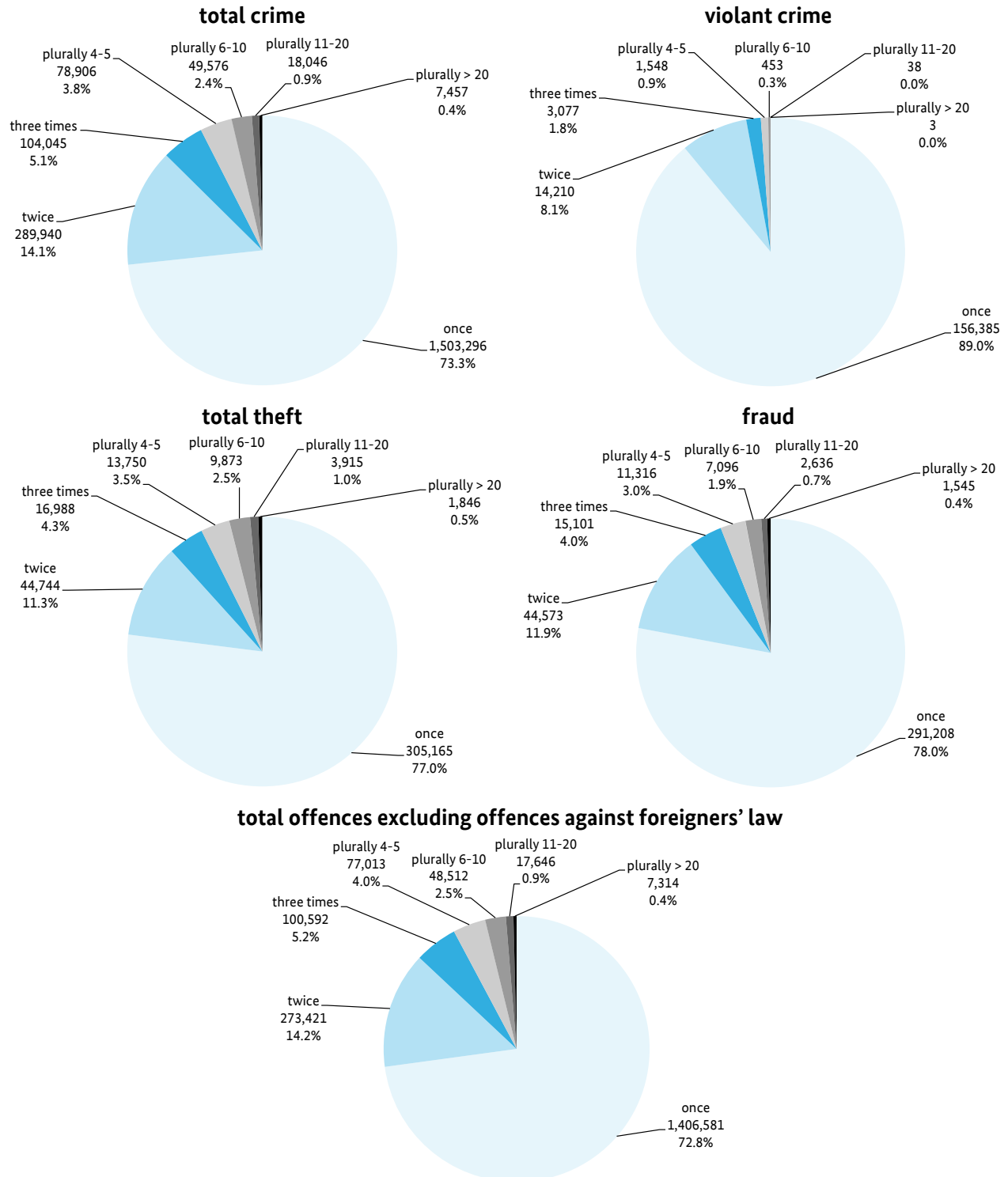
<sup>13</sup> See glossary, page 103.

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

More than one fourth (26.7 %, 2017: 26.5 %) of all suspects are multiple suspects. As regards "violent crime" 89.0 % (2017: 88.9 %) of the suspects came to notice only once, with "theft" 77.0 % (2017: 77.1 %) and with "fraud" 77.8 % (2017: 78.5 %).

**Suspects broken down by how often they came to police notice**

7.4 - G01



## 8 Glossary and list of abbreviations

### 8.1 GLOSSARY

The following explanations are only a selection from the terms used in connection with the PCS. Comprehensive information in this respect can be found in the "Guidelines for Maintaining the Police Crime Statistics" (PCS Guidelines) and in the associated "Catalogue of definitions". Please see BKA homepage (Current information/Police crime statistics/PCS 2017).

#### **Age groups**

are defined as follows:

- children (under 14 years of age)
- juveniles (from 14 to under 18)
- young adults (from 18 to under 21)
- adults (from 21).

The age group of adults is additionally split into adults from 21 to under 25, adults from 25 to under 30, adults between 30 and 80 in 10-year age brackets and adults from 80 years of age.

#### **Aggregate Key**

see key

An overview of all aggregate keys can be found in the document "Police Crime Statistics - List of aggregate keys" of the respective year under review.

#### **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**

The Police Crime Statistics (PCS) only cover cases which have been sufficiently specified.

There have to be verified indicators of

- the act constituting a criminal offence (i. e. all elements constituting the offence as defined in a provision of criminal law must be given)
- the place of offence and
- the time / period of offence (at least the year).

Vague details which cannot be confirmed, particularly with regard to the number of (criminal) offences committed, are not sufficient for a case to be entered into the PCS.

In large-scale investigations (e. g. fraud) recording rules say that only thoroughly investigated cases are to be recorded, on the basis of the number of directly affected persons (not just on the basis of customer files).

#### **Case that has come to police notice**

This is every unlawful (criminal) act listed in the catalogue of offences that is the subject of a complaint handled by the (criminal) police. Punishable attempts also fall under this definition.

#### **Case that has been 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.).

**Case that has been cleared up after publication of the PCS**

If offences which were already reported as cases that have come to police notice are cleared up afterwards, they have to be recorded as cleared up cases only.

**Case that has been cleared up**

see case

**Case that has been cleared up after publication of the PCS**

see case

**Case that has come to police notice**

see case

**Cash carrying persons**

see robbery of cash couriers and cash department staff

**Change**

indicates, for example, the absolute change and/or the percentage change in cases, in offence rates for overall crime or for individual types of offences when different reporting periods are compared.

see also Rate of increase

**Clearance rate (CR)**

see crime quotients

**Communication services**

see Telecommunications services

**Comparability Länder data (federal states) or City data**

When comparing individual "Länder" or cities 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.

**Computerfraud**

see key / aggregate key

**Note:**

The misuse of cheque and credit cards by withdrawing cash from cash dispensers of a credit institution other than the institution issuing the card (sect. 266b PC) does not constitute a case of computer fraud (these cases are recorded under key number 5230\*\*).

**Credit card**

see Payment cards

### **Crime Quotients (CQ)**

Crime quotients are the values calculated from absolute figures for comparative assessment of crime.

#### **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.

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

#### Note:

A clearance rate higher than 100 can result if cases from previous years are cleared up during the period under review.

#### **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 first day of January of the year under review; if a different date is given, this is the most recent one available).

This rate expresses the risk posed by criminality.

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

#### Note:

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.

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

This is the number of identified suspects, calculated per 100,000 inhabitants of the corresponding segment of the population, without children under 8 years of age. (number as of 01. January of the reported year)

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

#### Note:

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.

**Number of victims per 100,000 (V/100,000)**

This is the number of victims, calculated per 100,000 inhabitants of the corresponding segment of the population (the key date is generally the first day of January of the year under review). This number is an indication of the degree to which a person belonging to a particular age and sex group of the population is in danger of becoming the victim of an offence.

$$V/100,000 = \frac{\text{victims} \times 100,000}{\text{no. of persons in population}}$$

**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.

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

**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**

see payment cards

**Economic crime**

The following offences are to be considered as economic crime (aggregate key number 893000):

1. the entirety of the criminal offences listed in sect. 74c subsect. 1, nos. 1 - 6b of the German Judicature Act (as at 01/01/2012) – except for computer fraud (cf. no. 6a) -, i. e.:
  - 1) 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, Insolvency Statute, Stock Corporation Act, Act on the Financial Statements of Certain Enterprises and Groups, Limited Liability Company Act, Commercial Code, Act implementing the Council Regulation (EC) on the Statute for a European Company, Act implementing the Council Regulation (EEC) on the European Economic Interest Grouping, Cooperatives Act, Act implementing the Council Regulation (EC) on the Statute for a European Cooperative Society and the Company Transformation Act,
  - 2) criminal offences according to the legal provisions concerning the banking industry and deposits, the stock exchange and credit system, the Insurance Industry Supervision Act, the Payment Services Supervision Act and the Securities Trading Act,
  - 3) criminal offences according to the Economic Offences Act of 1954, the Foreign Trade and Payments Act, the Foreign Exchange Control Acts as well as offences against the State's fiscal monopoly, the tax and customs legislation, 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,
  - 4) criminal offences according to the Wine Act and the food products legislation,
  - 5) subsidy fraud, investment fraud, credit fraud, bankruptcy offences, violation of the duty to keep books, preferential treatment for creditors or debtors,
- 5a) anti-competitive agreements in connection with invitations to tender as well as taking and of-

fering a bribe in business transactions, taking a bribe in the healthcare sector or offering a bribe in the healthcare sector

- 6) a) fraud, computer fraud, breach of trust, withholding and embezzling wages or salaries, usury, acceptance of a benefit, taking a bribe, granting a benefit and offering a bribe.

**Note:** It has been agreed with the Commission on Economic Crime that, due to the predominance of manipulations of ATM, computer fraud is not always considered as economic crime

- b) criminal offences according to the Act on Temporary Employment Businesses and the Act to Combat Clandestine Employment,  
as far as the evaluation of the case requires special knowledge of economy,

2. offences which are committed in connection with real or fake economic activity and which, in addition to causing losses to individuals, may impair the economic sector or the general public **and/or** require special business knowledge to clear them up.

Offences considered as economic crime are recorded under a special designation (econcr = yes).

### **Firearm<sup>14</sup>**

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.

### **Hard drug user**

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.

### **including**

see statistics terms

### **Key**

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<sup>14</sup> Please refer to the current version of the Weapons Act for the legal definition of "firearms in accordance with section 1 of the Weapons Act".



Clear identification of an offence or an offence category in accordance with the PCS Catalogue of criminal offences. The key numbers used in the PCS are made up of six digits. The designation of an offence according to the PCS is not exclusively based on the legal norm but can include additional characteristics (such as crime scene, property desired/obtained (e.g. 371000 simple theft of narcotics from pharmacies).

**Main key**

Combination of several keys to form a category of offences in accordance with the hierarchy of the individual offences (the key number 211000, for instance, embraces all robbery offences).

**Aggregate key**

Combination of several keys to form a category of offences in accordance with specifically defined requirements. An overview of all aggregate key numbers can be found in the document "Police Crime Statistics - List of aggregate keys" of the respective year under review.

**Kiosk**

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

**Loss**

A loss in the sense of the present guidelines is, basically, 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 offences and offence categories marked in the catalogue of offences (value stated in euro, rounded up to the next full euro amount - at least 1 euro). If no loss can be established, a loss of 1 euro is assigned as a symbolic value. This also applies if, in a completed property offence, the property in question was only put at risk.

If a fraud-related loss is also an insolvency-related loss, the full loss has to be recorded under the insolvency offences, while a loss of 1 euro is recorded for the related fraud offence.

**Main key**

see key

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

see crime quotients

**Number of suspects per 100,000 (S/100,000) - non-German suspects**

A comparison of the actual crime level relating to non-German residents with that of the German resident population is not possible simply because of the unknown number of unidentified offenders not recorded in the Police Crime Statistics. In addition, the population statistics do not include certain groups of foreigners, in particular persons without residence permit, tourists/persons in transit, visitors, cross-border commuters and members of the armed forces stationed in Germany, who are counted in the crime statistics in case they are identified as suspects. The population censuses of 1979 and 2011 have shown that even the data of the foreign population registered as residing in Germany (obtained by extrapolation) are very unreliable. Another factor making a comparison of the crime level of Germans and non-Germans impossible is the different structural composition (age, sex and social structure). Compared to the German population, non-German nationals staying in Germany are younger on average and more often of the male sex. They are more likely to live in large cities and to have lower levels of income and education, and they are more frequently unemployed. All these factors increase the risk of these persons engaging in criminal activities and, as a consequence, coming to police notice as suspects.

It is not possible to calculate realistic figures (number of suspects per 100,000) for non-German suspects, because unregistered foreign nationals who are in Germany legally (such as tourists, business travellers, visi-

tors, cross-border commuters, members of the armed forces stationed in Germany or diplomats), or illegally, are not included in the population statistics. Moreover, experience has shown that the extrapolated figures for the foreign population registered as residing in Germany are extremely unreliable.

### **Number of victims per 100,000 (V/100,000)**

see crime quotients

### **Offences against foreigners' law**

This term is used as a short form for "offences against the Residence Act, the Asylum Act and the Freedom of Movement Act/EU".

### **Offence rate (OR)**

see crime quotients

### **Payment cards**

Generic term for ⇒credit cards and ⇒debit cards

For the purpose of these guidelines, 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.

For the purposes of these guidelines, 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.

Payment cards can be used without a PIN (direct debiting, key 5162\*\*) or with a PIN (key 5163\*\*).

### **Place of the offence**

The place of offence is the municipality in the **Federal Republic of Germany** where the unlawful (criminal) act was committed. In the context of the Police Crime Statistics, the place of offence is basically the place where the suspect is believed to have acted.

### **Politically motivated crime (PMC)**

Offences against state security are not recorded in the Police Crime Statistics. This regards the offences defined in sects. 80-83, 84-86a, 87-91, 94-100a, 102-104a, 105-108e, 109-109h, 129a and 129b, 234a or 241a of the German Penal Code (PC). Offences of a common criminal nature which have to be considered as politically motivated, however, have to be recorded in the general Police Crime Statistics.

### **Rate of increase (RoI)**

see crime quotients

### **Residence unknown**

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

### **Robbery of cash couriers and cash-department staff**

All transports whose primary or exclusive purpose is the transportation of money or objects of value for business or professional purposes are considered to be cash/valuables transports by cash carrying persons (key number 2131\*\*). 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 cash. The key number 2132\*\* applies exclusively to those transports of cash and valuables which are carried out using specialised transport vehicles, i.e. vehicles that are constructed in such a way (armouring, special tyres etc.) as to allow the protected transportation of those goods.

### **Shoplifting**

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

### **statistics terms**

According to the German industrial standard DIN 55 301 "Gestaltung statistischer Tabellen" (Designing statistical tables), a difference is made between "Aufgliederung" or breakdown (depicted by the term "thereof") and "Ausgliederung" or selection (depicted by the term "including") when a total is divided. With regard to the PCS, this means:

#### **thereof**

All keys allocated to the main/aggregate key are listed. An addition of the numerical values pertaining to the keys yields in total the value of the overall/aggregate key.

The same applies by analogy to suspects and victims.

#### **including**

Only a selection (subset) of the keys allocated to the main/aggregate key is listed. An addition of the numerical values pertaining to the keys does not yield the value of the overall/aggregate key.

The same applies by analogy to suspects and victims.

The terms "thereof" and "including" can be omitted if the statement is unambiguous.

### **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.

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.

#### **Suspects (non-German)**

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.

#### **suspected immigrants**

Suspicious immigrants within the meaning of this definition are registered in the PCS with the reason for stay "asylum applicant", "temporary suspension of deportation (Duldung)", "quota or civil war refugee" and "unauthorised residence".

#### **suspect-counting at federal level**

The approach of counting the "real" number of suspects, introduced at federal level in 2009, means that a person recorded in several Länder (federal states) is counted as *one* suspect in the PCS figures on suspects instead of being counted several times. The changeover to this counting method makes a comparison of the numbers of suspects with the numbers recorded for the years before 2009 impossible.

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.

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.

### **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.

### **Telecommunications services**

Services usually provided in return for payment, completely or predominantly consisting of transmitting signals via telecommunications networks, including transmission services in broadcasting networks (e.g. sky, premiere). Source: sect. 3 no. 24 of the Telecommunications Act.

Access authorisation can be in the form of a card (a prepaid telephone card, a telephone card used as a credit card, another access authorisation card/chip) and/or another means of access (e.g. a password). Examples of misuse of telecommunications services are the hacking of telephone systems or the unauthorised use of SIM cards.

Special services such as downloads or the purchase of goods paid through the telecommunications service provider do not fall into this category. Fraudulent obtaining of a personal access authorisation, e.g. by giving false personal details when concluding a contract, does not fall into this category, either.

### **thereof**

see statistics terms

### **Traffic offences**

are (and are not to be recorded in the Police Crime Statistics):

- 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

### **Victims**

Victims are the natural persons against whom the punishable act was specifically directed.

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.

## 8.2 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

### A

### B

BKA Bundeskriminalamt

### C

cjs criminal justice statistics

cr clearance rate, see glossary

### D

### E

e. g. for example

E.U. European Union

### F

### G

### H

### I

i. e. that is to say

### J

### K

### L

lsd Lysergic acid diethylamide

### M

### N

NCA Narcotics Act

no. number

### O

### P

PC Penal Code

PCS Police Crime Statistics

PIN Personal Identification Number

### Q

### R

### S

sect. section

sq km square kilometer

### T

### U

### V

### W

### X

### Y

### Z

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