



Bundeskriminalamt

BKA



Police Crime Statistics

Federal Republic of Germany
Report 2019
abridged version

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**Federal Republic of Germany
Report 2019**

V 1.0

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Content

1	Preliminary remarks	5
1.1	General Information	5
1.2	Significance, Contents, Validity, Comparability	5
1.2.1	Significance	5
1.2.2	Contents	6
1.2.3	Validity	7
1.2.4	Comparability with other Crime Statistics	9
1.3	Information on the interpretation of data	9
2	Selected aspects of crime development	11
2.1	criminal offences in total	11
2.2	Selected offences/offence categories	12
3	Cases that come to police notice	21
3.1	Total crime	21
3.1.1	Development of total crime	21
3.1.2	Development of total crime excluding offences against foreigners' law	25
3.1.3	Geographical distribution of crime	27
3.2	Selected offence categories	33
3.2.1	Murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request (key 892500)	33
3.2.2	Robbery offences (key 210000)	36
3.2.3	Bodily injury (key 220000)	39
3.2.4	Theft under aggravating circumstances (key 4***00)	42
3.2.5	Total thefts (key *****00)	47
3.2.6	Damage to property (key 674000)	51
3.3	Selective forms of crime	55
3.3.1	Drug-related crime (key 891000)	55
3.3.2	Violent crime (key 892000)	59
3.3.3	Computer crime (key 897000)	62
3.3.4	Street crime (key 899000)	65
4	Clearing-up	68
4.1	Suspect-related criteria in a cleared-up case	69
4.2	Clearance rates in the "Länder" and in the cities with 200,000 and more inhabitants	71
5	Loss	73

6	Victims	76
6.1	Victim classification by age and sex	76
6.2	Non-German victims by nationality	78
6.3	Endangerment of victims – overview (victims per 100,000 inhabitants in each age group)	80
6.4	Victim-suspect-relationship (totals)	83
7	Suspects	84
7.1	Age and sex of suspects	85
7.1.1	Age and sex of suspects – total offences	85
7.1.2	Age and sex of suspects – total offences excluding offences against foreigners' law	87
7.2	Suspects by nationality	88
7.3	Suspected immigrants	93
7.4	Further information on suspects	95
8	Glossary and list of abbreviations	98
8.1	Glossary	98
8.2	List of abbreviations	108

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), 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 2019 Report of Police Crime Statistics starts with the base year 2005.

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 31/12/2018.

1.2 SIGNIFICANCE, CONTENTS, VALIDITY, COMPARABILITY

1.2.1 Significance

According to the pertinent "Guidelines for Maintaining the 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 authorities¹.

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.

¹ 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:

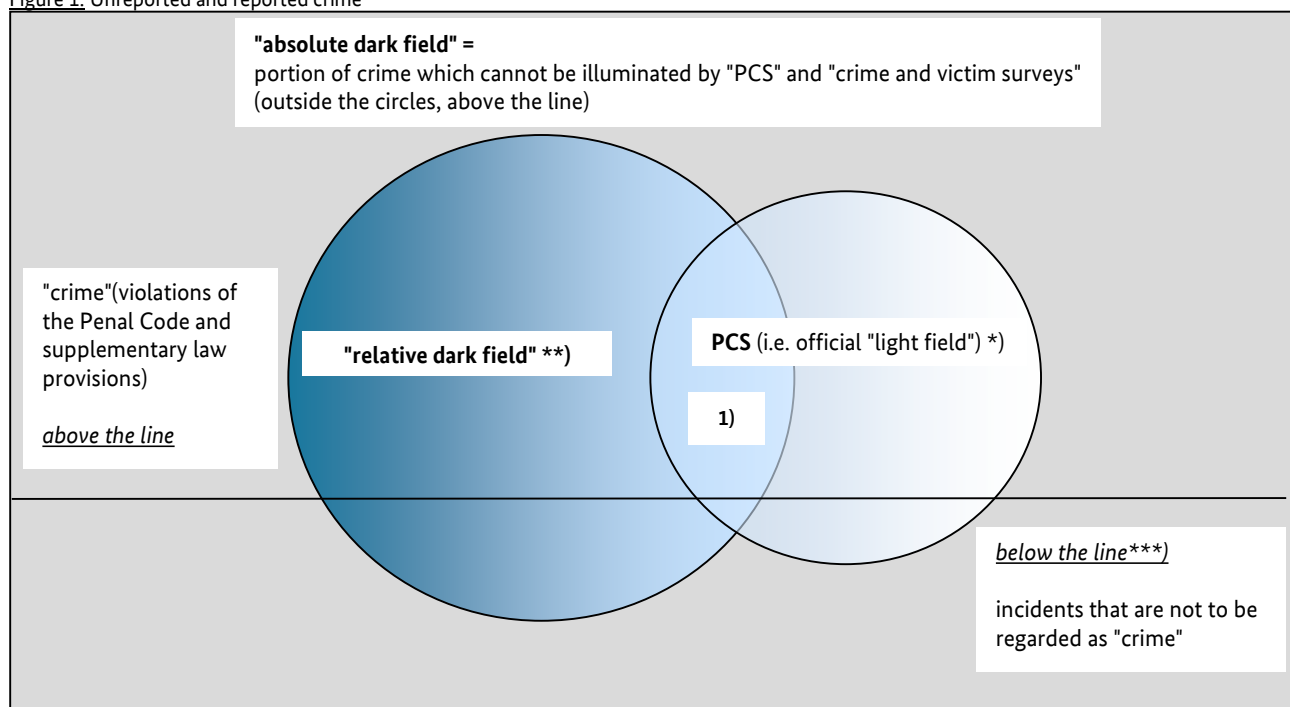
“Dark field” (Unreported and unrecorded crime)

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 surveys² 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).

² 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 22.6 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

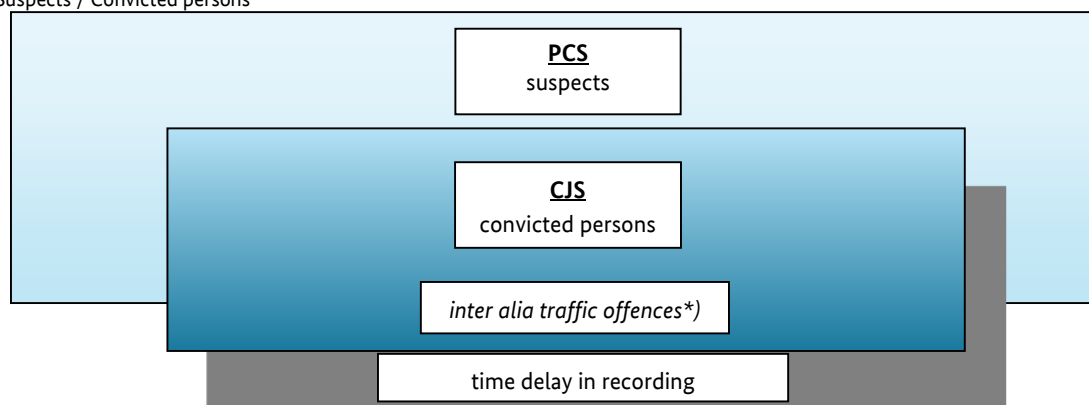
In addition to the police criminal statistics, there are further criminal statistics providing information on the crime situation in Germany: the criminal prosecution statistics and the statistics on the execution of sentences (both published by the Federal Statistical Office)

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 “knife attacks”

Against the backdrop of an increasing number of offences involving the use of knives, in their 208th meeting from 06/0618 until 08/06/18, the Standing Conference of Interior Ministers of the Länder (federal states) came out in favour of recording knife attacks statistically in a standardised form throughout Germany as a basis for a valid and enhanced presentation of the crime situation and the resulting needs for action. The phenomenon "knife attacks" has been recorded in the police crime statistics throughout Germany since 01/01/2020

Knife attacks are defined as follows:

“Knife attacks in the sense of criminal offences which are covered by the PCS are those criminal acts where a person is directly threatened or attacked with a knife. The mere carrying of a knife is not sufficient to record the incident as an attack with a knife.”

2 Selected aspects of crime development

2.1 CRIMINAL OFFENCES IN TOTAL

The column "trend 2019" 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 2019	number		change		CR	
			2019	2018	in total	in %	2019	2018
-----	total offences	0	5,436,401	5,555,520	-119,119	-2.1	57.5	57.7
	cases cleared up	0	3,124,161	3,206,507	-82,346	-2.6		
	offence rate	0	6,548.4	6,710.2	-161.8	-2.4		
	suspects	0	2,019,211	2,051,266	-32,055	-1.6		
	German suspects	0	1,319,950	1,342,886	-22,936	-1.7		
	non-German suspects	0	699,261	708,380	-9,119	-1.3		
	including: immigrants	0	269,415	281,628	-12,213	-4.3		

2.1 – T02

key	total offences, excluding offences against foreigners' law	trend 2019	number		change		CR	
			2019	2018	in total	in %	2019	2018
890000	total offences, excluding offences against foreigners' law	0	5,270,782	5,392,457	-121,675	-2.3	56.2	56.5
	cases cleared up	0	2,960,340	3,045,321	-84,981	-2.8		
	offence rate	0	6,348.9	6,513.2	-164.4	-2.5		
	suspects	0	1,896,221	1,931,079	-34,858	-1.8		
	German suspects	0	1,318,980	1,341,879	-22,899	-1.7		
	non-German suspects	0	577,241	589,200	-11,959	-2.0		
	including: immigrants	↘	151,009	165,769	-14,760	-8.9		

2.2 SELECTED OFFENCES/OFFENCE CATEGORIES

2.2 – T01

2.2 - 101

key	violent crime	trend 2019	number		change		CR	
			2019	2018	in total	in %	2019	2018
892000	violent crime	0	181,054	185,377	-4,323	-2.3	78.3	77.7
	suspects	0	173,140	175,714	-2,574	-1.5		
	German suspects	0	108,223	107,927	296	0.3		
	non-German suspects	0	64,917	67,787	-2,870	-4.2		
	including:							
*) 892500	murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request	↘	2,315	2,471	-156	-6.3	94.0	96.1
	suspects	↗	2,987	2,823	164	5.8		
	German suspects	↗	1,802	1,609	193	12.0		
	non-German suspects	0	1,185	1,214	-29	-2.4		
CL 111000	rape, sexual coercion an sexual assault in especially serious cases including resulting in death	0	9,426	9,234	192	2.1	84.5	84.0
	suspects	0	8,189	8,047	142	1.8		
	German suspects	0	5,175	4,945	230	4.7		
	non-German suspects	0	3,014	3,102	-88	-2.8		
210000	robberies	0	36,052	36,756	-704	-1.9	59.0	57.0
	suspects	0	26,678	26,172	506	1.9		
	German suspects	0	16,088	15,554	534	3.4		
	non-German suspects	0	10,590	10,618	-28	-0.3		
**) 222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	0	133,084	136,727	-3,643	-2.7	82.9	82.5
	suspects	0	141,232	144,161	-2,929	-2.0		
	German suspects	0	88,598	88,802	-204	-0.2		
	non-German suspects	0	52,634	55,359	-2,725	-4.9		

*) In the year 2018 more than 100 cases were recorded in Bavaria. (On the internet a suspect persuaded other persons to conduct potentially lethal self-experiments with electric current.)

**) including 1 case (attempt) of “female genital mutilation”

2.2 – T02

key	intentional simple bodily injury	trend 2019	number		change		CR	
			2019	2018	in total	in %	2019	2018
224000	intentional simple bodily injury	0	386,517	389,791	-3,274	-0.8	90.7	90.8
	suspects	0	321,744	326,549	-4,805	-1.5		
	German suspects	0	223,869	227,260	-3,391	-1.5		
	non-German suspects	0	97,875	99,289	-1,414	-1.4		

2.2 – T03

key	sexual abuse of children	trend 2019	number		change		CR	
			2019	2018	in total	in %	2019	2018
131000	sexual abuse of children	↗	13,670	12,321	1,349	10.9	87.0	86.2
	suspects	↗	10,259	9,357	902	9.6		
	German suspects	↗	8,497	7,567	930	12.3		
	non-German suspects	0	1,762	1,790	-28	-1.6		

2.2 – T04

key	offences against personal freedom	trend 2019	number		change		CR	
			2019	2018	in total	in %	2019	2018
230000	offences against personal freedom	0	194,380	195,996	-1,616	-0.8	88.6	89.1
	suspects	0	160,294	163,062	-2,768	-1.7		
	German suspects	0	115,953	118,283	-2,330	-2.0		
	non-German suspects	0	44,341	44,779	-438	-1.0		
	including:							
232200	coercion	0	66,302	66,881	-579	-0.9	83.2	84.2
	suspects	0	56,893	57,986	-1,093	-1.9		
	German suspects	0	45,414	46,571	-1,157	-2.5		
	non-German suspects	0	11,479	11,415	64	0.6		
232300	threat	0	102,360	103,260	-900	-0.9	91.4	91.7
	suspects	0	87,695	89,388	-1,693	-1.9		
	German suspects	0	58,766	59,884	-1,118	-1.9		
	non-German suspects	0	28,929	29,504	-575	-1.9		
232400	stalking	0	18,905	18,960	-55	-0.3	91.8	91.5
	suspects	0	15,904	15,906	-2	0.0		
	German suspects	0	12,520	12,645	-125	-1.0		
	non-German suspects	0	3,384	3,261	123	3.8		

2.2 – T05

key	street crime	trend 2019	number		change		CR	
			2019	2018	in total	in %	2019	2018
*) 899000	street crime	0	1,075,143	1,131,088	-55,945	-4.9	18.6	18.7
	suspects	0	185,124	189,780	-4,656	-2.5		
	German suspects	0	126,628	128,846	-2,218	-1.7		
	non-German suspects	0	58,496	60,934	-2,438	-4.0		

*) Due to a recording inconsistency in one of the Länder, the number of street crime cases is too high by 799 cases. This has an impact on the number of suspects, too.

2.2 – T06

key	total number of thefts	trend 2019	number		change		CR	
			2019	2018	in total	in %	2019	2018
****00	total number of thefts	↘	1,822,212	1,936,315	-114,103	-5.9	29.2	29.3
	suspects	0	377,425	396,281	-18,856	-4.8		
	German suspects	0	234,029	243,555	-9,526	-3.9		
	non-German suspects	↘	143,396	152,726	-9,330	-6.1		
	including:							
***100	theft of motor vehicles	↘	28,132	30,232	-2,100	-6.9	28.8	28.5
	suspects	0	8,251	8,501	-250	-2.9		
	German suspects	0	4,964	5,060	-96	-1.9		
	non-German suspects	0	3,287	3,441	-154	-4.5		
***300	theft of bicycles	0	277,874	292,015	-14,141	-4.8	9.2	9.3
	suspects	0	21,630	22,411	-781	-3.5		
	German suspects	0	14,718	15,172	-454	-3.0		
	non-German suspects	0	6,912	7,239	-327	-4.5		
***500	theft of non-cash means of payment	↘	97,279	106,240	-8,961	-8.4	8.4	8.3
	suspects	↘	7,605	8,136	-531	-6.5		
	German suspects	↘	4,878	5,141	-263	-5.1		
	non-German suspects	↘	2,727	2,995	-268	-8.9		
*10*00	theft in/from office, manufacturing, workshop, and storage premises	0	93,254	96,864	-3,610	-3.7	21.1	21.6
	suspects	0	17,612	17,903	-291	-1.6		
	German suspects	0	12,499	12,810	-311	-2.4		
	non-German suspects	0	5,113	5,093	20	0.4		
*26*00	shoplifting	0	325,786	339,021	-13,235	-3.9	90.4	91.0
	suspects	0	223,204	234,400	-11,196	-4.8		
	German suspects	0	129,948	134,717	-4,769	-3.5		
	non-German suspects	↘	93,256	99,683	-6,427	-6.4		
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling	↘	87,145	97,504	-10,359	-10.6	17.4	18.1
	suspects	↘	11,638	13,027	-1,389	-10.7		
	German suspects	↘	7,093	7,949	-856	-10.8		
	non-German suspects	↘	4,545	5,078	-533	-10.5		
*50*00	theft from the exterior/interior of vehicles	↘	222,129	247,311	-25,182	-10.2	9.9	10.2
	suspects	0	13,802	14,168	-366	-2.6		
	German suspects	0	8,799	9,078	-279	-3.1		
	non-German suspects	0	5,003	5,090	-87	-1.7		
*90*00	pickpocketing	↘	94,106	104,196	-10,090	-9.7	5.4	5.7
	suspects	↘	4,481	5,320	-839	-15.8		
	German suspects	↘	1,434	1,525	-91	-6.0		
	non-German suspects	↘	3,047	3,795	-748	-19.7		

2.2 – T07

key	fraud	trend 2019	number		change		CR	
			2019	2018	in total	in %	2019	2018
510000	fraud	0	832,966	840,783	-7,817	-0.9	66.6	70.6
	suspects	↘	354,529	373,475	-18,946	-5.1		
	German suspects	0	233,055	245,263	-12,208	-5.0		
	non-German suspects	↘	121,474	128,212	-6,738	-5.3		
	including:							
511000	merchandise fraud and merchandise credit fraud	0	290,707	295,129	-4,422	-1.5	61.2	65.3
	suspects	0	108,459	112,563	-4,104	-3.6		
	German suspects	0	84,452	87,088	-2,636	-3.0		
	non-German suspects	↘	24,007	25,475	-1,468	-5.8		
		including:						
511201	non-payment of a fuel bill	0	70,498	72,424	-1,926	-2.7	42.5	43.0
	suspects	0	26,456	27,759	-1,303	-4.7		
	German suspects	↘	18,434	19,572	-1,138	-5.8		
	non-German suspects	0	8,022	8,187	-165	-2.0		
515000	fraudulent obtaining of services sect. 265a PC	↘	200,901	213,443	-12,542	-5.9	98.8	99.0
	suspects	↘	130,447	139,080	-8,633	-6.2		
	German suspects	↘	70,714	75,680	-4,966	-6.6		
	non-German suspects	↘	59,733	63,400	-3,667	-5.8		
516000	fraud/computer fraud using unlawfully obtained non-cash means of payment	0	59,109	62,067	-2,958	-4.8	30.1	32.9
	suspects	↘	10,762	11,569	-807	-7.0		
	German suspects	0	7,560	7,847	-287	-3.7		
	non-German suspects	↘	3,202	3,722	-520	-14.0		

2.2 – T08

key	economic crime	trend 2019	number		change		CR	
			2019	2018	in total	in %	2019	2018
893000	economic crime	↘	40,484	50,550	-10,066	-19.9	90.5	90.9
	suspects	↘	22,290	24,625	-2,335	-9.5		
	German suspects	↘	16,765	18,953	-2,188	-11.5		
	non-German suspects	0	5,525	5,672	-147	-2.6		

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 2019	number		change		CR	
			2019	2018	in total	in %	2019	2018
650000	competition- and corruption-related offences, offences in public office	0	4,147	3,970	177	4.5	80.1	75.1
	suspects	0	4,085	4,032	53	1.3		
	German suspects	0	3,709	3,845	-136	-3.5		
	non-German suspects	↗	376	187	189	101.1		

*) 113 non-German suspects were recorded within the framework of a complex of investigations in Bavaria where taxi drivers had bribed the official examiner in the taxi knowledge test.

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 2019	number		change		CR	
			2019	2018	in total	in %	2019	2018
715000	offences against copyright legislation	↘	7,926	9,022	-1,096	-12.1	80.2	82.3
	suspects	↘	6,521	6,955	-434	-6.2		
	German suspects	↘	5,180	5,661	-481	-8.5		
	non-German suspects	0	1,341	1,294	47	3.6		

2.2 – T11

key	damage to property	trend 2019	number		change		CR	
			2019	2018	in total	in %	2019	2018
674000	damage to property	0	563,062	560,977	2,085	0.4	25.2	26.2
	suspects	0	124,216	125,986	-1,770	-1.4		
	German suspects	0	98,140	99,762	-1,622	-1.6		
	non-German suspects	0	26,076	26,224	-148	-0.6		

2.2 – T12

key	insult	trend 2019	number		change		CR	
			2019	2018	in total	in %	2019	2018
673000	insult	0	218,905	220,291	-1,386	-0.6	89.8	90.1
	suspects	0	183,082	185,700	-2,618	-1.4		
	German suspects	0	147,074	149,899	-2,825	-1.9		
	non-German suspects	0	36,008	35,801	207	0.6		
	including:							
673100	insult with sexual background	0	24,651	24,721	-70	-0.3	86.5	86.3
	suspects	0	21,274	21,378	-104	-0.5		
	German suspects	0	16,342	16,491	-149	-0.9		
	non-German suspects	0	4,932	4,887	45	0.9		

2.2 – T13

key	resistance to and assault on public authority	trend 2019	number		change		CR	
			2019	2018	in total	in %	2019	2018
621000	resistance to an assault on public authority	↗	36,959	34,168	2,791	8.2	98.0	98.4
	suspects	↗	33,120	31,346	1,774	5.7		
	German suspects	↗	22,753	21,482	1,271	5.9		
	non-German suspects	↗	10,367	9,864	503	5.1		
	including:							
621110	resistance to law enforcement officials and to persons equivalent to law enforcement officials	0	21,207	21,556	-349	-1.6	98.8	99.2
	suspects	0	20,127	20,779	-652	-3.1		
	German suspects	0	13,634	14,217	-583	-4.1		
	non-German suspects	0	6,493	6,562	-69	-1.1		
	including:							
621120	assault on law enforcement officials and to persons equivalent to law enforcement officials	↗	14,919	11,704	3,215	27.5	98.0	98.6
	suspects	↗	13,906	11,010	2,896	26.3		
	German suspects	↗	9,612	7,461	2,151	28.8		
	non-German suspects	↗	4,294	3,549	745	21.0		

2.2 – T14

key	crimes involving the environmental protection and consumer protection sector	trend 2019	number		change		CR	
			2019	2018	in total	in %	2019	2018
898000	crimes involving the environmental protection and consumer protection sector	0	31,430	30,371	1,059	3.5	64.7	66.0
	suspects	0	22,790	22,619	171	0.8		
	German suspects	0	17,227	16,820	407	2.4		
	non-German suspects	0	5,563	5,799	-236	-4.1		

2.2 – T15

key	offences against the Weapons Act	trend 2019	number		change		CR	
			2019	2018	in total	in %	2019	2018
726200	offences against the Weapons Act	0	38,674	40,104	-1,430	-3.6	92.7	92.3
	suspects	0	36,210	37,545	-1,335	-3.6		
	German suspects	0	26,849	28,166	-1,317	-4.7		
	non-German suspects	0	9,361	9,379	-18	-0.2		

2.2 – T16

2.2 710

key	computer crime	trend 2019	number		change		CR	
			2019	2018	in total	in %	2019	2018
897000	computer crime	↗	123,006	110,475	12,531	11.3	31.9	37.6
	suspects	0	26,620	26,668	-48	-0.2		
	German suspects	0	19,818	20,090	-272	-1.4		
	non-German suspects	0	6,802	6,578	224	3.4		
including:								
543000	falsification of legally relevant data, deception in legal transactions in connection with data processing	0	8,877	8,541	336	3.9	42.2	45.7
	suspects	0	3,341	3,240	101	3.1		
	German suspects	↘	2,149	2,269	-120	-5.3		
	non-German suspects	↗	1,192	971	221	22.8		
674200	alteration of data, computer sabotage	↗	3,183	2,875	308	10.7	25.5	28.8
	suspects	0	839	844	-5	-0.6		
	German suspects	0	712	725	-13	-1.8		
	non-German suspects	↗	127	119	8	6.7		
678000	data espionage, interception of data including preparatory acts and handling stolen data	↗	9,926	8,762	1,164	13.3	23.4	26.8
	suspects	↗	2,238	2,008	230	11.5		
	German suspects	↗	1,856	1,668	188	11.3		
	non-German suspects	↗	382	340	42	12.4		
897100	computer fraud (sect. 263a PC)	↗	100,814	89,901	10,913	12.1	31.9	38.0
	suspects	0	20,800	21,041	-241	-1.1		
	German suspects	0	15,574	15,787	-213	-1.3		
	non-German suspects	0	5,226	5,254	-28	-0.5		
including:								
516520	computer fraud using unlawfully obtained payment card data (sect.263a PC)	↗	9,489	7,765	1,724	22.2	27.8	29.0
	suspects	↗	2,034	1,755	279	15.9		
	German suspects	↗	1,454	1,264	190	15.0		
	non-German suspects	↗	580	491	89	18.1		
517220	fraud by obtaining service on credit (sect. 263a PC)	↗	9,470	7,514	1,956	26.0	21.4	27.1
	suspects	0	1,643	1,719	-76	-4.4		
	German suspects	↘	1,334	1,422	-88	-6.2		
	non-German suspects	0	309	297	12	4.0		
*) 517500	other forms of computer fraud (sect. 263a PC)	↗	13,418	10,733	2,685	25.0	36.5	43.7
	suspects	↗	4,205	3,494	711	20.3		
	German suspects	↗	2,944	2,646	298	11.3		
	non-German suspects	↗	1,261	848	413	48.7		

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

2.2 – T17

key	drug offences - Narcotics Act	trend 2019	number		change		CR	
			2019	2018	in total	in %	2019	2018
730000	drug offences - Narcotics Act	0	359,747	350,662	9,085	2.6	92.5	92.4
	suspects	0	284,390	276,021	8,369	3.0		
	German suspects	0	207,259	201,091	6,168	3.1		
	non-German suspects	0	77,131	74,930	2,201	2.9		
including:								
973010	heroin	0	11,540	11,402	138	1.2	94.0	94.3
	suspects	0	8,948	9,022	-74	-0.8		
	German suspects	0	5,394	5,392	2	0.0		
	non-German suspects	0	3,554	3,630	-76	-2.1		
973020	cocaine including crack	↗	24,055	22,121	1,934	8.7	91.9	92.7
	suspects	↗	20,887	19,279	1,608	8.3		
	German suspects	↗	11,784	10,865	919	8.5		
	non-German suspects	↗	9,103	8,414	689	8.2		
973030	lsd	↗	946	879	67	7.6	88.1	88.5
	suspects	↗	855	801	54	6.7		
	German suspects	0	737	706	31	4.4		
	non-German suspects	↗	118	95	23	-		
973040	nps	↗	4,606	3,333	1,273	38.2	94.4	94.3
	suspects	↗	3,300	2,140	1,160	54.2		
	German suspects	↗	2,382	1,406	976	69.4		
	non-German suspects	↗	918	734	184	25.1		
973060	amphetamine and its derivatives in powder or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	0	51,597	50,671	926	1.8	91.7	90.9
	suspects	0	44,178	42,973	1,205	2.8		
	German suspects	0	36,825	35,968	857	2.4		
	non-German suspects	0	7,353	7,005	348	5.0		
973070	methamphetamine in powder, crystalline or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form	0	12,489	13,071	-582	-4.5	94.9	94.8
	suspects	0	10,657	11,122	-465	-4.2		
	German suspects	↘	9,022	9,564	-542	-5.7		
	non-German suspects	0	1,635	1,558	77	4.9		
973080	cannabis and preparations thereof	0	225,120	218,660	6,460	3.0	93.0	93.0
	suspects	0	209,389	203,392	5,997	2.9		
	German suspects	0	136,436	131,736	4,700	3.6		
	non-German suspects	0	54,152	52,885	1,267	2.4		

2.2 – T18

key	dissemination of writings (products) depicting pornography	trend 2019	number		change		CR	
			2019	2018	in total	in %	2019	2018
143000	dissemination of writings (products) depicting pornography	↗	17,336	11,435	5,901	51.6	92.0	89.7
	suspects	↗	16,071	9,632	6,439	66.9		
	German suspects	↗	13,775	8,494	5,281	62.2		
	non-German suspects	↗	2,296	1,138	1,158	101.8		
including:								
143200	dissemination, acquisition, possession and production of writings of child pornography	↗	12,262	7,449	4,813	64.6	93.4	91.0
	suspects	↗	11,784	6,547	5,237	80.0		
	German suspects	↗	9,975	5,773	4,202	72.8		
	non-German suspects	↗	1,809	774	1,035	133.7		
143500	dissemination, acquisition, possession and production of writings of juvenile pornography	↗	1,991	1,604	387	24.1	94.3	93.6
	suspects	↗	1,838	1,475	363	24.6		
	German suspects	↗	1,655	1,335	320	24.0		
	non-German suspects	↗	183	140	43	30.7		

61.5 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 43.7 per cent to 10,662 cases (2018: 7,421 cases).

2.2 – T19

key	offences under the Pharmaceutical Preparations Act	trend 2019	number		change		CR	
			2019	2018	in total	in %	2019	2018
716400	offences under the Pharmaceutical Preparations Act	↗	3,134	2,948	186	6.3	80.3	83.1
	suspects	↗	2,507	2,328	179	7.7		
	German suspects	↗	1,994	1,835	159	8.7		
	non-German suspects	0	513	493	20	4.1		

2.2 – T20

key	offences against foreigners' law	trend 2019	number		change		CR	
			2019	2018	in total	in %	2019	2018
725000	offences against foreigners' law	0	165,619	163,063	2,556	1.6	98.9	98.8
	suspects	0	149,950	148,197	1,753	1.2		
	German suspects	0	1,229	1,236	-7	-0.6		
	non-German suspects	0	148,721	146,961	1,760	1.2		
including:								
725100	unauthorised entry (border crossing) (sect. 95 (1) no. 3 and (2) no. 1a Residence Act)	0	38,210	39,476	-1,266	-3.2	99.7	99.9
	suspects	0	38,150	39,190	-1,040	-2.7		
	German suspects	↘	135	163	-28	-17.2		
	non-German suspects	0	38,015	39,027	-1,012	-2.6		
725700	unauthorised stay (sect. 95 (1) nos. 1, 2 and (2) no. 1b Residence Act)	0	108,067	106,860	1,207	1.1	99.5	99.6
	suspects	0	99,317	98,862	455	0.5		
	German suspects	↘	347	404	-57	-14.1		
	non-German suspects	0	98,970	98,458	512	0.5		

3 Cases that come to police notice

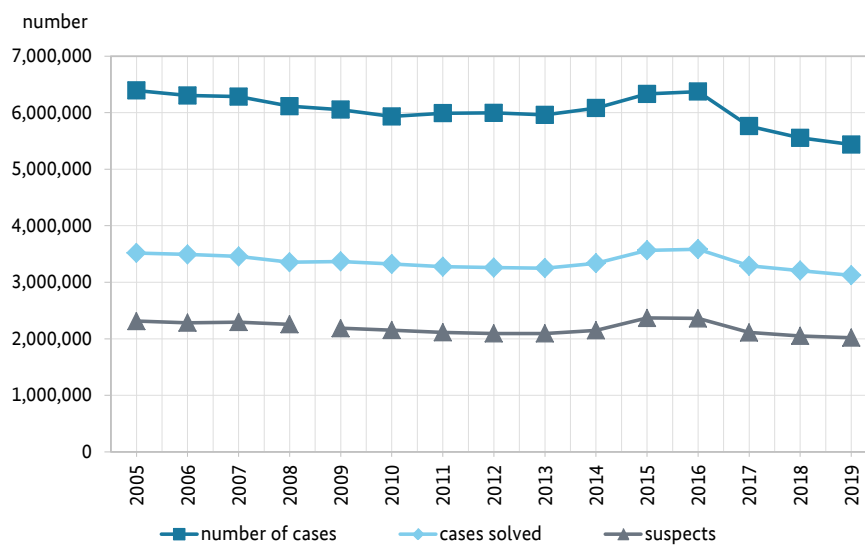
3.1 TOTAL CRIME

3.1.1 Development of total crime

For the Federal Republic of Germany 5,436,401 violations of Federal criminal laws were registered in 2019, 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 –2.1 % compared to the previous year. The offence rate (number of cases per 100,000 inhabitants) decreased from 6,710 to 6,548 cases per 100,000 inhabitants.

With 3,124,161 solved cases in 2019, the **total clear-up rate** decreased to 57.5 % (2018: 57.7 %).

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 2005.

3.1.1 – T01

year	number of inhabitants as of 31/12/yy	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	82,501,000	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
2019	83,019,213	0.3	5,436,401	-2.1	6548	-2.4	57.5

*) 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.

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	2019		2018
		recorded cases	share in %	share in %
-----	total offences	5,436,401	100.0	100.0
890000	total offences, excluding offences against foreigners' law	5,270,782	97.0	97.1
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	1,025,321	18.9	19.5
510000	fraud	832,966	15.3	15.1
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	796,891	14.7	15.4
674000	damage to property	563,062	10.4	10.1
220000	bodily injury	546,363	10.1	10.0
224000	intentional simple bodily injury	386,517	7.1	7.0
730000	drug offences	359,747	6.6	6.3
673000	insult	218,905	4.0	4.0
515000	fraudulent obtaining of services	200,901	3.7	3.8
232000	forced marriage, stalking, deprivation of liberty, coercion, threats	192,087	3.5	3.5
620000	resistance to and assault on public authority and offences against public order	159,620	2.9	2.9
222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	133,084	2.4	2.5
530000	misappropriation	108,754	2.0	2.0
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling	87,145	1.6	1.8
540000	document forgery	73,560	1.4	1.4
210000	robberies	36,052	0.7	0.7
110000	offences against sexual self-determination	29,606	0.5	0.5
630000	accessory after the fact, obstruction of punishment (without obstructing criminal justice as a public official), receiving stolen property and money laundering	24,280	0.4	0.5
130000	sexual abuse	22,137	0.4	0.4
640000	arson and causing a danger of fire	19,985	0.4	0.4
140000	exploiting sexual inclinations	18,138	0.3	0.2
520000	breaches of trust	16,788	0.3	0.3
131000	sexual abuse of children	13,670	0.3	0.2
678000	data espionage, interception of data including preparatory acts , handling stolen data	9,926	0.2	0.2

The quantity of theft cases continues to represent a significant portion of the overall volume of crime although there has been a downward tendency since 1993 (2019: 33.5 %, 2018: 34.9 %, 2017: 36.3 %, 2016: 37.3 %, 2015: 39.2 %, 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 %	
				2019	2018
-----	total offences	5,436,401	416,594	7.7	7.6
890000	total offences, excluding offences against foreigners' law	5,270,782	405,605	7.7	7.6
892500	murder and manslaughter and killing a person at his/her own request	2,315	1,807	78.1	78.0
610000	extortion (Sect. 253 PC)	15,867	11,915	75.1	69.6
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling (Sect. 244 (1) no. 3, sect. 244a PC)	87,145	39,466	45.3	45.4
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	796,891	182,224	22.9	23.2
210000	robberies	36,052	7,288	20.2	20.5
222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	133,084	19,233	14.5	14.9
510000	fraud	832,966	107,334	12.9	11.6
111000	rape, sexual coercion and sexual assault in especially serious cases including resulting in death - Sects. 177, 178 PC	9,426	986	10.5	11.0
640000	arson and causing a danger of fire	19,985	2,059	10.3	10.4
630000	accessory after the fact, obstructing of punishment (without obstructing criminal justice as a public official), receiving stolen property, and money laundering	24,280	1,985	8.2	7.7
725000	offences against the Residence Act, the Asylum Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U.	165,619	10,989	6.6	6.9
224000	(intentional simple) bodily injury	386,517	18,716	4.8	4.9
650000	competition offences, corruption offences, offences committed in public office	4,147	144	3.5	3.3
230000	offences against personal freedom	194,380	5,653	2.9	3.0
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	1,025,321	25,382	2.5	2.5
540000	document forgery	73,560	1,345	1.8	1.8
676000	offences against the environment (PC)	11,709	161	1.4	1.4
730000	drug offences	359,747	5,170	1.4	1.6
674000	damage to property	563,062	7,586	1.3	1.4
710000	offences against supplementary criminal laws in the economic sector	20,985	265	1.3	1.0
726000	offences violating the Explosives Act, the Weapons Act and the War Weapons Control Act	43,159	240	0.6	0.5
530000	misappropriation	108,754	593	0.5	0.6
620000	resistance to and assault on public authority and offences against public order	159,620	296	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” 78.1 %). In addition, a higher percentage of attempts than in the previous year (75.1 %, compared to 69.6 % in 2018) 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.

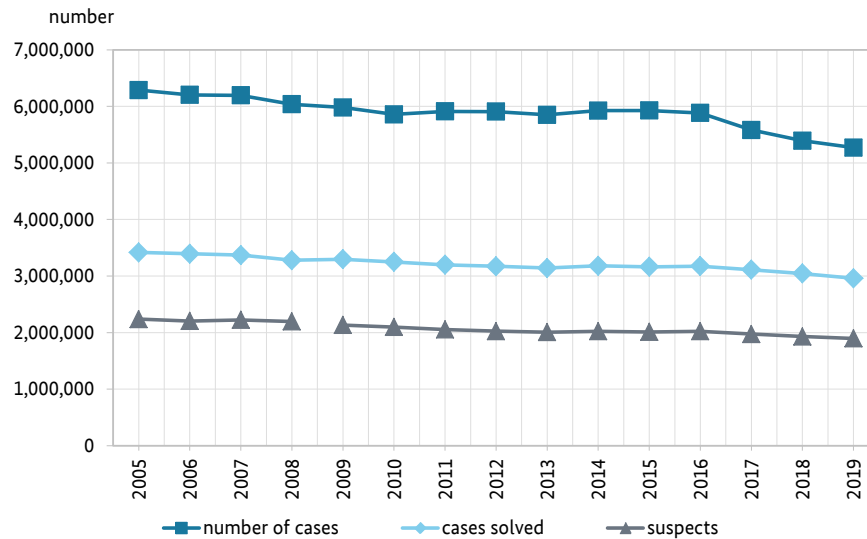
In the case of “theft committed under aggravating circumstances”, the percentage of attempts recorded serves as an indicator for the success of preventive measures. In the case of “aggravated” theft, there has been only a small long-term change in the percentage of attempts since the first separate recording of attempts began in 1971 (percentage of attempts in 1971: 16.7 %; percentage of attempts in 2019: 22.9 %). However, in the case of “theft by burglary in a dwelling”, the percentage of attempts has risen from 28.3 % (1993) to 45.3 % (2019), 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

5,270,782 offences were registered by the police; this roughly corresponds to the level recorded for the previous year (-2.3 %; 2018: 5,392,457 cases). The **offence rate** decreased from 6,513 cases to 6,349 cases per 100,000 inhabitants (-2.5 %).

With 2,960,340 solved cases in 2019, the **total clear-up rate** decreased to 56.2 % (2018: 56.5 %).

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/yy ^{*)}	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	-0.1	6,036,828	-2.6	7,343	-2.4	54.3
**) 2009	82,002,400	-0.3	5,980,089	-0.9	7,293	-0.7	55.1
2010	81,802,300	-0.2	5,859,125	-2.0	7,163	-1.8	55.5
2011	81,751,602	-0.1	5,912,355	0.9	7,232	1.0	54.1
2012	81,843,743	0.1	5,908,011	-0.1	7,219	-0.2	53.7
***) 2013	80,523,746	-1.6	5,851,107	-1.0	7,266	(x)	53.7
2014	80,767,463	0.3	5,925,668	1.3	7,337	1.0	53.7
2015	81,197,537	0.5	5,927,908	0.0	7,301	-0.5	53.4
2016	82,175,684	1.2	5,884,815	-0.7	7,161	-1.9	54.0
****) 2017	82,521,653	0.4	5,582,136	-5.1	6,764	-5.5	55.7
2018	82,792,351	0.3	5,392,457	-3.4	6,513	-3.7	56.5
2019	83,019,213	0.3	5,270,782	-2.3	6,349	-2.5	56.2

*) 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 2019, 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 31/12/2018		registered cases in 2019		offence rate
	number	%	number	%	
total	83,019,213	100.0	5,436,401	100.0	6,548
major cities of 500,000 and more inhabitants	13,988,767	16.9	1,569,157	28.9	11,217
major cities of 100,000 up to 500,000	12,651,058	15.2	1,061,629	19.5	8,392
cities of 20,000 up to 100,000	22,748,652	27.4	1,451,426	26.7	6,380
communes of less than 20,000	33,630,736	40.5	1,243,451	22.9	3,697
unknown			110,738	2.0	

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 2019:

3.1.3 – T02

municipality size class (inhabitants)	inhabitants as of 31/12/2018		registered cases in 2019		offence rate
	number	%	number	%	
total	83,019,213	100.0	5,270,782	100.0	6,349
major cities of 500,000 and more inhabitants	13,988,767	16.9	1,499,232	28.4	10,717
major cities of 100,000 up to 500,000	12,651,058	15.2	1,041,553	19.8	8,233
cities of 20,000 up to 100,000	22,748,652	27.4	1,411,027	26.8	6,203
communes of less than 20,000	33,630,736	40.5	1,210,129	23.0	3,598
unknown			108,841	2.1	

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
-----	total offences	5,436,401	22.9	26.7	19.5	28.9	2.0
890000	total offences excluding offences against foreigners' law	5,270,782	23.0	26.8	19.8	28.4	2.1
892500	murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request	2,315	29.5	31.4	18.7	20.0	0.3
111000	rape, sexual coercion and sexual assault in especially serious cases including resulting in death	9,426	25.7	28.5	19.0	26.0	0.8
210000	robberies	36,052	12.7	26.0	24.3	36.8	0.1
222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	133,084	22.1	28.4	21.3	28.1	0.1
224000	intentional simple bodily injury	386,517	25.9	29.3	19.9	24.8	0.1
230000	offences against personal freedom	194,380	29.7	29.1	18.3	21.5	1.3
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	1,025,321	18.2	26.0	21.7	33.7	0.5
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	796,891	19.2	26.1	21.2	33.5	0.1
510000	fraud	832,966	20.3	22.6	17.9	30.7	8.5
520000	breaches of trust	16,788	34.9	29.2	18.8	16.4	0.7
530000	misappropriation	108,754	24.7	29.5	21.7	22.5	1.5
540000	document forgery	73,560	28.3	26.3	16.2	23.1	6.1
620000	resistance to and assault on public authority and offences against public order	159,620	22.9	28.4	20.3	27.9	0.5
630000	accessory after the fact, obstructing of punishment (without obstructing criminal justice as a public official), receiving stolen property, and money laundering	24,280	25.1	27.2	19.0	25.8	2.9
640000	arson and causing a danger of fire	19,985	42.8	28.1	13.7	15.4	0.0
650000	competition offences, corruption offences, offences committed in public office	4,147	18.1	26.1	14.6	40.4	0.7
671000	violation of maintenance obligations	3,958	44.4	31.9	11.2	12.2	0.2
673000	insult	218,905	28.2	29.1	18.9	22.0	1.7
674000	damage to property	563,062	26.7	29.4	19.8	23.6	0.4
676000	offences against the environment (PC)	11,709	47.6	19.4	12.4	20.3	0.3
710000	offences against supplementary criminal laws in the economic sector	20,985	28.3	24.5	16.6	26.7	3.8
725000	offences against the Residence Act, the Asylum Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U.	165,619	20.1	24.4	12.1	42.2	1.1
726000	offences violating the Explosives Act, the Weapons Act and the War Weapons Control Act	43,159	36.5	26.5	14.7	22.1	0.3
730000	drug offences	359,747	25.1	28.8	19.4	25.4	1.3

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

In small-size municipalities of up to 20,000 inhabitants, an above-the-average volume of "criminal offences against the environment" (47.6 %), "violation of maintenance obligations" (44.4 %) as well as "arson and causing danger of fire" (42.8 %) was recorded whereas "robbery offences" (12.7 %) 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 "offences against the Residence Act, the Asylum Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U." (42.2 %), in relation to "competition offences, corruption offences, offences committed in public office" (40.4 %), in relation to "robberies" (36.8 %), and in relation to "theft without aggravating circumstances" (33.7 %).

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

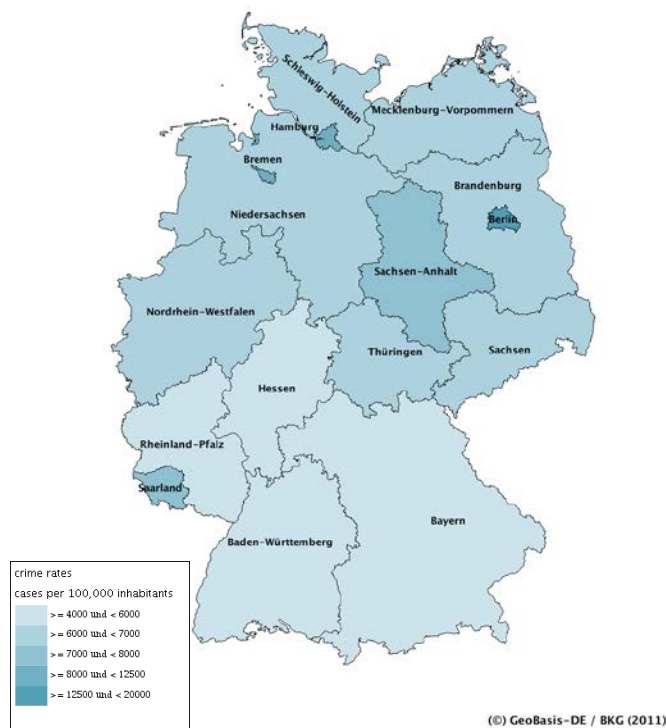
3.1.3 – T04

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	
			2019	2018		2019	2018		2019	2018
Baden-Württemberg	11,069,533	13.3	573,813	572,173	0.3	60.8	62.7	10.6	5,184	5,191
Bayern	13,076,721	15.8	603,464	635,421	-5.0	67.0	66.7	11.1	4,615	4,889
Berlin	3,644,826	4.4	513,426	511,677	0.3	44.7	44.4	9.4	14,086	14,160
Brandenburg	2,511,917	3.0	171,828	172,828	-0.6	56.3	56.0	3.2	6,841	6,902
Bremen	682,986	0.8	78,228	74,524	5.0	48.7	49.2	1.4	11,454	10,943
Hamburg	1,841,179	2.2	210,832	218,594	-3.6	46.7	45.8	3.9	11,451	11,941
Hessen	6,265,809	7.5	364,833	372,798	-2.1	65.2	64.2	6.7	5,823	5,971
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	1,609,675	1.9	111,329	108,665	2.5	62.8	62.2	2.0	6,916	6,745
Niedersachsen	7,982,448	9.6	506,582	506,585	0.0	63.4	62.8	9.3	6,346	6,362
Nordrhein-Westfalen	17,932,651	21.6	1,227,929	1,282,441	-4.3	53.3	53.7	22.6	6,847	7,160
Rheinland-Pfalz	4,084,844	4.9	241,529	244,468	-1.2	64.9	64.5	4.4	5,913	6,001
Saarland	990,509	1.2	74,719	70,873	5.4	54.0	56.1	1.4	7,543	7,129
Sachsen	4,077,937	4.9	271,796	278,796	-2.5	56.2	56.6	5.0	6,665	6,831
Sachsen-Anhalt	2,208,321	2.7	173,347	175,625	-1.3	55.0	55.6	3.2	7,850	7,900
Schleswig-Holstein	2,896,712	3.5	183,445	186,894	-1.8	54.7	54.5	3.4	6,333	6,467
Thüringen	2,143,145	2.6	129,301	143,158	-9.7	61.1	66.1	2.4	6,033	6,655
Germany	83,019,213	100.0	5,436,401	5,555,520	-2.1	57.5	57.7	100.0	6,548	6,710

*) Source: Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden.

Geographical distribution by offence rates - total offences

3.1.3 – K01



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

account, but not commuters, tourists, foreign travellers in transit, members of the armed forces stationed in Germany and other unregistered persons - all figures that can also differ considerably from city to city. Furthermore, urban ways of life and lifestyles, to some extent conducive to deviant behaviour, need to be taken into account when making comparisons between the cities, especially in relation to Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, and “Länder” with a large surface area.

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

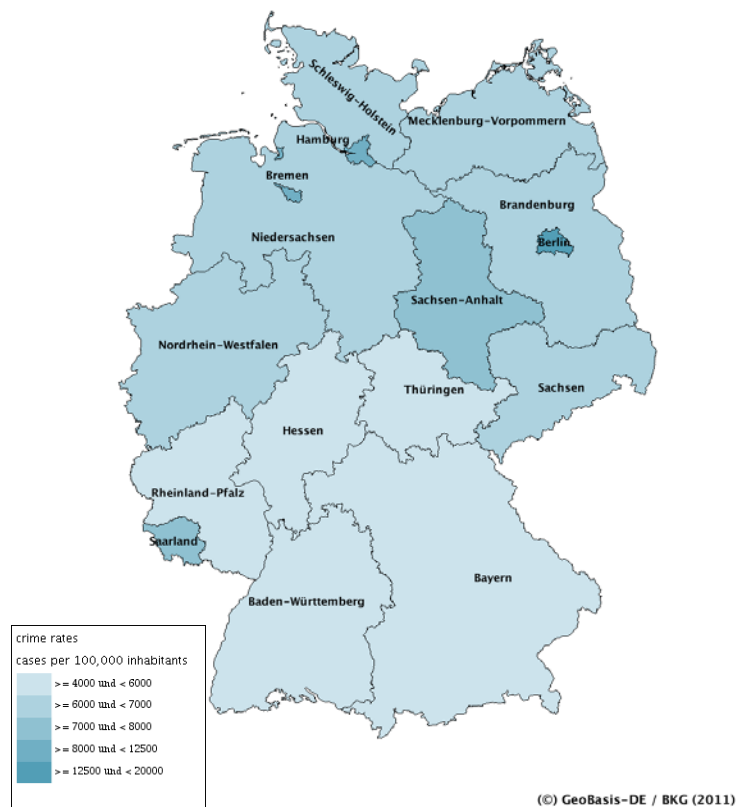
3.1.3 – T05

Land (federal state)	population) 31/12/2018	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	
			2019	2018		2019	2018		2019	2018
Baden-Württemberg	11,069,533	13.3	557,581	553,729	0.7	59.6	61.5	10.6	5,037	5,023
Bayern	13,076,721	15.8	567,961	594,117	-4.4	65.0	64.5	10.8	4,343	4,571
Berlin	3,644,826	4.4	495,091	496,694	-0.3	42.8	42.9	9.4	13,583	13,746
Brandenburg	2,511,917	3.0	166,758	168,074	-0.8	55.0	54.8	3.2	6,639	6,712
Bremen	682,986	0.8	75,377	72,826	3.5	46.8	48.0	1.4	11,036	10,693
Hamburg	1,841,179	2.2	203,789	213,032	-4.3	44.9	44.4	3.9	11,068	11,637
Hessen	6,265,809	7.5	341,441	350,941	-2.7	62.8	62.0	6.5	5,449	5,621
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	1,609,675	1.9	109,290	107,013	2.1	62.1	61.6	2.1	6,790	6,642
Niedersachsen	7,982,448	9.6	500,681	500,517	0.0	63.0	62.4	9.5	6,272	6,286
Nordrhein-Westfalen	17,932,651	21.6	1,205,027	1,264,438	-4.7	52.4	53.0	22.9	6,720	7,059
Rheinland-Pfalz	4,084,844	4.9	235,994	238,683	-1.1	64.1	63.7	4.5	5,777	5,859
Saarland	990,509	1.2	73,157	69,036	6.0	53.0	54.9	1.4	7,386	6,944
Sachsen	4,077,937	4.9	261,751	267,860	-2.3	54.6	54.9	5.0	6,419	6,563
Sachsen-Anhalt	2,208,321	2.7	170,396	172,885	-1.4	54.3	54.9	3.2	7,716	7,777
Schleswig-Holstein	2,896,712	3.5	178,530	181,019	-1.4	53.5	53.0	3.4	6,163	6,264
Thüringen	2,143,145	2.6	127,958	141,593	-9.6	60.7	65.8	2.4	5,971	6,582
Germany	83,019,213	100.0	5,270,782	5,392,457	-2.3	56.2	56.5	100.0	6,349	6,513

*) Source: Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden.

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

3.1.3 – K02



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

3.1.3 – T06

city	population)	area in sq. km	total offences		change		offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
			2019	2018	in total	in %	2019	2018
Aachen	247,380	161	26,406	26,208	198	0.8	10,674	10,642
Augsburg	295,135	147	21,404	21,206	198	0.9	7,252	7,241
Berlin	3,644,826	891	513,426	511,677	1,749	0.3	14,086	14,160
Bielefeld	333,786	259	22,322	23,242	-920	-4.0	6,688	6,989
Bochum	364,628	146	29,764	32,020	-2,256	-7.0	8,163	8,760
Bonn	327,258	141	26,475	27,996	-1,521	-5.4	8,090	8,601
Braunschweig	248,292	193	19,663	21,355	-1,692	-7.9	7,919	8,610
Bremen	569,352	318	65,869	62,101	3,768	6.1	11,569	10,933
Chemnitz	247,237	221	22,026	23,744	-1,718	-7.2	8,909	9,619
Dortmund	587,010	281	61,727	66,327	-4,600	-6.9	10,515	11,307
Dresden	554,649	328	46,376	49,152	-2,776	-5.6	8,361	8,919
Duisburg	498,590	233	42,166	44,070	-1,904	-4.3	8,457	8,847
Düsseldorf	619,294	217	64,525	62,734	1,791	2.9	10,419	10,163
Erfurt	213,699	270	20,695	24,074	-3,379	-14.0	9,684	11,303
Essen	583,109	210	47,666	50,065	-2,399	-4.8	8,174	8,582
Frankfurt am Main	753,056	248	114,421	117,719	-3,298	-2.8	15,194	15,761
Freiburg im Breisgau	230,241	153	23,147	25,551	-2,404	-9.4	10,053	11,127
Gelsenkirchen	260,654	105	21,937	22,234	-297	-1.3	8,416	8,542
Halle (Saale)	239,257	135	27,408	28,925	-1,517	-5.2	11,455	12,094
Hamburg	1,841,179	755	206,790	216,569	-9,779	-4.5	11,231	11,831
Hannover	538,068	204	69,613	70,212	-599	-0.9	12,938	13,122
Karlsruhe	313,092	173	27,488	27,437	51	0.2	8,780	8,796
Kassel	201,585	107	18,358	18,025	333	1.8	9,107	8,979
Kiel	247,548	119	22,452	24,621	-2,169	-8.8	9,070	9,930
Köln	1,085,664	405	122,776	125,349	-2,573	-2.1	11,309	11,602
Krefeld	227,020	138	20,570	21,679	-1,109	-5.1	9,061	9,563
Leipzig	587,857	298	71,696	72,045	-349	-0.5	12,196	12,379
Lübeck	217,198	214	21,768	22,685	-917	-4.0	10,022	10,487
Magdeburg	238,697	201	24,584	26,877	-2,293	-8.5	10,299	11,270
Mainz	217,118	98	17,440	18,569	-1,129	-6.1	8,032	8,632
Mannheim	309,370	145	31,321	33,320	-1,999	-6.0	10,124	10,818
Mönchengladbach	261,454	170	19,542	19,938	-396	-2.0	7,474	7,604
München	1,471,508	311	90,229	99,802	-9,573	-9.6	6,132	6,854
Münster	314,319	303	26,310	25,753	557	2.2	8,370	8,213
Nürnberg	518,365	186	39,504	42,591	-3,087	-7.2	7,621	8,267
Oberhausen	210,829	77	15,053	15,884	-831	-5.2	7,140	7,513
Rostock	208,886	181	19,767	20,168	-401	-2.0	9,463	9,677
Stuttgart	634,830	207	54,347	53,828	519	1.0	8,561	8,507
Wiesbaden	278,342	204	20,131	20,364	-233	-1.1	7,232	7,308
Wuppertal	354,382	168	30,040	31,829	-1,789	-5.6	8,477	9,002

*) Source: Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden.

Regarding the comparability of data for individual federal states (Länder) and cities, please see glossary page 99.

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

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

3.1.3 – T07

city	population)	area in sq. km	total offences		change		offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
			2019	2018	in total	in %	2019	2018
Aachen	247,380	161	24,018	24,052	-34	-0.1	9,709	9,766
Augsburg	295,135	147	21,234	20,994	240	1.1	7,195	7,169
Berlin	3,644,826	891	495,091	496,694	-1,603	-0.3	13,583	13,746
Bielefeld	333,786	259	21,391	22,779	-1,388	-6.1	6,409	6,850
Bochum	364,628	146	29,368	31,661	-2,293	-7.2	8,054	8,662
Bonn	327,258	141	26,068	27,653	-1,585	-5.7	7,966	8,496
Braunschweig	248,292	193	19,470	21,115	-1,645	-7.8	7,842	8,513
Bremen	569,352	318	63,080	60,471	2,609	4.3	11,079	10,646
Chemnitz	247,237	221	20,490	21,805	-1,315	-6.0	8,288	8,833
Dortmund	587,010	281	60,013	65,037	-5,024	-7.7	10,224	11,087
Dresden	554,649	328	45,195	47,559	-2,364	-5.0	8,148	8,630
Duisburg	498,590	233	41,849	43,757	-1,908	-4.4	8,393	8,785
Düsseldorf	619,294	217	59,619	58,916	703	1.2	9,627	9,544
Erfurt	213,699	270	20,434	23,718	-3,284	-13.8	9,562	11,136
Essen	583,109	210	47,052	49,573	-2,521	-5.1	8,069	8,497
Frankfurt am Main	753,056	248	96,671	101,053	-4,382	-4.3	12,837	13,530
Freiburg im Breisgau	230,241	153	22,560	24,756	-2,196	-8.9	9,798	10,781
Gelsenkirchen	260,654	105	21,866	22,167	-301	-1.4	8,389	8,516
Halle (Saale)	239,257	135	27,288	28,832	-1,544	-5.4	11,405	12,055
Hamburg	1,841,179	755	199,833	211,050	-11,217	-5.3	10,854	11,529
Hannover	538,068	204	68,604	68,624	-20	0.0	12,750	12,825
Karlsruhe	313,092	173	25,731	25,670	61	0.2	8,218	8,230
Kassel	201,585	107	18,129	17,823	306	1.7	8,993	8,879
Kiel	247,548	119	22,262	24,432	-2,170	-8.9	8,993	9,854
Köln	1,085,664	405	117,024	121,709	-4,685	-3.8	10,779	11,265
Krefeld	227,020	138	20,452	21,589	-1,137	-5.3	9,009	9,523
Leipzig	587,857	298	69,274	69,215	59	0.1	11,784	11,893
Lübeck	217,198	214	21,641	22,564	-923	-4.1	9,964	10,431
Magdeburg	238,697	201	24,365	26,718	-2,353	-8.8	10,208	11,204
Mainz	217,118	98	17,310	18,417	-1,107	-6.0	7,973	8,562
Mannheim	309,370	145	30,794	32,526	-1,732	-5.3	9,954	10,560
Mönchengladbach	261,454	170	19,205	19,743	-538	-2.7	7,345	7,530
München	1,471,508	311	85,880	94,188	-8,308	-8.8	5,836	6,469
Münster	314,319	303	25,986	25,480	506	2.0	8,267	8,126
Nürnberg	518,365	186	38,476	41,607	-3,131	-7.5	7,423	8,076
Oberhausen	210,829	77	14,910	15,760	-850	-5.4	7,072	7,454
Rostock	208,886	181	19,305	19,600	-295	-1.5	9,242	9,405
Stuttgart	634,830	207	53,234	52,687	547	1.0	8,386	8,327
Wiesbaden	278,342	204	19,965	20,216	-251	-1.2	7,173	7,255
Wuppertal	354,382	168	29,881	31,662	-1,781	-5.6	8,432	8,954

*) Source: Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden.

Regarding the comparability of data for individual federal states (Länder) and cities, please see glossary page 99.

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.

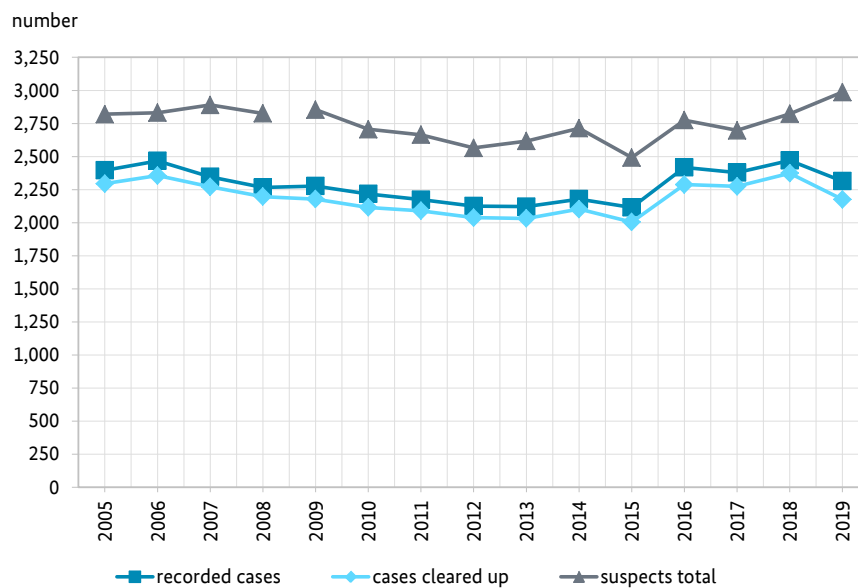
3.2 SELECTED OFFENCE CATEGORIES

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

In the 2019 reporting year, 2,315 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 0.1/0.1 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	720	69.7	884	88.5	11.5	91.4
<i>including:</i>							
011000	robbery attended with murder	37	62.2	71	81.7	18.3	97.3
012000	sexual murder	4	25.0	4	100.0	0.0	100.0
020000	manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request (sects. 212, 213, 216 PC)	1,595	81.8	2,111	89.6	10.4	95.2

Offence rates in the “Länder“

3.2.1 – T02

Land (federal state)	record- ed cased	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants)						completed cases	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants)					
		2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014		2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Baden-Württemberg	321	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.4	54	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6
Bayern	391	3.0	4.1	3.0	3.4	2.9	3.1	56	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6
Berlin	106	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.8	41	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2
Brandenburg	56	2.2	1.5	2.6	1.8	2.7	2.0	12	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5
Bremen	35	5.1	10.4	5.0	5.8	4.5	4.0	6	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.8	0.5	0.6
Hamburg	46	2.5	3.2	4.1	3.8	3.5	2.7	13	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.1
Hessen	287	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.1	3.9	4.2	54	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	42	2.6	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.4	11	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7
Niedersachsen	254	3.2	3.8	4.3	4.9	3.5	3.7	62	0.8	0.7	2.1	1.9	1.3	0.9
Nordrhein-Westfalen	412	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	105	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6
Rheinland-Pfalz	66	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.4	1.4	1.9	20	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.5
Saarland	21	2.1	2.6	2.4	1.3	2.6	1.8	8	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7
Sachsen	80	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.9	14	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5
Sachsen-Anhalt	53	2.4	4.1	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	12	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.9
Schleswig-Holstein	101	3.5	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.1	27	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7
Thüringen	44	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	13	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4
Germany	2,315	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.7	508	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7

*) 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 and therefore influence the comparability of the offence rates.

Note: Regarding the comparability of data for individual federal states (Länder) and cities, please see glossary page 99.

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					
		2019	2018	2017 *)	2016	2015	2014		2019	2018	2017 *)	2016	2015	2014
Aachen	10	4.0	4.1	6.9	4.5	3.3	2.5	1	0.4	1.2	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.7
Augsburg	10	3.4	2.4	2.4	1.7	3.9	4.3	1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.8
Berlin	106	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.8	41	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2
Bielefeld	8	2.4	1.5	3.0	3.6	1.8	3.0	3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.6
Bochum	10	2.7	3.6	1.1	1.4	2.2	1.4	0	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.3
Bonn	21	6.4	1.8	2.5	4.7	1.6	3.5	2	0.6	0.0	1.2	1.9	0.3	1.3
Braunschweig	6	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.4	0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.0
Bremen	25	4.4	10.0	5.1	5.6	3.3	2.6	4	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.6	0.4	0.5
Chemnitz	5	2.0	2.4	4.1	3.2	2.5	3.3	1	0.4	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.8
Dortmund	17	2.9	1.9	2.4	3.8	3.1	2.4	5	0.9	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.3
Dresden	14	2.5	2.4	3.1	2.4	3.5	1.9	4	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.2
Duisburg	20	4.0	3.2	3.8	1.4	1.4	1.6	2	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.6
Düsseldorf	20	3.2	3.9	3.3	2.1	2.8	2.8	3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0
Erfurt	8	3.7	2.3	1.4	0.5	3.4	2.0	1	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.5
Essen	6	1.0	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.2	2	0.3	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.5
Frankfurt am Main	68	9.0	6.4	7.2	5.5	5.7	4.1	12	1.6	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.1
Freiburg im Breisgau	8	3.5	2.2	5.7	5.3	2.3	3.2	1	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9
Gelsenkirchen	7	2.7	1.5	4.2	4.6	4.3	2.7	1	0.4	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.4
Halle (Saale)	4	1.7	5.0	4.6	1.3	4.7	6.5	0	0.0	2.1	0.8	0.4	1.7	1.3
Hamburg	46	2.5	3.2	4.1	3.8	3.5	2.7	13	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.1
Hannover	23	4.3	8.0	6.6	7.0	5.2	4.2	3	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.0
Karlsruhe	5	1.6	1.3	2.3	2.9	4.0	3.3	1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.3
Kassel	22	10.9	5.5	9.0	5.1	5.6	3.6	1	0.5	2.0	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.0
Kiel	14	5.7	5.6	3.6	3.7	1.2	2.5	3	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.2
Köln	23	2.1	2.2	1.5	3.0	3.8	2.4	9	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.2	1.3	0.6
Krefeld	8	3.5	1.8	4.8	2.7	3.1	4.1	3	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Leipzig	23	3.9	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.0	2.8	0	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.2
Lübeck	3	1.4	1.8	3.7	1.8	2.8	2.8	2	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.9
Magdeburg	10	4.2	8.4	4.6	4.2	1.7	2.2	0	0.0	2.9	1.7	1.7	0.4	0.4
Mainz	4	1.8	1.9	4.2	1.4	1.4	5.4	0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.0	2.0
Mannheim	20	6.5	7.8	6.2	4.9	3.0	3.0	3	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.7	0.3
Mönchengladbach	2	0.8	2.7	2.3	1.9	3.5	2.0	1	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.4
München	23	1.6	2.3	1.9	2.8	1.6	1.8	3	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.2
Münster	6	1.9	1.6	2.6	1.0	0.7	2.3	0	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.7
Nürnberg	39	7.5	4.5	7.4	6.9	4.8	5.2	4	0.8	0.4	2.0	0.8	1.0	0.6
Oberhausen	7	3.3	4.3	2.4	3.3	1.9	2.9	2	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.4
Rostock	7	3.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.4	4.9	2	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.5
Stuttgart	30	4.7	4.9	3.8	5.1	2.6	5.8	3	0.5	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.2
Wiesbaden	10	3.6	3.9	2.2	4.3	5.5	6.6	1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.2
Wuppertal	6	1.7	4.5	1.7	2.9	2.3	2.0	4	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.6

*) 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 and therefore influence the comparability of the offence rates.

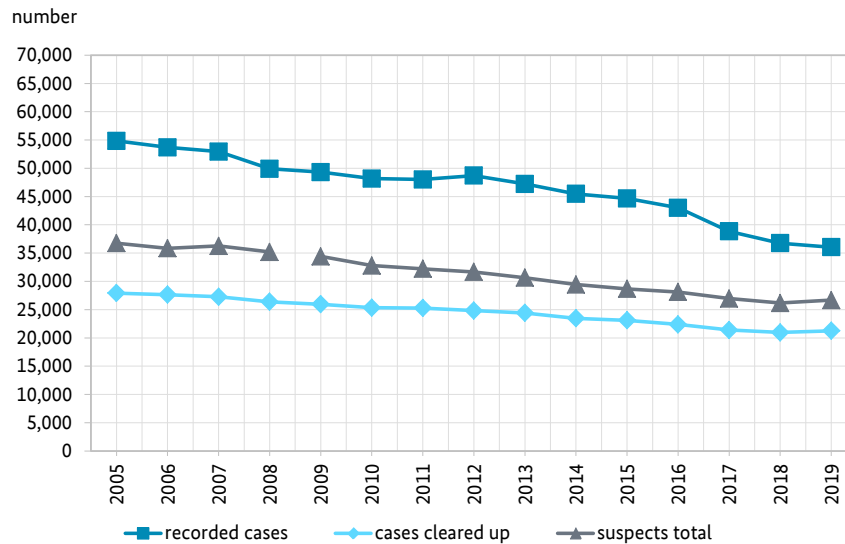
Note: Regarding the comparability of data for individual federal states (Länder) and cities, please see glossary page 99.

3.2.2 Robbery offences (key 210000)

In the 2019 reporting year 36,052 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.

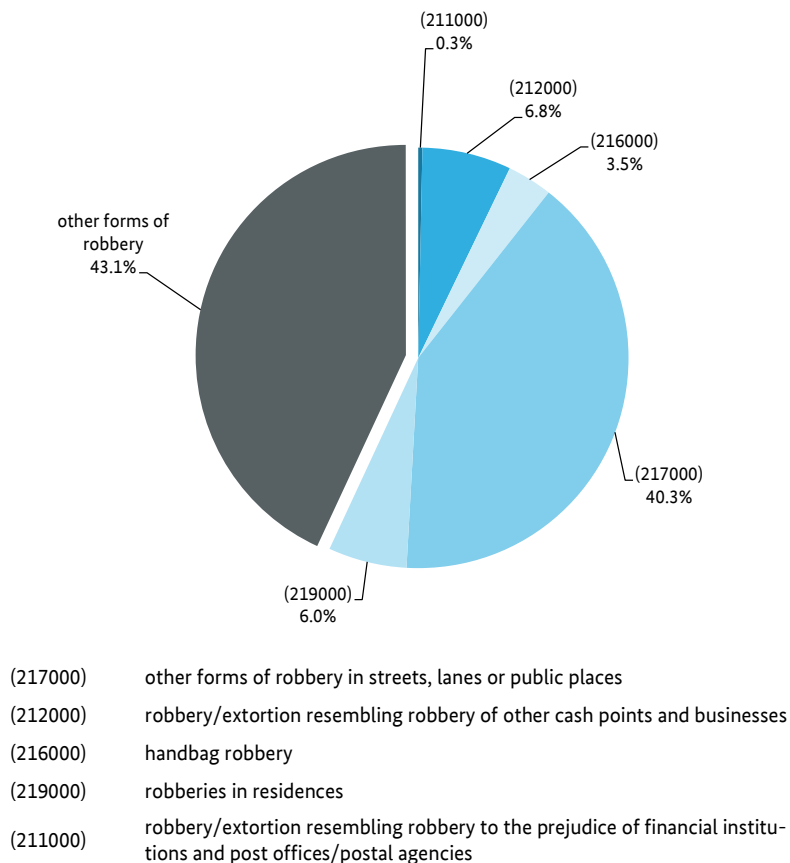
Recorded cases

3.2.2 – T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts (%)	suspects			clearance rate
				total	male (%)	female (%)	
210000	robberies	36,052	20.2	26,678	91.1	8.9	59.0
<i>including:</i>							
210010	other forms of robbery	3,261	18.7	2,567	91.3	8.7	55.1
210040	theft resembling robbery	8,255	9.4	7,313	86.5	13.5	78.0
210050	other forms of extortion resembling robbery	2,642	41.6	2,912	94.2	5.8	77.4
211000	robbery/extortion resembling robbery to the prejudice of financial institutions and post offices/postal agencies	114	42.1	79	92.4	7.6	81.6
212000	robbery/extortion resembling robbery of other cash points and businesses	2,467	24.2	1,625	96.2	3.8	54.0
<i>including:</i>							
212100	robbery/extortion resembling robbery of gambling halls	373	21.2	281	94.7	5.3	53.6
212200	robbery/extortion resembling robbery of filling stations	587	16.0	475	96.4	3.6	60.3
213000	robbery/extortion resembling robbery of transports of cash and valuables	65	26.2	39	97.4	2.6	41.5
<i>including:</i>							
213100	robbery/extortion resembling robbery of cash couriers and cash-department staff	65	26.2	39	97.4	2.6	41.5
214000	assault of a motor vehicle driver resembling robbery	172	30.2	114	97.4	2.6	57.6
216000	handbag robbery	1,249	24.7	443	91.4	8.6	31.7
217000	other forms of robbery in streets, lanes or public places	14,516	21.3	9,666	93.7	6.3	45.9
219000	robberies in residences	2,177	19.2	2,571	89.8	10.2	77.0

Distribution of "robbery offences"

3.2.2 – G02



Offence rates in the "Länder"

3.2.2 – T02

Land (federal state)	recorded cases	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants							
		2019	2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012
Baden-Württemberg	2,868	25.9	25.8	28.3	32.2	33.1	30.8	32.1	32.8
Bayern	2,083	15.9	16.7	18.1	19.1	19.9	19.9	20.9	20.5
Berlin	4,473	122.7	118.1	118.7	146.5	155.8	166.5	184.3	183.3
Brandenburg	1,000	39.8	37.1	40.1	41.7	43.0	42.3	41.3	44.5
Bremen	933	136.6	148.3	153.8	172.9	183.6	194.3	189.5	209.1
Hamburg	1,822	99.0	108.7	121.5	136.9	156.3	156.3	175.6	159.9
Hessen	2,551	40.7	41.2	46.1	47.3	48.6	51.8	54.0	58.2
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	561	34.9	32.5	31.8	34.1	40.4	39.8	42.9	47.9
Niedersachsen	3,252	40.7	42.2	43.2	47.3	47.5	48.4	47.9	49.9
Nordrhein-Westfalen	10,125	56.5	58.8	63.8	70.8	77.2	78.7	83.6	81.6
Rheinland-Pfalz	1,263	30.9	31.6	32.9	33.8	34.3	36.1	39.8	40.9
Saarland	533	53.8	48.8	48.0	54.6	52.9	57.8	59.8	55.2
Sachsen	1,665	40.8	40.9	42.4	50.1	45.4	49.0	44.5	47.9
Sachsen-Anhalt	1,103	49.9	52.9	51.9	56.1	59.0	62.1	55.0	62.6
Schleswig-Holstein	1,215	41.9	42.4	47.2	49.0	49.2	52.9	50.6	59.2
Thüringen	605	28.2	33.4	29.8	35.0	35.5	32.4	32.6	29.2
Germany	36,052	43.4	44.4	47.1	52.3	55.0	56.3	58.7	59.5

*) 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 and therefore influence the comparability of the offence rates.

Note: Regarding the comparability of data for individual federal states (Länder) and cities, please see glossary page 99.

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						
			2019	2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)
Aachen	261	59.0	105.5	113.7	113.9	166.7	179.2	168.0	182.4
Augsburg	102	65.7	34.6	40.3	42.5	36.3	47.7	42.7	45.8
Berlin	4,473	44.5	122.7	118.1	118.7	146.5	155.8	166.5	184.3
Bielefeld	188	60.6	56.3	68.3	59.7	78.4	72.8	78.1	60.9
Bochum	242	46.3	66.4	78.2	99.5	98.2	87.6	103.4	115.1
Bonn	300	55.3	91.7	78.0	111.4	104.1	143.0	135.2	147.5
Braunschweig	136	60.3	54.8	49.2	55.5	64.8	72.4	73.2	82.2
Bremen	757	44.4	133.0	143.7	153.4	173.3	179.8	192.0	186.3
Chemnitz	162	67.3	65.5	70.1	84.4	76.4	75.1	65.3	50.6
Dortmund	662	47.3	112.8	112.3	124.1	148.8	180.0	193.8	213.4
Dresden	410	59.8	73.9	60.1	59.4	73.9	66.4	65.4	61.1
Duisburg	440	50.7	88.2	89.7	95.2	107.1	98.7	107.8	131.1
Düsseldorf	491	46.8	79.3	88.3	84.0	112.4	133.7	153.0	172.3
Erfurt	117	69.2	54.7	68.5	67.3	79.5	87.8	77.6	69.8
Essen	474	52.5	81.3	77.1	89.4	121.2	123.2	97.7	123.3
Frankfurt am Main	831	49.3	110.4	107.0	132.8	141.0	144.9	139.2	147.7
Freiburg im Breisgau	143	60.1	62.1	64.0	85.7	88.8	94.5	88.1	73.8
Gelsenkirchen	260	42.3	99.7	101.4	98.7	119.1	130.0	150.5	146.0
Halle (Saale)	256	51.6	107.0	107.0	115.5	100.4	130.3	133.0	107.6
Hamburg	1,819	48.8	98.8	108.6	121.2	136.8	156.3	156.2	175.6
Hannover	516	57.4	95.9	101.7	103.6	122.9	123.9	126.0	116.1
Karlsruhe	193	57.5	61.6	48.4	64.2	71.5	94.0	73.9	76.3
Kassel	188	71.8	93.3	89.7	90.4	86.4	104.2	115.9	127.5
Kiel	221	58.8	89.3	98.0	114.8	118.6	104.5	125.4	107.6
Köln	1,181	42.8	108.8	116.8	122.9	131.1	165.7	171.5	180.7
Krefeld	212	57.1	93.4	91.8	77.6	95.5	81.3	108.1	107.6
Leipzig	460	62.0	78.3	94.5	94.0	117.2	111.1	125.7	100.4
Lübeck	182	56.6	83.8	84.6	88.6	95.7	89.1	100.5	120.4
Magdeburg	180	57.2	75.4	91.0	101.2	102.2	118.4	119.5	119.2
Mainz	117	72.6	53.9	54.4	52.0	54.8	66.7	68.0	64.6
Mannheim	176	60.8	56.9	72.1	96.5	109.2	104.4	103.8	94.7
Mönchengladbach	212	57.1	81.1	69.8	83.5	106.5	127.3	113.9	91.7
München	447	72.3	30.4	33.9	36.0	40.5	39.2	41.1	39.0
Münster	226	57.5	71.9	65.1	65.7	71.0	70.8	88.8	81.9
Nürnberg	251	73.7	48.4	46.8	56.1	56.5	61.7	70.0	72.5
Oberhausen	137	65.0	65.0	72.8	86.6	91.5	90.3	98.5	89.0
Rostock	152	69.1	72.8	61.9	59.3	74.8	87.2	87.5	90.7
Stuttgart	484	60.3	76.2	74.3	81.8	95.2	90.3	91.5	96.3
Wiesbaden	202	79.7	72.6	62.4	74.9	74.9	65.1	84.0	81.4
Wuppertal	266	52.6	75.1	97.3	105.6	108.3	110.3	93.2	131.5

*) 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 and therefore influence the comparability of the offence rates.

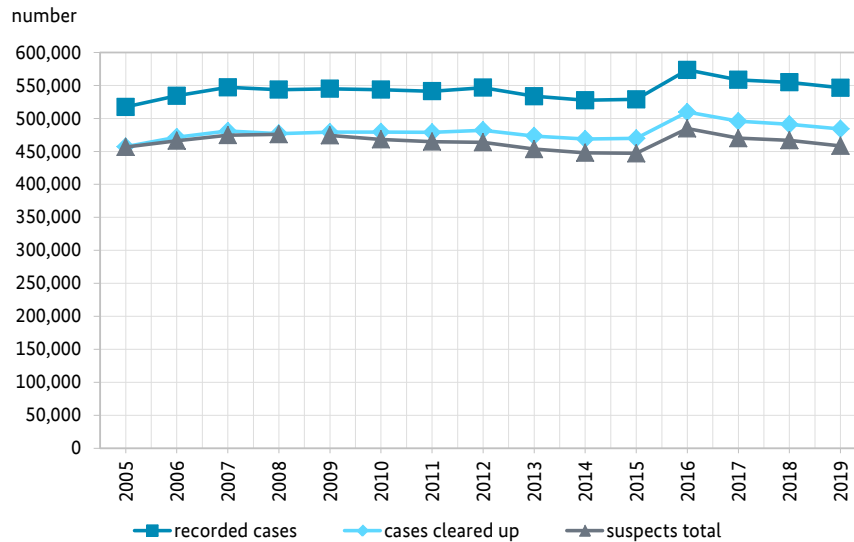
Note: Regarding the comparability of data for individual federal states (Länder) and cities, please see glossary page 99.

3.2.3 Bodily injury (key 220000)

In the 2019 reporting year, a total of 546,263 cases of “bodily injury” were registered. Cases of “bodily injury” account for 10.1/10.4 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

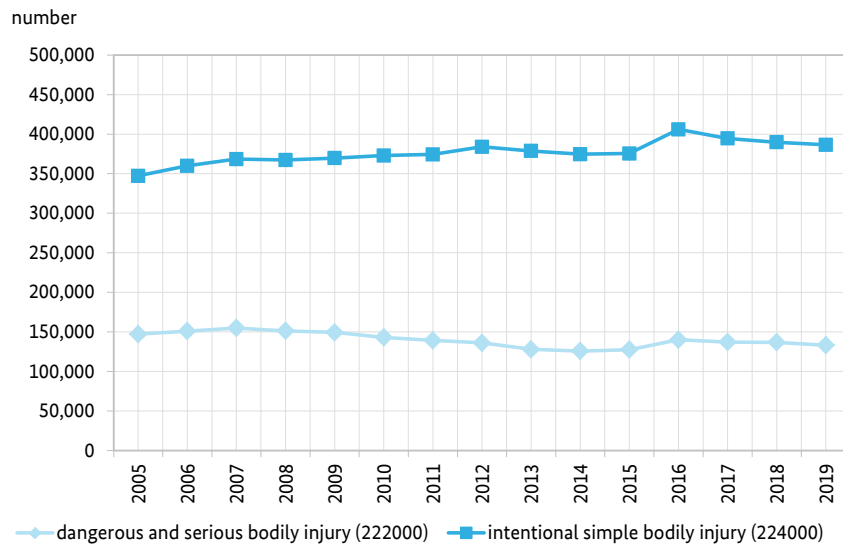
key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts (%)	suspects			clearance rate
				total	male (%)	female (%)	
220000	bodily injury	546,363	7.0	458,379	79.9	20.1	88.6
<i>including:</i>							
221000	bodily injury resulting in death	78	-	83	77.1	22.9	78.2
*) 222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	133,084	14.5	141,232	83.7	16.3	82.9
<i>including:</i>							
222100	dangerous and serious bodily injury in streets, lanes or public place	59,529	13.1	66,490	87.8	12.2	76.0
223000	mistreatment of persons under offender's care	4,451	1.1	4,611	55.3	44.7	96.5
<i>including:</i>							
223100	mistreatment of children	3,430	1.1	3,594	54.5	45.5	97.4
224000	intentional simple bodily injury	386,517	4.8	321,744	80.1	19.9	90.7

- Information not available (The attempt is not punishable.)

*) These figures include one case (attempt) of "female genital mutilation".

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							
		2019	2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012
Baden-Württemberg	13,203	119.3	129.9	132.8	135.2	127.0	121.6	120.7	127.6
Bayern	16,236	124.2	128.7	128.0	134.6	121.8	122.8	128.3	129.2
Berlin	10,894	298.9	299.2	300.5	297.0	289.0	290.7	306.4	317.8
Brandenburg	3,644	145.1	146.6	151.8	140.0	113.9	118.7	121.0	128.3
Bremen	1,799	263.4	264.7	289.6	326.6	292.6	286.6	284.5	316.2
Hamburg	5,097	276.8	295.3	297.2	330.2	331.7	330.9	311.7	309.0
Hessen	9,244	147.5	150.9	154.8	150.6	140.8	142.5	142.6	149.6
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	2,718	168.9	160.2	153.4	154.9	145.8	139.7	154.3	166.7
Niedersachsen	13,229	165.7	165.6	167.5	178.5	162.3	159.5	171.5	181.2
Nordrhein-Westfalen	31,351	174.8	179.9	180.3	186.6	173.0	171.5	171.3	179.2
Rheinland-Pfalz	6,761	165.5	163.7	164.8	160.4	155.1	157.8	173.1	182.4
Saarland	1,961	198.0	192.2	210.0	209.6	203.4	179.5	179.5	200.2
Sachsen	5,692	139.6	142.5	142.7	146.8	124.7	116.5	108.4	114.4
Sachsen-Anhalt	3,952	179.0	192.0	183.4	185.5	163.1	160.7	158.9	171.7
Schleswig-Holstein	4,306	148.7	152.6	146.6	154.0	137.5	145.1	149.9	168.1
Thüringen	2,997	139.8	162.8	161.9	164.8	128.1	136.0	144.9	139.9
Germany	133,084	160.3	165.1	166.1	170.4	156.9	155.7	158.8	166.3

*) 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 and therefore influence the comparability of the offence rates.

Note: Regarding the comparability of data for individual federal states (Länder) and cities, please see glossary page 99.

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						
			2019	2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)
Aachen	623	76.9	251.8	258.3	284.1	271.7	288.1	309.5	326.5
Augsburg	728	84.8	246.7	251.3	253.1	252.5	230.5	231.4	205.4
Berlin	10,894	72.2	298.9	299.2	300.5	297.0	289.0	290.7	306.4
Bielefeld	562	78.8	168.4	167.8	186.5	178.3	157.7	153.9	144.4
Bochum	1,011	83.4	277.3	262.6	256.2	286.8	242.9	250.5	240.7
Bonn	683	81.6	208.7	224.9	223.5	238.1	223.6	221.7	219.1
Braunschweig	600	85.7	241.7	229.8	259.4	293.6	284.9	269.0	305.1
Bremen	1,444	78.5	253.6	255.1	280.5	318.4	289.1	293.3	279.8
Chemnitz	427	82.4	172.7	206.6	216.0	184.6	200.8	179.3	145.1
Dortmund	1,835	74.9	312.6	322.7	336.1	347.5	360.4	358.7	338.2
Dresden	1,079	74.9	194.5	195.4	188.4	180.2	156.1	129.3	135.0
Duisburg	1,211	76.7	242.9	240.5	251.7	286.0	240.0	254.5	238.3
Düsseldorf	1,494	74.9	241.2	256.3	244.8	242.7	243.7	249.5	246.4
Erfurt	371	83.8	173.6	246.0	234.0	275.6	220.2	202.6	269.3
Essen	1,156	81.4	198.2	198.0	202.5	206.8	201.1	198.1	200.4
Frankfurt am Main	2,245	76.6	298.1	300.7	323.3	307.9	305.7	312.4	316.4
Freiburg im Breisgau	627	82.0	272.3	262.2	275.5	303.0	323.1	305.5	307.7
Gelsenkirchen	630	76.5	241.7	232.0	218.3	266.9	237.9	266.4	238.0
Halle (Saale)	679	72.9	283.8	362.9	329.0	290.7	281.8	256.5	267.9
Hamburg	5,088	77.2	276.3	295.3	297.1	330.1	331.6	330.8	311.7
Hannover	1,843	79.1	342.5	331.0	344.2	414.0	381.7	349.4	388.0
Karlsruhe	565	78.9	180.5	187.2	201.9	219.3	243.0	195.9	231.4
Kassel	570	80.5	282.8	268.0	255.2	264.2	247.0	275.1	250.4
Kiel	579	76.9	233.9	250.5	253.0	277.7	263.6	248.4	266.8
Köln	3,308	74.6	304.7	326.1	324.4	350.8	324.9	329.3	340.5
Krefeld	486	81.3	214.1	197.2	195.3	209.6	173.5	167.5	207.2
Leipzig	1,273	72.7	216.5	220.5	225.0	265.5	209.0	214.3	202.2
Lübeck	626	82.1	288.2	299.1	309.2	331.1	273.3	314.6	310.8
Magdeburg	691	80.6	289.5	272.1	258.7	264.3	229.9	228.6	210.9
Mainz	531	79.8	244.6	270.1	233.2	246.9	232.4	253.6	294.4
Mannheim	691	79.2	223.4	278.9	271.0	295.3	248.1	236.3	274.6
Mönchengladbach	484	80.8	185.1	204.1	183.2	199.6	265.9	241.6	225.4
München	2,796	80.9	190.0	196.1	199.5	214.4	212.9	221.8	240.5
Münster	498	76.9	158.4	159.1	171.2	192.9	158.8	178.2	188.5
Nürnberg	1,312	84.5	253.1	270.6	251.5	283.9	262.2	275.0	293.7
Oberhausen	387	78.8	183.6	176.9	158.5	163.1	179.7	182.7	176.2
Rostock	468	76.5	224.0	225.0	174.9	184.9	176.8	181.9	226.2
Stuttgart	1,653	75.4	260.4	277.8	286.3	295.3	297.7	292.6	262.1
Wiesbaden	752	85.4	270.2	282.1	305.1	294.3	280.6	287.4	290.5
Wuppertal	873	77.5	246.3	247.7	233.0	237.4	218.9	221.0	189.6

*) 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 and therefore influence the comparability of the offence rates.

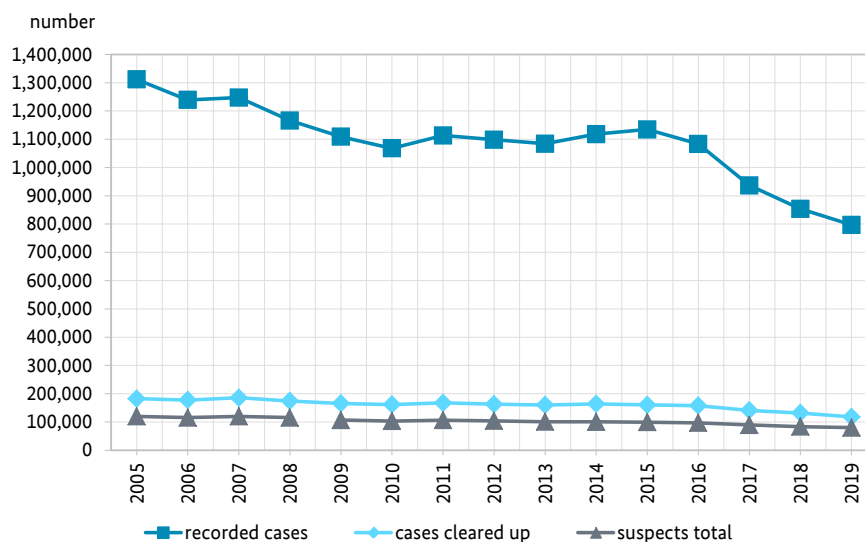
Note: Regarding the comparability of data for individual federal states (Länder) and cities, please see glossary page 99.

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

In the reporting year of 2019, a total of 796,891 cases of thefts under aggravating circumstances were registered. Cases of serious theft account for 14.7/15.1 per cent of all crimes.

Development of theft under aggravating circumstances

3.2.4 – G01



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

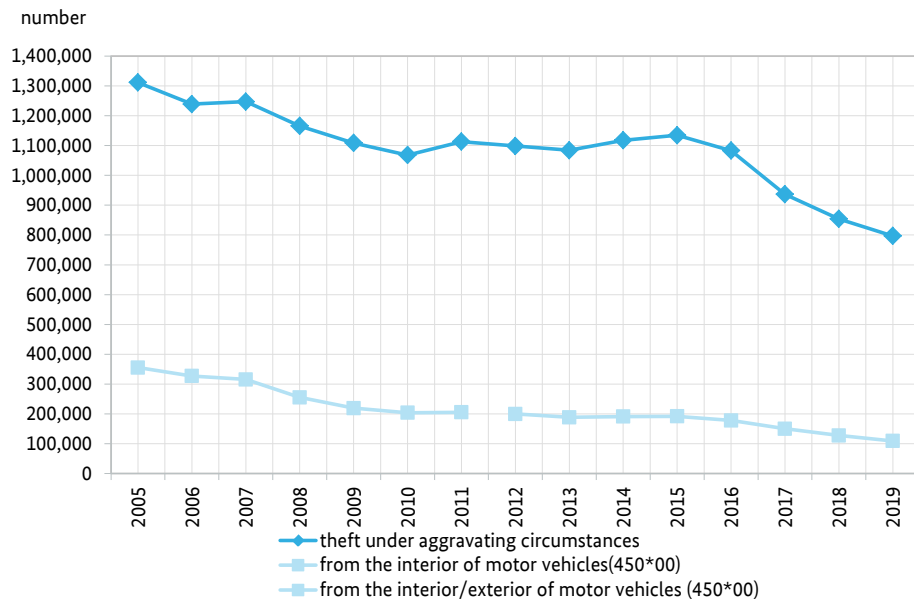
Recorded cases

3.2.4 – T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts (%)	suspects			clearance rate
				total	male (%)	female (%)	
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	796,891	22.9	80,100	87.0	13.0	14.8
<i>including:</i>							
4**700	of/from coin-operated machines	11,262	26.0	2,267	93.7	6.3	21.0
405*00	in/from banks, saving banks, post offices and the like	1,074	34.7	264	92.0	8.0	31.9
410*00	in/from duty, office, manufacturing, workshop and storage premises	60,551	36.2	10,369	91.8	8.2	18.8
415*00	in/from restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels and boarding houses	16,452	32.4	3,235	92.4	7.6	21.2
425*00	in/from kiosks, department stores, sales rooms, self-service stores, store windows, showcases and display cases	45,553	25.0	22,117	81.9	18.1	56.9
426*00	shoplifting	22,234	6.1	16,406	79.1	20.9	88.7
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling	87,145	45.3	11,638	86.3	13.7	17.4
<i>including:</i>							
436*00	daytime burglary of a residence	33,101	40.0	5,302	86.1	13.9	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							
		2019	2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012
Baden-Württemberg	59,446	537.0	561.3	646.5	771.7	798.8	811.9	756.6	720.7
Bayern	48,929	374.2	411.5	439.1	494.6	511.9	534.1	506.1	504.3
Berlin	90,850	2,492.6	2,639.3	2,712.2	3,193.1	3,294.6	3,152.3	3,072.8	2,798.4
Brandenburg	32,968	1,312.5	1,401.7	1,507.6	1,792.0	1,972.9	2,218.8	2,112.2	1,953.4
Bremen	17,772	2,602.1	2,670.7	2,845.1	3,609.7	3,559.4	3,526.7	3,253.9	3,338.4
Hamburg	35,640	1,935.7	2,133.5	2,427.6	2,841.2	3,035.1	2,851.6	2,714.6	2,638.0
Hessen	43,656	696.7	797.8	877.9	990.5	1,070.7	1,085.0	1,030.6	1,017.8
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	14,466	898.7	980.3	1,092.8	1,300.6	1,371.4	1,451.5	1,568.6	1,663.6
Niedersachsen	75,213	942.2	986.9	1,101.2	1,245.4	1,302.9	1,280.8	1,237.3	1,267.0
Nordrhein-Westfalen	202,115	1,127.1	1,232.5	1,391.2	1,651.1	1,829.0	1,746.0	1,740.7	1,831.2
Rheinland-Pfalz	21,182	518.6	595.9	632.8	764.2	820.5	797.3	812.0	806.7
Saarland	8,329	840.9	839.7	816.7	932.8	979.6	1,067.4	1,168.6	1,111.5
Sachsen	64,134	1,572.7	1,570.6	1,753.9	1,927.8	1,869.1	1,994.3	1,860.8	1,748.3
Sachsen-Anhalt	35,096	1,589.3	1,752.4	1,961.4	2,128.6	2,249.2	2,071.1	1,993.3	1,777.3
Schleswig-Holstein	31,370	1,083.0	1,168.7	1,248.8	1,458.1	1,586.3	1,614.3	1,604.2	1,765.3
Thüringen	15,725	733.7	760.4	802.4	899.9	878.5	864.3	859.9	794.6
Germany	796,891	959.9	1,031.3	1,134.9	1,318.3	1,397.5	1,384.1	1,346.4	1,342.1

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

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 and therefore influence the comparability of the offence rates.

Note: Regarding the comparability of data for individual federal states (Länder) and cities, please see glossary page 99.

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						
			2019	2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)
Aachen	5,287	7.9	2,137.2	2,162.2	2,421.7	3,255.6	3,201.3	2,817.3	3,239.3
Augsburg	1,680	18.3	569.2	680.2	696.2	869.8	895.7	807.8	797.6
Berlin	90,850	9.5	2,492.6	2,639.3	2,712.2	3,193.1	3,294.6	3,152.3	3,072.8
Bielefeld	3,028	19.6	907.2	976.7	1,288.0	1,361.8	1,433.4	1,244.6	1,126.7
Bochum	3,510	13.3	962.6	1,140.0	1,092.0	1,475.0	2,127.2	1,906.1	2,067.0
Bonn	5,467	11.5	1,670.5	1,767.8	2,007.9	2,271.6	2,534.7	2,529.5	2,504.0
Braunschweig	2,802	20.8	1,128.5	1,324.1	1,791.6	1,684.8	1,910.2	1,776.1	1,682.7
Bremen	15,426	9.4	2,709.4	2,779.5	3,045.5	3,835.2	3,671.1	3,666.2	3,274.8
Chemnitz	4,843	19.4	1,958.8	2,292.4	2,629.2	2,341.5	2,091.0	2,170.9	1,919.5
Dortmund	9,444	12.3	1,608.8	1,810.4	1,832.2	2,606.5	3,303.8	3,262.1	2,832.1
Dresden	10,696	16.2	1,928.4	1,862.7	1,959.7	2,436.3	2,692.1	3,189.8	3,091.6
Duisburg	7,683	9.8	1,540.9	1,567.7	2,055.8	2,360.4	2,487.9	2,208.7	2,446.7
Düsseldorf	10,186	9.4	1,644.8	1,564.1	1,940.9	2,288.6	2,756.9	2,756.2	2,706.0
Erfurt	3,754	19.3	1,756.7	1,551.3	1,761.6	1,927.0	1,575.5	1,531.1	1,434.0
Essen	6,628	12.2	1,136.7	1,201.8	1,493.6	2,194.4	2,734.8	2,333.3	1,972.6
Frankfurt am Main	12,657	9.8	1,680.8	1,818.0	2,022.9	2,382.9	2,499.9	2,521.4	2,537.3
Freiburg im Breisgau	3,070	13.9	1,333.4	1,537.2	1,845.0	1,929.4	1,995.9	2,177.6	2,006.9
Gelsenkirchen	3,536	16.4	1,356.6	1,324.2	1,582.3	1,890.8	2,695.9	2,722.9	2,584.6
Halle (Saale)	7,046	12.2	2,945.0	3,306.4	3,726.4	4,136.4	3,878.8	2,737.0	2,280.1
Hamburg	35,621	7.9	1,934.7	2,132.9	2,427.3	2,840.5	3,034.7	2,851.3	2,714.6
Hannover	10,970	21.7	2,038.8	2,187.6	2,528.2	2,561.1	2,772.7	2,652.1	2,298.8
Karlsruhe	4,098	11.7	1,308.9	1,220.5	1,372.6	1,845.6	2,050.3	1,988.6	1,898.8
Kassel	2,964	29.4	1,470.3	1,692.3	1,449.3	1,633.5	2,360.0	2,266.5	1,712.0
Kiel	4,682	15.3	1,891.4	2,332.0	2,297.5	2,747.4	3,133.1	2,768.6	2,644.4
Köln	21,933	11.4	2,020.2	2,318.8	2,535.3	2,707.9	3,116.5	3,159.7	3,315.1
Krefeld	3,947	12.3	1,738.6	1,691.7	1,732.7	2,136.0	2,096.6	1,862.1	2,022.3
Leipzig	24,329	10.4	4,138.6	4,081.1	4,785.3	5,013.6	4,287.0	4,671.5	4,111.5
Lübeck	3,119	13.6	1,436.0	1,876.4	2,050.6	2,174.8	2,240.9	2,486.4	2,462.3
Magdeburg	6,058	12.7	2,537.9	3,285.4	3,546.3	3,485.9	3,594.8	3,736.0	3,592.5
Mainz	1,939	18.8	893.1	906.0	862.7	1,141.2	1,296.7	1,189.6	1,237.0
Mannheim	4,132	13.2	1,335.6	1,401.0	1,847.2	2,160.4	1,946.7	1,788.1	1,908.9
Mönchengladbach	3,898	10.5	1,490.9	1,347.9	1,424.5	1,688.9	1,816.6	1,557.8	1,741.0
München	9,725	19.4	660.9	759.0	703.0	767.0	795.8	934.6	817.7
Münster	6,517	10.8	2,073.4	2,231.5	2,421.1	2,954.5	2,882.7	2,634.2	2,485.8
Nürnberg	4,621	20.6	891.5	882.2	1,040.2	1,265.0	1,397.2	1,259.6	1,153.3
Oberhausen	1,963	20.2	931.1	1,036.3	1,171.8	1,568.7	1,696.7	1,638.5	1,864.2
Rostock	2,717	9.7	1,300.7	1,441.4	1,447.1	2,118.3	2,000.3	1,841.9	1,906.5
Stuttgart	4,259	26.7	670.9	741.5	743.6	865.6	968.4	1,087.7	934.2
Wiesbaden	2,387	18.1	857.6	984.0	1,151.2	1,099.1	1,286.4	1,359.8	1,191.7
Wuppertal	3,524	11.1	994.4	1,239.9	1,788.6	1,863.2	1,705.1	1,252.2	1,341.0

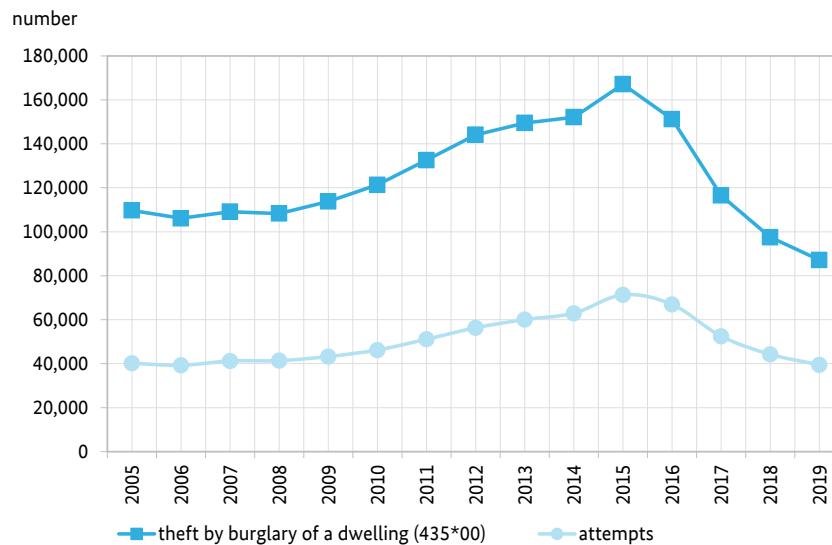
*) Since 2013 the number of inhabitants is counted (census 2011) therefore the older offence rates cannot be compared with the rates beginning in 2013.

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 and therefore influence the comparability of the offence rates.

Note: Regarding the comparability of data for individual federal states (Länder) and cities, please see glossary page 99.

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							
		2019	2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012
Baden-Württemberg	6,418	58.0	64.6	77.0	102.0	114.4	126.8	106.9	79.5
Bayern	4,342	33.2	40.3	46.7	58.2	58.9	65.1	51.0	45.3
Berlin	7,965	218.5	209.6	240.0	326.9	340.5	355.3	342.7	351.0
Brandenburg	2,654	105.7	103.6	127.0	168.2	180.5	163.0	163.3	149.7
Bremen	1,861	272.5	278.8	383.9	459.0	535.4	540.8	525.2	539.5
Hamburg	4,313	234.3	251.3	318.7	420.2	510.9	428.9	399.2	394.4
Hessen	6,768	108.0	120.2	133.4	168.5	190.3	181.6	179.4	173.5
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	887	55.1	68.3	73.3	91.6	95.1	95.8	95.0	86.4
Niedersachsen	9,456	118.5	140.7	171.1	207.0	211.8	188.1	202.4	184.5
Nordrhein-Westfalen	26,857	149.8	166.9	218.3	294.3	353.6	300.4	313.0	303.6
Rheinland-Pfalz	3,248	79.5	100.6	118.9	166.4	177.6	145.7	146.8	137.0
Saarland	1,480	149.4	172.6	139.6	195.6	246.4	250.8	210.7	200.4
Sachsen	3,040	74.5	98.0	99.7	114.7	105.0	95.6	89.4	92.8
Sachsen-Anhalt	2,383	107.9	126.9	121.4	136.3	125.0	115.7	114.5	107.4
Schleswig-Holstein	4,476	154.5	169.2	187.5	269.7	298.7	267.4	268.4	269.7
Thüringen	997	46.5	57.5	65.0	64.9	68.5	45.3	54.5	41.1
Germany	87,145	105.0	117.8	141.2	184.1	205.8	188.3	185.7	176.1

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

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 and therefore influence the comparability of the offence rates.

Note: Regarding the comparability of data for individual federal states (Länder) and cities, please see glossary page 99.

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						
			2019	2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)
Aachen	507	13.6	204.9	213.2	368.6	392.1	445.1	421.6	517.3
Augsburg	76	11.8	25.8	51.9	36.3	77.2	81.1	69.4	53.9
Berlin	7,965	11.7	218.5	209.6	240.0	326.9	340.5	355.3	342.7
Bielefeld	498	21.7	149.2	148.8	185.6	223.7	268.4	291.3	218.7
Bochum	528	24.4	144.8	210.4	262.5	351.8	499.9	406.7	427.6
Bonn	829	8.7	253.3	274.7	267.9	301.4	408.0	414.1	563.8
Braunschweig	233	15.5	93.8	111.3	150.8	116.6	150.9	194.2	179.4
Bremen	1,582	6.2	277.9	284.9	397.5	466.4	503.1	557.3	471.6
Chemnitz	343	42.3	138.7	219.6	129.9	137.9	114.6	74.8	101.2
Dortmund	1,181	16.3	201.2	270.0	345.5	485.2	578.3	479.6	430.7
Dresden	427	21.1	77.0	80.2	103.3	120.8	120.3	120.0	92.4
Duisburg	1,148	19.1	230.2	216.6	218.9	331.8	457.3	319.6	343.0
Düsseldorf	1,176	12.5	189.9	200.1	254.4	390.6	514.1	416.2	451.4
Erfurt	173	26.6	81.0	91.6	132.6	140.4	103.8	84.0	116.0
Essen	934	11.6	160.2	171.2	281.9	380.7	527.9	433.6	420.0
Frankfurt am Main	1,072	11.1	142.4	165.5	212.2	251.5	294.2	309.4	309.7
Freiburg im Breisgau	292	11.3	126.8	171.1	145.9	197.0	177.8	221.1	227.5
Gelsenkirchen	452	13.9	173.4	175.6	281.9	335.3	564.3	361.5	447.6
Halle (Saale)	419	21.0	175.1	202.4	169.3	175.5	174.6	141.2	140.0
Hamburg	4,312	7.8	234.2	251.3	318.7	420.2	510.9	428.9	399.2
Hannover	1,037	16.1	192.7	242.6	293.3	263.6	294.9	332.0	358.3
Karlsruhe	211	9.5	67.4	84.0	111.3	154.0	160.3	226.7	254.0
Kassel	373	13.7	185.0	171.4	170.3	369.7	413.4	270.0	218.8
Kiel	461	5.9	186.2	190.8	231.2	253.7	380.8	322.5	305.2
Köln	2,482	9.4	228.6	216.0	294.1	371.3	489.3	489.0	493.5
Krefeld	505	16.8	222.4	243.5	241.2	337.6	502.5	328.7	381.0
Leipzig	870	21.6	148.0	234.5	248.3	277.3	238.2	265.8	250.4
Lübeck	262	11.5	120.6	128.5	184.1	264.5	285.0	253.6	216.3
Magdeburg	328	12.2	137.4	192.5	170.5	176.1	161.9	167.1	160.9
Mainz	176	29.5	81.1	126.4	94.1	175.4	264.7	151.8	182.0
Mannheim	268	32.8	86.6	100.7	128.6	150.1	195.4	199.9	199.2
Mönchengladbach	478	15.7	182.8	217.0	275.2	317.7	371.8	267.4	308.1
München	926	18.5	62.9	78.9	67.3	84.1	77.5	101.3	85.4
Münster	323	18.0	102.8	152.4	240.5	273.8	270.7	334.7	313.9
Nürnberg	394	22.1	76.0	88.5	110.2	104.9	108.0	134.1	108.7
Oberhausen	335	26.3	158.9	184.5	229.0	353.2	375.1	326.6	467.6
Rostock	88	25.0	42.1	74.9	69.9	122.8	76.4	109.6	112.9
Stuttgart	474	23.2	74.7	97.8	105.4	109.8	147.4	211.3	171.4
Wiesbaden	387	20.2	139.0	203.8	186.9	165.4	231.5	193.2	203.6
Wuppertal	406	18.0	114.6	147.9	205.2	347.4	342.2	225.3	245.6

*) 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 and therefore influence the comparability of the offence rates.

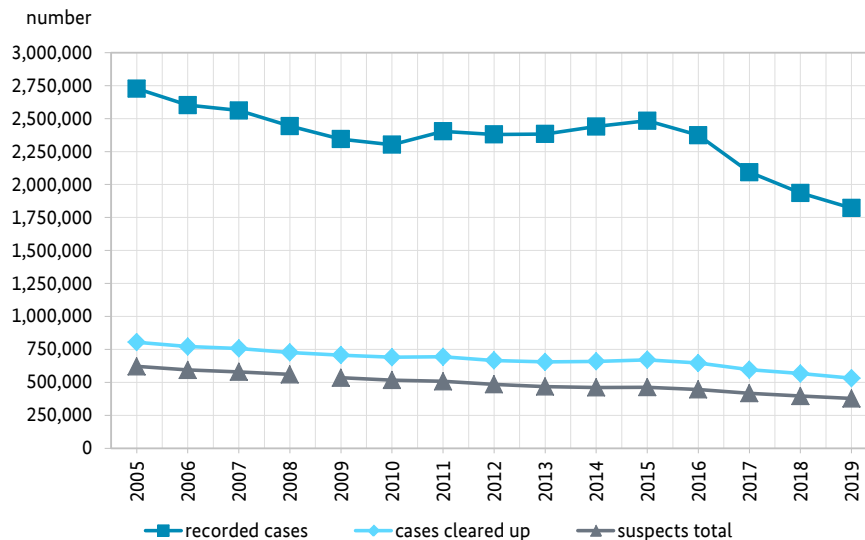
Note: Regarding the comparability of data for individual federal states (Länder) and cities, please see glossary page 99.

3.2.5 Total thefts (key ****00)

In the reporting year of 2019, a total of 1,822,212 cases of total thefts were registered. Cases of total thefts account for 33.5/34.6 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

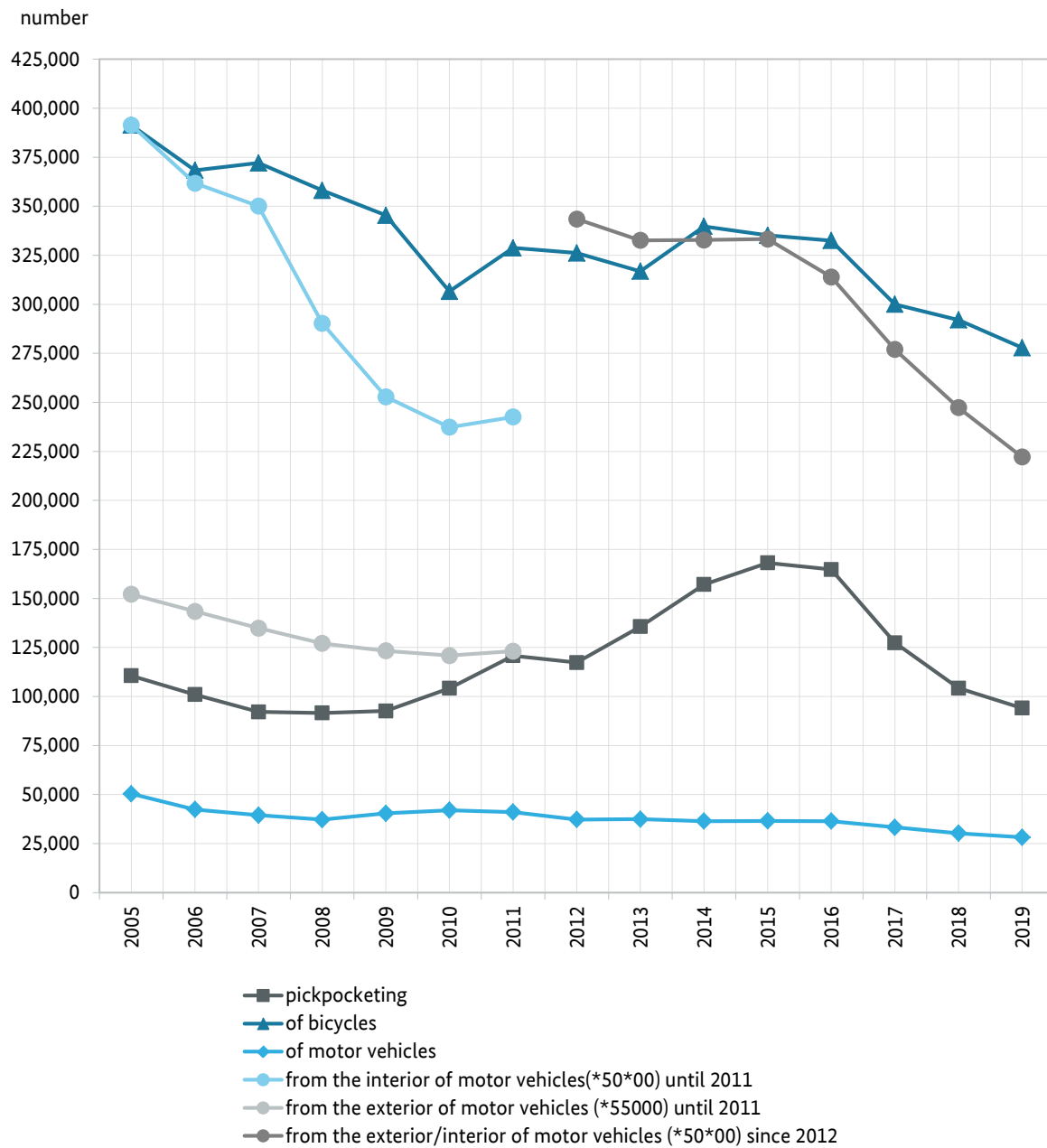
key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included at-tempts (%)	suspects			clearance rate
				total	male (%)	female (%)	
****00	total number of thefts	1,822,212	11.4	377,425	69.8	30.2	29.2
<i>including:</i>							
*) ***100	of motor vehicles	28,132	13.4	8,251	91.6	8.4	28.8
*) ***200	of mopeds and motorbikes	20,425	12.5	4,194	96.2	3.8	19.1
*) ***300	of bicycles	277,874	2.3	21,630	92.1	7.9	9.2
***500	of non-cash means of payment	97,279	0.6	7,605	74.6	25.4	8.4
*50*00	from the exterior/interior of motor vehicles	222,129	12.1	13,802	91.8	8.2	9.9
*90*00	pickpocketing	94,106	1.4	4,481	74.4	25.6	5.4

*) 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							
		2019	2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012
Baden-Württemberg	159,423	1,440.2	1,531.5	1,715.7	1,958.0	2,072.4	2,043.2	1,973.7	1,912.8
Bayern	144,886	1,108.0	1,199.7	1,261.9	1,403.5	1,459.6	1,539.9	1,537.0	1,536.3
Berlin	207,106	5,682.2	6,009.4	6,379.9	7,695.4	7,698.4	7,098.5	6,704.1	6,082.8
Brandenburg	59,079	2,351.9	2,490.2	2,681.3	3,040.7	3,229.1	3,459.2	3,410.4	3,200.9
Bremen	33,672	4,930.1	4,788.0	5,387.2	6,567.2	6,510.5	6,085.4	6,027.6	6,011.8
Hamburg	90,176	4,897.7	5,293.1	5,887.6	6,558.9	7,022.8	6,925.9	6,578.7	6,122.1
Hessen	107,541	1,716.3	1,881.1	2,038.5	2,289.6	2,494.2	2,485.8	2,413.5	2,394.4
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	30,857	1,917.0	1,985.6	2,154.9	2,443.2	2,575.6	2,658.0	2,848.5	2,996.2
Niedersachsen	163,336	2,046.2	2,149.5	2,305.2	2,599.5	2,735.0	2,682.4	2,652.9	2,710.6
Nordrhein-Westfalen	462,574	2,579.5	2,786.4	3,073.9	3,560.0	3,922.2	3,797.6	3,740.1	3,751.5
Rheinland-Pfalz	62,195	1,522.6	1,633.3	1,717.6	1,945.6	2,125.0	2,119.2	2,149.8	2,105.5
Saarland	22,945	2,316.5	2,314.6	2,294.3	2,488.6	2,596.5	2,868.6	2,838.8	2,721.7
Sachsen	111,179	2,726.4	2,781.2	3,099.9	3,376.4	3,367.0	3,577.3	3,392.0	3,189.2
Sachsen-Anhalt	62,738	2,841.0	3,065.6	3,286.7	3,544.9	3,798.3	3,611.8	3,550.0	3,243.3
Schleswig-Holstein	69,553	2,401.1	2,554.9	2,653.2	2,926.3	3,081.1	3,133.3	3,153.0	3,391.2
Thüringen	34,952	1,630.9	1,758.2	1,860.7	2,075.7	2,055.0	2,038.3	2,051.4	1,955.6
Germany	1,822,212	2,194.9	2,338.8	2,536.3	2,888.7	3,058.8	3,021.1	2,959.1	2,907.6

*) 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 and therefore influence the comparability of the offence rates.

Note: Regarding the comparability of data for individual federal states (Länder) and cities, please see glossary page 99.

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						
			2019	2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)
Aachen	11,436	27.4	4,622.8	4,739.1	5,247.2	6,333.9	6,476.6	5,815.9	6,086.6
Augsburg	5,000	40.5	1,694.1	1,875.7	1,953.1	2,240.4	2,413.6	2,428.9	2,392.7
Berlin	207,106	22.3	5,682.2	6,009.4	6,379.9	7,695.4	7,698.4	7,098.5	6,704.1
Bielefeld	7,727	34.2	2,315.0	2,577.6	3,188.5	3,487.6	3,606.9	3,312.3	3,064.1
Bochum	9,827	25.8	2,695.1	2,982.3	3,067.8	3,742.1	4,603.5	4,389.7	4,571.9
Bonn	11,389	24.2	3,480.1	3,851.7	4,386.5	4,972.6	5,564.8	5,529.6	5,449.7
Braunschweig	6,275	37.1	2,527.3	2,933.6	3,454.4	3,555.4	4,162.9	3,792.9	3,686.0
Bremen	28,405	22.8	4,989.0	4,800.7	5,590.1	6,870.2	6,588.5	6,170.3	6,008.8
Chemnitz	8,594	35.7	3,476.0	3,927.0	4,433.1	4,373.3	4,110.5	4,190.1	4,024.3
Dortmund	23,208	32.6	3,953.6	4,421.4	4,571.3	5,844.6	7,012.1	7,297.8	6,355.0
Dresden	20,622	32.1	3,718.0	3,984.1	4,190.5	4,699.3	5,023.2	5,634.1	5,397.8
Duisburg	16,588	24.2	3,327.0	3,576.1	4,291.7	4,706.7	4,932.4	4,451.6	4,608.1
Düsseldorf	27,254	20.8	4,400.8	4,454.2	5,104.6	6,230.4	7,334.0	7,618.9	7,480.8
Erfurt	7,135	31.6	3,338.8	3,459.3	3,647.3	4,182.9	3,680.6	3,598.2	3,385.5
Essen	17,397	29.3	2,983.5	3,108.4	3,592.1	4,825.2	5,522.3	5,029.6	4,521.2
Frankfurt am Main	30,958	27.5	4,111.0	4,461.9	4,862.6	5,761.9	6,131.6	6,186.4	5,917.9
Freiburg im Breisgau	7,122	31.6	3,093.3	3,665.4	4,311.7	4,823.9	5,217.3	5,322.6	4,892.2
Gelsenkirchen	9,454	25.3	3,627.0	3,737.5	3,943.6	4,530.9	5,219.1	5,295.3	5,133.4
Halle (Saale)	11,631	25.9	4,861.3	5,533.7	5,918.8	6,180.4	6,440.0	5,102.7	4,388.2
Hamburg	89,933	22.1	4,884.5	5,283.4	5,880.4	6,552.4	7,016.8	6,922.8	6,578.7
Hannover	24,549	35.3	4,562.4	4,864.7	5,443.6	5,903.6	6,283.5	5,909.5	5,494.3
Karlsruhe	9,056	26.0	2,892.4	2,944.7	3,215.2	4,159.2	4,970.8	4,664.3	4,644.8
Kassel	7,229	44.2	3,586.1	3,847.3	3,672.2	4,059.9	5,151.8	4,988.0	4,452.6
Kiel	10,250	32.7	4,140.6	4,845.1	4,670.2	5,108.7	5,572.3	4,976.5	4,803.5
Köln	51,356	23.4	4,730.4	5,247.3	5,779.6	6,381.6	7,700.8	7,727.6	7,537.3
Krefeld	8,586	29.1	3,782.0	3,845.2	3,840.2	4,401.6	4,406.7	4,140.8	4,363.9
Leipzig	37,633	22.4	6,401.7	6,351.1	7,529.8	8,023.1	7,033.0	7,705.4	6,917.1
Lübeck	7,854	34.4	3,616.1	4,294.1	4,635.6	4,877.2	4,828.8	5,319.8	5,286.9
Magdeburg	10,835	28.9	4,539.2	5,629.9	5,722.8	5,766.1	6,260.7	6,463.0	6,572.2
Mainz	5,719	34.2	2,634.1	2,546.1	2,640.4	3,312.5	3,696.8	3,516.0	3,429.7
Mannheim	10,639	29.4	3,438.9	3,930.2	4,786.1	5,006.2	4,741.5	4,242.8	4,390.0
Mönchengladbach	8,868	30.2	3,391.8	3,361.7	3,730.6	4,073.1	4,454.7	3,885.6	4,192.3
München	26,976	34.9	1,833.2	2,023.9	2,022.3	2,320.0	2,340.8	2,666.1	2,582.4
Münster	12,765	23.7	4,061.2	4,213.2	4,600.0	5,201.6	5,356.4	5,331.2	4,951.8
Nürnberg	13,100	42.2	2,527.2	2,847.2	2,985.8	3,433.9	3,660.8	3,596.3	3,440.8
Oberhausen	5,402	30.6	2,562.3	2,776.4	3,104.3	3,551.8	3,851.1	3,677.2	3,954.7
Rostock	5,820	30.4	2,786.2	2,924.5	2,872.1	3,692.0	3,629.4	3,439.5	3,470.9
Stuttgart	13,904	35.8	2,190.2	2,382.0	2,471.1	2,885.3	3,274.9	3,358.0	3,096.6
Wiesbaden	6,905	37.3	2,480.8	2,706.2	3,083.0	3,222.1	3,506.2	3,593.7	3,325.7
Wuppertal	10,354	30.9	2,921.7	3,222.9	4,173.5	4,589.1	4,539.9	3,810.6	3,914.1

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

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 and therefore influence the comparability of the offence rates.

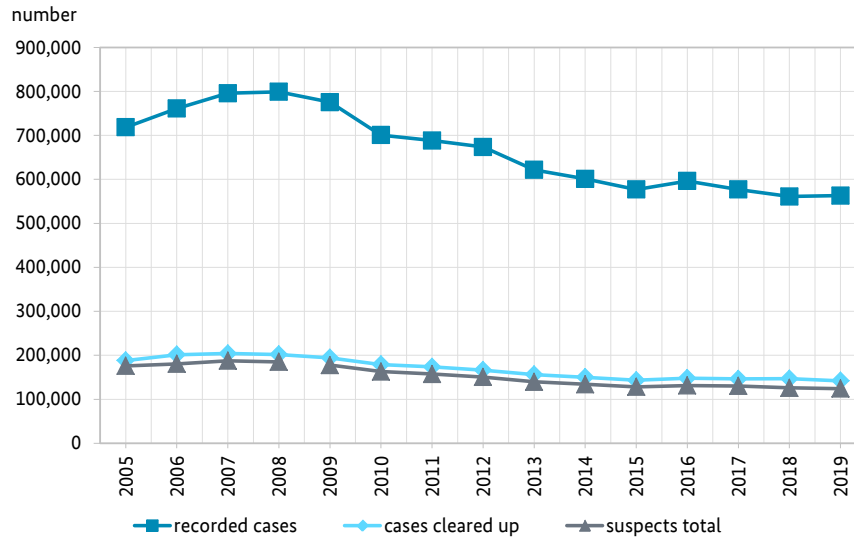
Note: Regarding the comparability of data for individual federal states (Länder) and cities, please see glossary page 99.

3.2.6 Damage to property (key 674000)

In the reporting year of 2019, a total of 563,062 cases of “damage to property” were registered. Cases of “damage to property” account for 10.1/10.7 per cent of all crimes.

Development of damage to property

3.2.6 – G01



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

Recorded cases

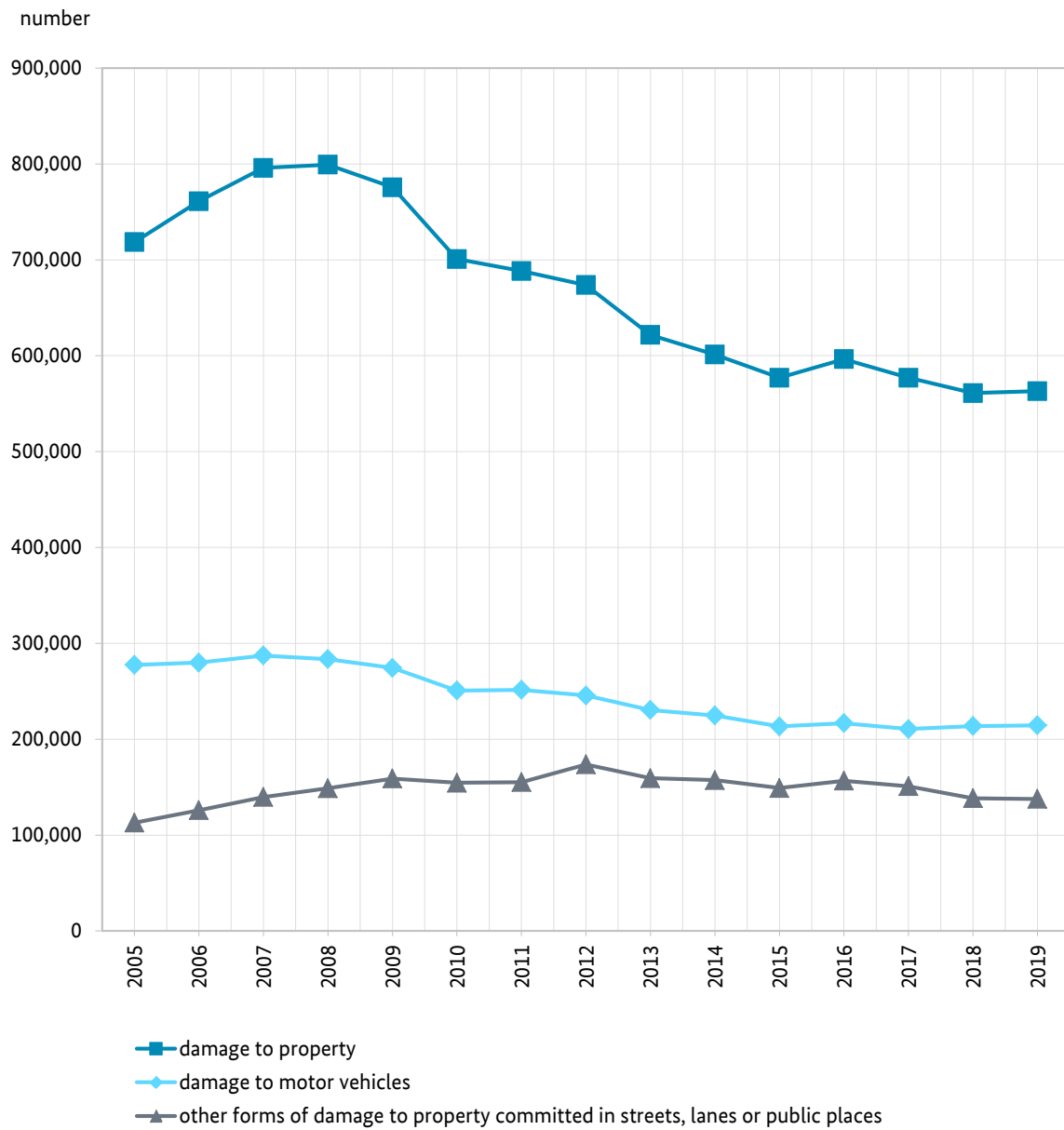
3.2.6 – T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included at-tempts (%)	suspects			clearance rate
				total	male (%)	female (%)	
674000	damage to property	563,062	1.3	124,216	84.6	15.4	25.2
	<i>including:</i>						
*) 674100	damage to motor vehicles	214,462	1.3	30,134	85.9	14.1	17.9
*) 674300	other forms of damage to property committed in streets, lanes or public places	137,748	1.2	30,341	88.1	11.9	21.9
*) 674500	destruction of important means of work	389	19.0	230	90.4	9.6	56.0

*) 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							
		2019	2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012
Baden-Württemberg	64,150	579.5	583.5	584.3	617.5	594.3	605.0	641.9	681.3
Bayern	66,493	508.5	535.2	528.8	529.9	511.7	567.3	581.0	623.8
Berlin	43,935	1,205.4	1,127.3	1,169.4	1,251.9	1,209.1	1,253.5	1,288.2	1,411.6
Brandenburg	20,525	817.1	806.7	797.5	899.5	895.6	920.8	930.5	987.9
Bremen	5,841	855.2	724.8	874.5	877.5	877.8	883.9	1,013.8	1,086.5
Hamburg	17,327	941.1	935.1	1,006.7	1,047.3	1,085.1	1,101.5	1,205.9	1,135.1
Hessen	32,056	511.6	522.1	533.7	550.4	542.3	583.3	594.4	638.5
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	13,645	847.7	816.4	856.9	889.0	838.5	878.1	976.0	1,061.7
Niedersachsen	50,102	627.7	631.9	655.7	682.8	685.8	712.3	717.9	773.1
Nordrhein-Westfalen	123,266	687.4	703.4	746.5	761.3	747.0	784.4	821.7	869.6
Rheinland-Pfalz	27,913	683.3	653.8	663.3	707.3	715.5	694.0	746.6	778.7
Saarland	8,238	831.7	807.4	799.5	824.3	805.9	866.4	896.2	907.5
Sachsen	31,687	777.0	768.7	792.5	860.5	825.3	890.2	867.2	919.2
Sachsen-Anhalt	19,576	886.5	805.8	891.3	898.7	906.2	900.8	953.0	1,043.5
Schleswig-Holstein	21,432	739.9	725.0	748.3	765.3	765.5	808.4	825.7	936.6
Thüringen	16,876	787.4	797.8	805.0	809.0	719.4	781.8	796.3	823.0
Germany	563,062	678.2	677.6	699.2	725.7	710.6	744.3	772.1	823.2

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

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 and therefore influence the comparability of the offence rates.

Note: Regarding the comparability of data for individual federal states (Länder) and cities, please see glossary page 99.

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						
			2019	2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)
Aachen	1,914	22.6	773.7	725.2	790.4	914.7	873.7	983.9	1065.9
Augsburg	2,381	34.8	806.7	761.1	813.6	793.0	715.0	812.2	673.3
Berlin	43,935	22.3	1205.4	1127.3	1169.4	1251.9	1209.1	1253.5	1288.2
Bielefeld	2,228	27.6	667.5	753.6	771.3	861.6	784.8	918.6	701.8
Bochum	3,381	25.2	927.2	992.5	1077.5	1034.2	996.8	921.4	1051.9
Bonn	2,734	19.6	835.4	748.1	876.4	875.8	975.6	961.5	988.8
Braunschweig	2,380	30.6	958.5	978.1	957.1	1105.2	961.4	1048.0	1083.8
Bremen	4,318	23.2	758.4	626.9	758.2	784.3	812.8	835.8	918.5
Chemnitz	2,786	36.9	1126.9	1192.6	1112.6	1280.1	1234.0	1173.9	1223.8
Dortmund	5,753	22.2	980.1	1015.3	982.4	1083.5	1032.4	1076.1	1112.1
Dresden	4,911	22.5	885.4	825.7	910.5	890.7	902.3	1027.2	1057.1
Duisburg	3,804	24.1	763.0	755.5	780.2	803.7	904.7	840.7	927.7
Düsseldorf	4,571	19.4	738.1	691.7	739.5	749.6	762.6	780.2	768.3
Erfurt	2,150	21.9	1006.1	1011.3	1187.0	1124.1	1055.7	1146.0	1133.3
Essen	3,868	21.2	663.3	630.4	717.7	704.2	724.1	777.2	817.5
Frankfurt am Main	6,478	20.3	860.2	840.4	883.7	921.1	1001.8	1067.7	1060.8
Freiburg im Breisgau	1,943	21.8	843.9	873.6	888.4	982.4	964.9	1026.8	1189.7
Gelsenkirchen	2,039	21.8	782.3	726.5	794.2	732.0	805.0	783.8	831.1
Halle (Saale)	3,532	19.3	1476.2	1318.3	1318.5	1218.6	1281.0	1252.8	1339.0
Hamburg	17,252	17.4	937.0	934.7	1006.2	1046.9	1084.8	1101.3	1205.9
Hannover	5,303	30.2	985.6	1056.9	1030.7	1050.8	1148.3	1248.3	1217.4
Karlsruhe	2,313	16.7	738.8	716.9	683.6	741.5	763.2	729.5	860.0
Kassel	1,711	23.7	848.8	837.9	891.2	920.3	810.8	941.3	905.8
Kiel	2,658	17.7	1073.7	1139.0	1105.7	1069.8	1059.4	1115.0	1161.9
Köln	9,873	21.3	909.4	903.7	940.6	957.3	984.7	993.6	1104.4
Krefeld	1,774	27.2	781.4	794.0	866.8	847.0	875.5	914.2	969.3
Leipzig	7,073	21.2	1203.2	1161.0	1215.6	1477.3	1338.7	1475.8	1435.0
Lübeck	2,279	28.0	1049.3	1136.3	1117.6	1273.5	1093.6	1258.0	1315.0
Magdeburg	2,927	21.1	1226.2	1126.7	1290.0	1305.3	1199.3	1298.2	1350.0
Mainz	1,623	21.8	747.5	765.7	871.5	949.1	850.3	915.0	970.6
Mannheim	2,569	24.4	830.4	838.0	770.1	816.9	830.8	925.9	904.2
Mönchengladbach	2,018	22.6	771.8	786.8	838.9	837.7	851.5	878.5	908.3
München	10,463	19.6	711.0	754.4	666.8	667.8	678.0	780.3	766.7
Münster	2,468	17.6	785.2	792.5	885.4	852.5	794.6	955.3	1105.9
Nürnberg	4,106	27.2	792.1	880.6	818.6	839.3	893.3	942.7	1001.2
Oberhausen	1,469	24.1	696.8	797.9	819.8	847.7	810.4	836.9	795.7
Rostock	2,324	27.5	1112.6	1077.2	1129.1	1185.4	1204.9	1204.3	1213.5
Stuttgart	5,197	17.4	818.6	871.4	921.3	963.7	994.1	966.6	1110.5
Wiesbaden	2,204	30.0	791.8	758.6	787.4	850.1	837.1	968.7	862.0
Wuppertal	3,191	25.1	900.4	946.0	939.6	1033.0	995.6	961.0	1006.2

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

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 and therefore influence the comparability of the offence rates.

Note: Regarding the comparability of data for individual federal states (Länder) and cities, please see glossary page 99.

3.3 SELECTIVE FORMS OF CRIME

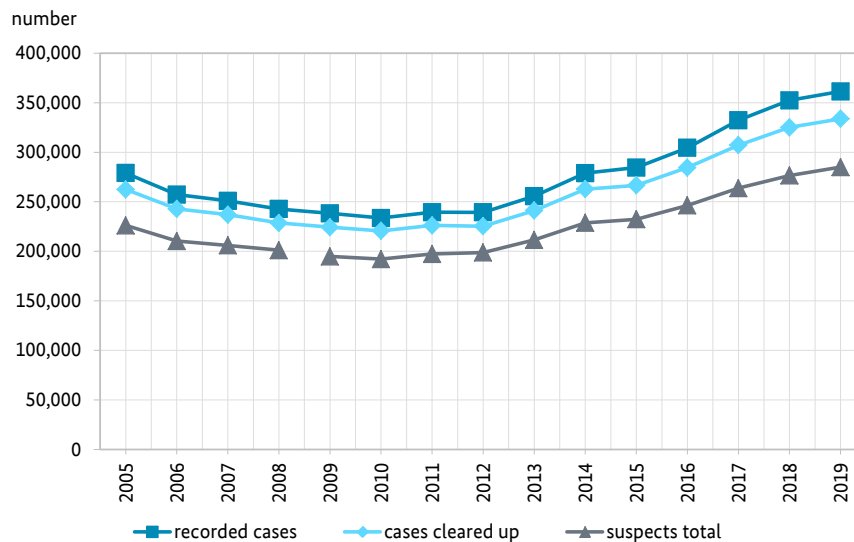
3.3.1 Drug-related crime (key 891000)

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 2019".

In the reporting year of 2019, a total of 361,345 cases of "drug-related crime" was registered. Cases of "drug-related crime" account for 6.6/6.9 per cent of all crimes.

Development of drug-related crime

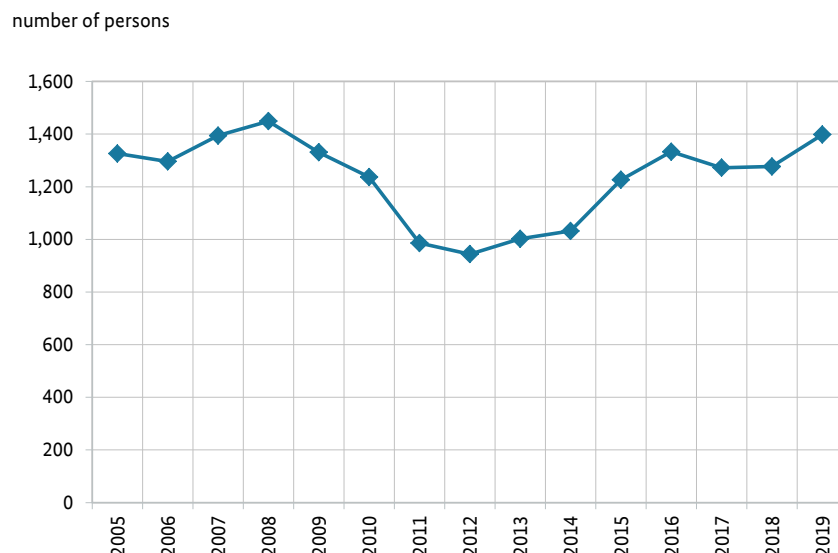
3.3.1 – G01



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	361,345	1.5	284,927	87.3	12.7	92.4
<i>including:</i>							
730000	drug offences	359,747	1.4	284,390	87.3	12.7	92.5
<i>of which:</i>							
731000	general violations under sect. 29 NCA	284,603	1.1	231,418	87.0	13.0	93.4
732000	unauthorised trafficking in and smuggling of drugs under sect. 29 NCA	51,845	3.2	45,352	90.6	9.4	88.3
733000	unauthorised importation under sect. 30 (1) no. 4 NCA (not insignificant amounts)	1,530	2.0	1,821	87.0	13.0	87.7
734000	other violations of the NCA	21,378	2.2	22,666	88.5	11.5	90.7
<i>including:</i>							
734800	unauthorised trafficking, production of, dispensing, and possession of drugs (Sect. 29a (1) no. 2 NCA) (not insignificant amount)	13,299	2.1	14,474	89.6	10.4	92.4
<i>of which:</i>							
734810	unauthorised dispensing and possession (sect. 29a (1) no. 2 NCA) (not insignificant amount)	2,898	2.1	3,047	89.1	10.9	93.4
734820	unauthorised trafficking pursuant to sect. 29a (1) no. 2 NCA (not insignificant amount)	9,710	2.1	10,753	90.2	9.8	92.0
734840	unauthorised production pursuant to sect. 29a (1) no. 2 NCA (not insignificant amounts)	691	2.0	834	85.9	14.1	92.3
891100	offences directly aimed at procuring drugs	1,598	12.9	863	79.5	20.5	59.9

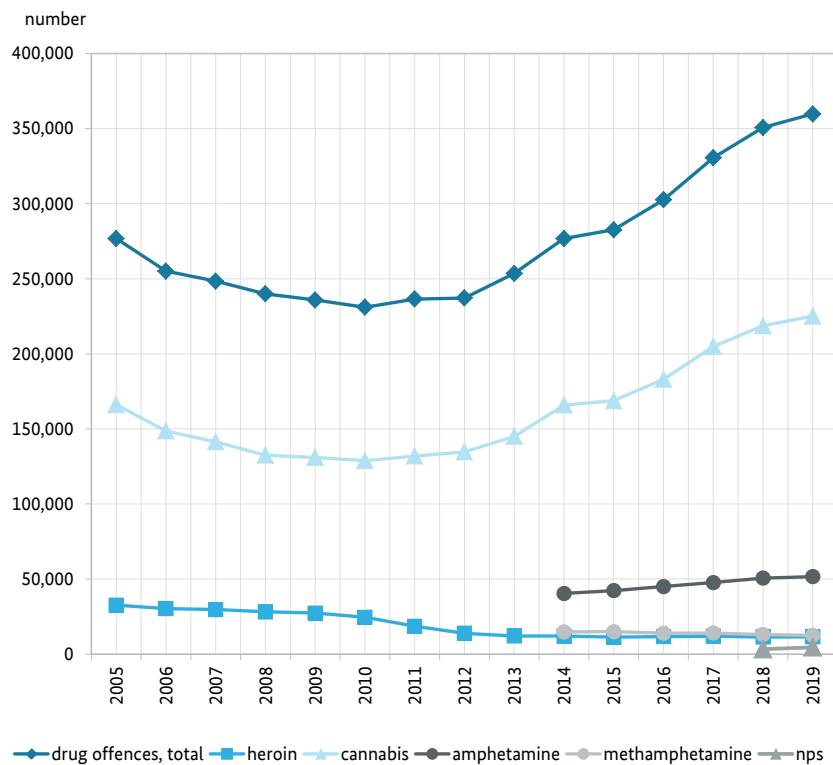
Development of selected drugs

3.3.1 – T02

selected drugs	recorded cases		change		share in %	
	2019	2018	number	in %	2019	2018
drugs in total	351,668	342,254	9,414	2.8	100.0	100.0
heroin	11,540	11,402	138	1.2	3.3	3.3
cocaine	24,055	22,121	1,934	8.7	6.8	6.5
LSD	946	879	67	7.6	0.3	0.3
nps	4,606	3,333	1,273	38.2	1.3	1.0
amphetamine and its derivatives (incl. Ecstasy)	51,597	50,671	926	1.8	14.7	14.8
methamphetamine	12,489	13,071	-582	-4.5	3.6	3.8
cannabis and preparations thereof	225,120	218,660	6,460	3.0	64.0	63.9
other drugs	21,315	22,117	-802	-3.6	6.1	6.5

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 (federal state)	recorded cases	offence rate per 100,000 inhabitants							
		2019	2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012
Baden-Württemberg	49,270	445.1	438.0	406.2	370.9	345.1	333.2	299.4	250.8
Bayern	55,888	427.4	423.3	394.0	382.0	321.4	305.9	283.0	260.4
Berlin	19,000	521.3	479.4	451.4	423.8	454.0	393.5	395.5	349.5
Brandenburg	9,645	384.0	345.2	306.1	296.4	332.2	291.3	210.0	185.4
Bremen	3,469	507.9	547.0	592.9	480.9	610.4	569.5	564.3	647.7
Hamburg	13,982	759.4	726.7	585.8	588.1	534.0	486.2	492.8	439.5
Hessen	26,365	420.8	438.5	444.8	378.8	342.0	364.6	340.9	320.8
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	8,351	518.8	413.9	370.8	340.4	295.9	309.8	244.5	268.2
Niedersachsen	37,100	464.8	447.6	438.9	402.9	390.9	382.5	353.5	329.3
Nordrhein-Westfalen	69,147	385.6	380.2	372.9	350.0	328.0	343.3	323.4	298.2
Rheinland-Pfalz	20,335	497.8	474.0	430.5	408.8	420.7	414.6	355.3	344.5
Saarland	3,762	379.8	326.9	348.4	289.9	230.5	232.4	190.8	194.5
Sachsen	13,071	320.5	324.5	300.1	241.3	242.5	259.0	232.3	214.5
Sachsen-Anhalt	9,578	433.7	416.5	376.0	327.8	329.3	314.4	268.2	254.7
Schleswig-Holstein	10,690	369.0	346.9	327.2	289.8	272.6	252.3	241.4	204.6
Thüringen	11,692	545.6	611.4	566.1	492.7	434.2	430.2	400.8	392.7
Germany	361,345	435.3	425.5	402.7	370.5	348.0	342.6	314.8	289.8

*) 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 and therefore influence the comparability of the offence rates.

Note: Regarding the comparability of data for individual federal states (Länder) and cities, please see glossary page 99.

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						
			2019	2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)
Aachen	1,353	91.7	546.9	519.3	732.8	709.3	532.2	600.0	520.6
Augsburg	2,050	95.8	694.6	635.8	587.0	661.4	552.8	541.3	465.0
Berlin	18,950	88.8	519.9	477.8	449.7	422.7	454.0	393.5	395.5
Bielefeld	1,272	87.0	381.1	344.9	352.1	324.2	239.6	276.1	271.1
Bochum	1,661	95.3	455.5	409.0	391.9	327.6	320.8	317.6	323.3
Bonn	1,868	91.1	570.8	554.5	529.0	477.4	396.2	415.1	393.4
Braunschweig	1,779	97.1	716.5	733.4	637.0	649.7	605.6	567.5	478.0
Bremen	3,021	79.6	530.6	549.8	554.7	501.0	617.3	593.6	580.7
Chemnitz	1,162	95.5	470.0	451.7	340.6	387.7	384.0	386.7	323.0
Dortmund	4,101	87.3	698.6	747.2	677.9	555.6	507.5	524.5	548.2
Dresden	2,171	92.8	391.4	445.5	515.0	356.9	371.6	338.2	359.9
Duisburg	1,592	88.7	319.3	352.9	357.1	343.0	352.4	368.3	306.7
Düsseldorf	4,418	95.6	713.4	565.5	557.9	515.2	479.5	536.5	597.3
Erfurt	1,633	92.0	764.2	905.7	632.4	692.9	503.8	527.1	458.5
Essen	1,732	92.1	297.0	301.7	340.4	268.4	251.1	270.4	233.9
Frankfurt am Main	8,033	83.7	1066.7	1286.0	1423.4	981.7	803.6	1006.3	1001.2
Freiburg im Breisgau	2,236	91.1	971.2	972.0	1017.2	792.9	788.5	682.7	645.7
Gelsenkirchen	883	91.2	338.8	327.3	296.3	259.2	217.0	231.9	218.2
Halle (Saale)	1,169	90.8	488.6	573.2	513.9	514.8	437.5	375.3	289.5
Hamburg	13,922	91.3	756.1	724.6	584.3	585.5	533.8	485.8	492.8
Hannover	5,365	93.7	997.1	955.4	883.9	836.6	821.2	889.9	839.9
Karlsruhe	1,823	92.6	582.3	629.3	602.9	573.8	495.6	475.1	481.7
Kassel	1,274	95.4	632.0	572.9	686.2	551.1	535.1	571.4	541.3
Kiel	1,335	86.4	539.3	420.3	389.6	354.0	382.5	361.9	386.5
Köln	7,455	90.4	686.7	639.4	657.2	694.5	576.5	601.6	514.0
Krefeld	697	95.7	307.0	490.1	573.2	342.0	310.1	755.2	311.7
Leipzig	2,743	88.3	466.6	465.3	454.9	309.0	263.0	355.2	275.3
Lübeck	2,099	89.9	966.4	780.8	705.5	567.9	368.4	404.3	375.5
Magdeburg	1,183	89.7	495.6	504.0	406.9	378.8	390.9	366.2	257.5
Mainz	1,162	94.7	535.2	646.6	594.8	528.2	586.5	555.2	351.7
Mannheim	3,262	94.2	1054.4	1223.7	1007.9	903.3	753.4	596.9	597.0
Mönchengladbach	1,152	94.3	440.6	411.9	377.9	378.5	327.8	287.4	288.5
München	9,636	95.0	654.8	676.4	639.3	574.2	551.6	502.6	451.3
Münster	1,304	91.3	414.9	346.3	404.7	290.3	319.0	331.3	312.9
Nürnberg	4,259	97.2	821.6	799.7	871.9	896.9	685.9	523.8	478.7
Oberhausen	1,612	95.3	764.6	750.2	792.4	611.6	661.3	676.2	616.7
Rostock	1,372	95.9	656.8	629.1	491.5	421.8	396.2	293.0	269.1
Stuttgart	5,739	85.5	904.0	944.3	812.5	781.1	722.7	720.3	580.8
Wiesbaden	912	98.7	327.7	344.5	385.1	394.6	307.1	324.2	292.0
Wuppertal	1,572	77.9	443.6	455.3	449.8	391.4	495.6	360.1	336.3

*) 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 and therefore influence the comparability of the offence rates.

Note: Regarding the comparability of data for individual federal states (Länder) and cities, please see glossary page 99.

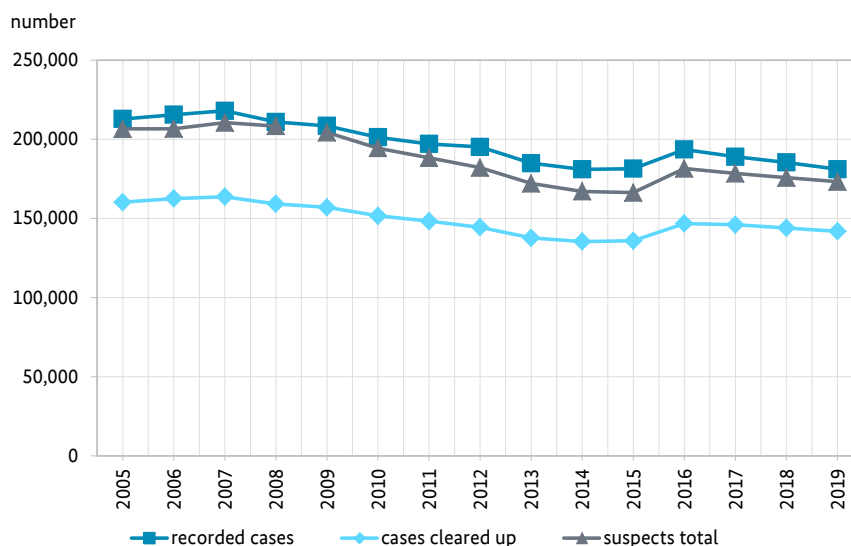
3.3.2 Violent crime (key 892000)

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 2019".

In the reporting year of 2019, a total of 181,054 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

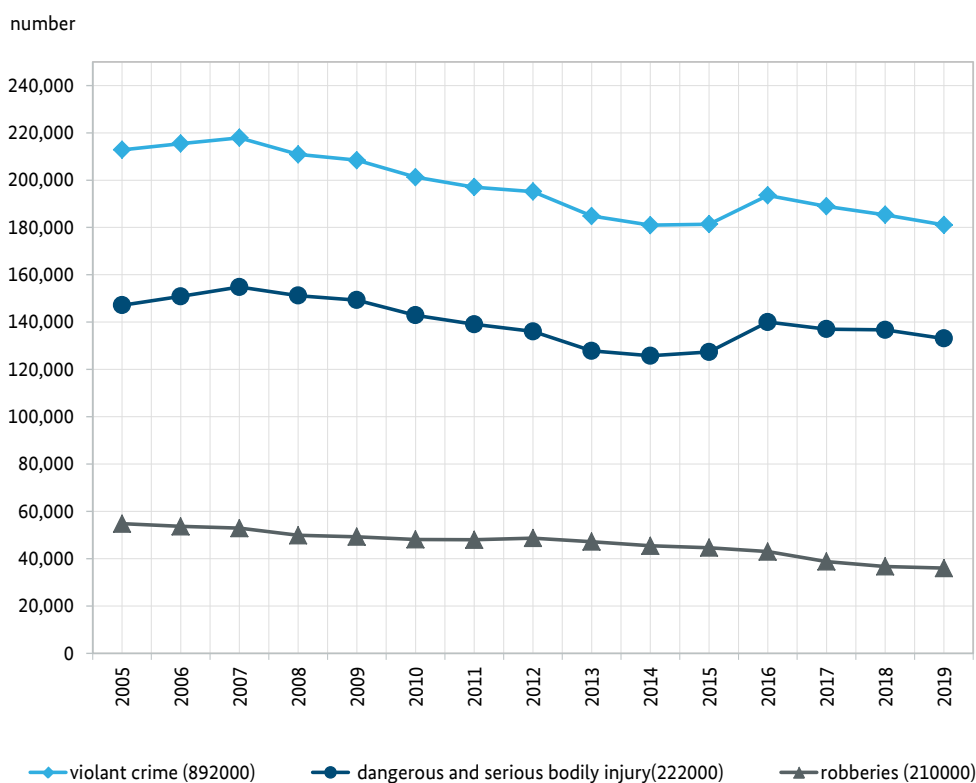
key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts (%)	suspects			clearance rate
				total	male (%)	female (%)	
892000	violent crime	181,054	16.2	173,140	85.3	14.7	78.3
<i>including:</i>							
010000	murder	720	69.7	884	88.5	11.5	91.4
020000	manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request	1,595	81.8	2,111	89.6	10.4	95.2
111000	rape, sexual coercion and sexual assault in especially serious cases including resulting in death	9,426	10.5	8,189	98.9	1.1	84.5
210000	robberies	36,052	20.2	26,678	91.1	8.9	59.0
221000	bodily injury resulting in death	78	-	83	77.1	22.9	78.2
*) 222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	133,084	14.5	141,232	83.7	16.3	82.9
233000	extortionate kidnapping	65	20.0	150	87.3	12.7	83.1
234000	hostage taking	33	15.2	46	95.7	4.3	90.9

- Information not available (The attempt is not punishable.)

*) These figures include one case (attempt) of "female genital mutilation".

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							
		2019	2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012
Baden-Württemberg	17,331	156.6	166.9	173.7	178.0	170.3	162.9	163.7	171.0
Bayern	19,953	152.6	159.9	159.2	164.3	151.4	152.6	160.0	159.1
Berlin	16,390	449.7	441.5	453.4	463.2	466.6	481.3	511.8	525.1
Brandenburg	5,028	200.2	196.0	206.1	191.8	167.8	170.6	173.7	184.5
Bremen	2,889	423.0	445.5	467.6	528.1	497.7	503.2	493.0	544.8
Hamburg	7,186	390.3	419.0	433.1	481.4	500.1	499.7	499.6	482.5
Hessen	12,745	203.4	206.8	215.0	209.9	201.0	207.5	209.4	220.3
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	3,544	220.2	206.4	191.0	195.0	192.2	187.0	204.0	221.3
Niedersachsen	17,799	223.0	224.8	232.3	243.1	224.5	224.0	234.9	247.0
Nordrhein-Westfalen	44,201	246.5	252.9	260.8	272.6	262.8	262.8	267.6	275.5
Rheinland-Pfalz	8,632	211.3	209.7	216.4	206.8	199.4	205.4	223.3	236.7
Saarland	2,591	261.6	251.2	269.4	274.0	267.6	247.1	251.4	266.4
Sachsen	7,649	187.6	190.5	195.3	202.0	174.7	170.3	157.9	167.3
Sachsen-Anhalt	5,406	244.8	260.8	253.0	256.7	233.1	235.0	226.6	247.1
Schleswig-Holstein	5,940	205.1	210.6	206.0	214.5	197.7	210.4	213.4	242.2
Thüringen	3,770	175.9	209.2	202.8	208.5	171.9	177.1	187.0	178.2
Germany	181,054	218.1	223.9	229.0	235.5	223.4	224.0	229.6	238.4

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

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 and therefore influence the comparability of the offence rates.

Note: Regarding the comparability of data for individual federal states (Länder) and cities, please see glossary page 99.

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						
			2019	2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)
Aachen	940	71.6	380.0	394.3	427.8	459.2	480.8	490.3	529.8
Augsburg	871	82.8	295.1	307.3	312.5	298.9	292.1	288.2	263.7
Berlin	16,390	64.3	449.7	441.5	453.4	463.2	466.6	481.3	511.8
Bielefeld	796	75.4	238.5	251.4	267.8	271.4	239.9	244.5	220.5
Bochum	1,301	76.7	356.8	356.7	371.6	398.9	344.3	368.5	369.1
Bonn	1,055	74.7	322.4	321.7	362.0	366.0	384.4	377.8	382.4
Braunschweig	771	81.6	310.5	296.3	337.4	379.1	371.0	363.6	405.6
Bremen	2,328	66.6	408.9	431.3	455.7	518.6	487.5	506.6	482.9
Chemnitz	608	78.8	245.9	290.5	317.8	268.7	280.9	252.5	199.0
Dortmund	2,611	68.5	444.8	456.7	484.5	518.3	559.2	572.5	569.3
Dresden	1,537	71.4	277.1	264.9	262.1	259.3	228.2	201.2	202.8
Duisburg	1,766	71.1	354.2	347.7	361.5	407.3	350.2	373.4	386.0
Düsseldorf	2,110	68.6	340.7	362.4	349.8	372.9	389.6	419.8	439.5
Erfurt	519	80.9	242.9	335.7	317.8	368.8	324.9	293.3	351.9
Essen	1,718	73.5	294.6	295.5	313.8	348.1	343.0	312.3	339.4
Frankfurt am Main	3,240	70.0	430.2	428.9	476.5	464.7	466.1	469.4	482.0
Freiburg im Breisgau	802	78.4	348.3	337.5	383.1	407.3	431.1	411.3	399.0
Gelsenkirchen	959	67.9	367.9	345.7	359.6	406.0	382.7	433.2	397.9
Halle (Saale)	978	67.8	408.8	495.9	469.3	405.5	428.0	407.7	392.8
Hamburg	7,172	70.1	389.5	418.9	432.5	481.2	499.9	499.6	499.6
Hannover	2,495	74.7	463.7	465.6	472.4	558.9	526.3	496.5	525.9
Karlsruhe	801	73.9	255.8	249.1	276.1	302.8	350.3	285.5	317.5
Kassel	826	78.8	409.8	387.1	370.2	377.3	372.3	410.1	398.7
Kiel	853	72.6	344.6	372.3	390.4	414.9	381.7	392.5	390.6
Köln	4,767	66.8	439.1	467.1	472.1	524.8	513.3	522.7	544.1
Krefeld	723	74.6	318.5	300.8	291.4	322.0	274.2	292.3	330.1
Leipzig	1,786	70.6	303.8	325.8	334.1	392.7	327.3	346.0	310.1
Lübeck	838	76.8	385.8	405.9	420.4	443.9	378.7	432.9	447.8
Magdeburg	922	76.4	386.3	389.1	383.4	391.6	363.7	367.1	347.9
Mainz	691	79.0	318.3	345.4	307.2	318.4	316.0	341.7	371.9
Mannheim	926	75.8	299.3	372.4	386.8	423.8	368.9	357.3	393.4
Mönchengladbach	732	74.2	280.0	290.2	283.6	322.3	407.2	371.1	334.4
München	3,521	80.3	239.3	249.3	250.4	269.2	264.3	275.3	293.2
Münster	781	72.1	248.5	236.3	256.9	275.1	236.3	277.6	280.9
Nürnberg	1,676	83.4	323.3	339.7	331.1	357.1	343.3	364.0	386.6
Oberhausen	547	75.9	259.5	262.0	264.0	271.2	281.4	297.0	276.7
Rostock	663	75.9	317.4	300.9	240.0	267.0	270.4	279.2	324.8
Stuttgart	2,271	72.7	357.7	377.2	391.5	412.5	405.6	408.2	380.0
Wiesbaden	1,002	85.0	360.0	368.6	402.3	383.4	362.0	391.1	389.5
Wuppertal	1,217	72.2	343.4	366.0	355.6	363.4	347.4	329.0	336.0

*) 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 and therefore influence the comparability of the offence rates.

Note: Regarding the comparability of data for individual federal states (Länder) and cities, please see glossary page 99.

3.3.3 Computer crime (key 897000)

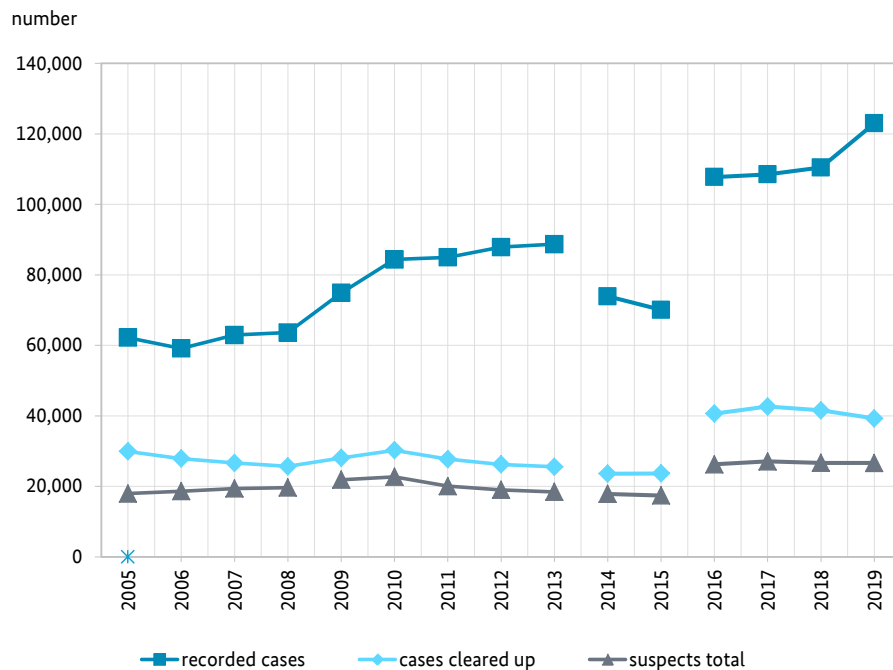
The key denoting "computer crime" comprises several offences/offence categories. A listing of what the aggregate key represents can be found in the document "List of aggregate keys 2019".

In the reporting year of 2019, a total of 123,006 cases of "computer crime" was registered. Cases of "computer crime" account for 2.3/2.3 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

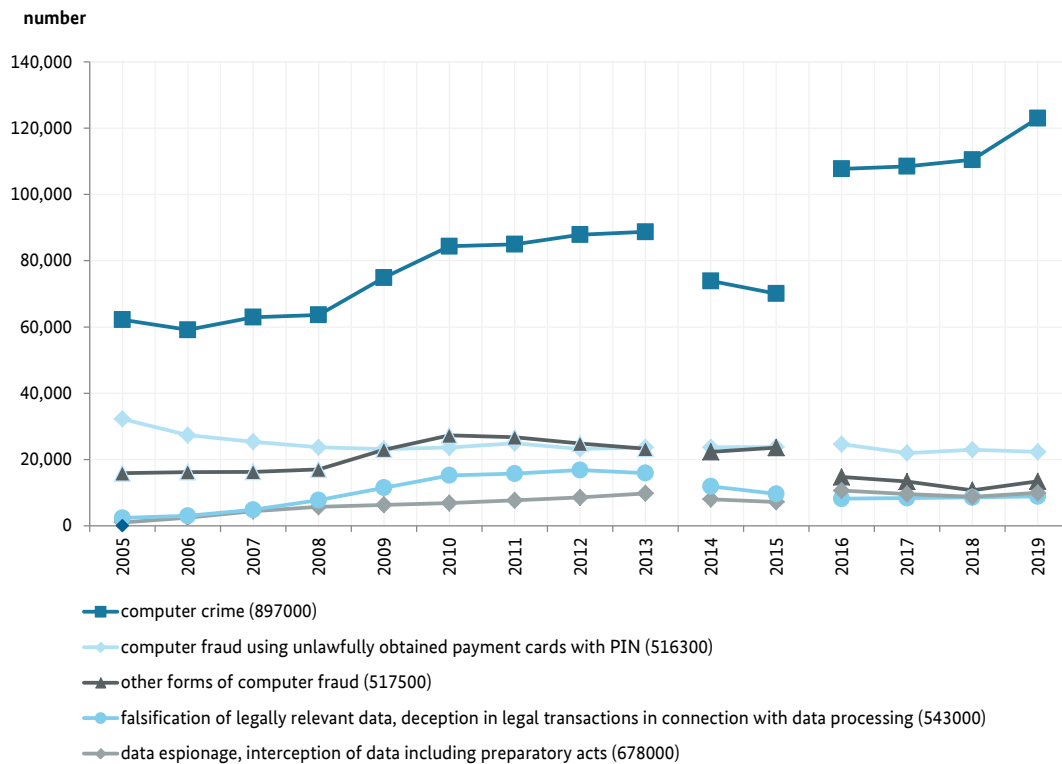
key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts in %	suspects			clearance rate
				total	male (%)	female (%)	
897000	computer crime	123,006	11.7	26,620	68.4	31.6	31.9
<i>thereof:</i>							
543000	falsification of legally relevant data, deception in legal transactions in connection with data processing (sects. 269, 270 PC)	8,877	3.6	3,341	77.5	22.5	42.2
674200	alteration of data, computer sabotage (sects. 303a, 303b PC)	3,183	10.1	839	77.6	22.4	25.5
678000	data espionage, interception of data including preparatory acts and handling stolen data (sects. 202a, 202b, 202c, 202d PC)	9,926	-	2,238	74.8	25.2	23.4
715100	software piracy (private use, e.g. computer games)	135	0.0	96	83.3	16.7	89.6
715200	software piracy in the form of commercial activity	71	2.8	53	92.5	7.5	95.8
897100	computer fraud	100,814	13.6	20,800	65.9	34.1	31.9
<i>including</i>							
511212	further types of merchandise fraud (sect. 363a PC)	40,941	15.4	8,587	59.1	40.9	34.0
516300	computer fraud using unlawfully obtained payment cards with PIN (sect. 263a PC)	22,286	10.9	4,214	68.5	31.5	29.6
516520	computer fraud using unlawfully obtained payment card data (sect. 263a PC)	9,489	8.1	2,034	72.3	27.7	27.8
616920	computer fraud using unlawfully obtained other non-cash means of payment (sect. 263a PC)	3,288	14.9	959	77.4	22.6	41.1
517220	fraud by obtaining service on credit (sect. 263a PC)	9,470	8.2	1,643	71.0	29.0	21.4
*) 517500	other forms of computer fraud	13,418	17.5	4,205	71.7	28.3	36.5
518302	transfer fraud (sect. 263a PC)	1,519	35.2	401	68.8	31.2	41.5

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

- Information not available (The attempt is not punishable.)

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)

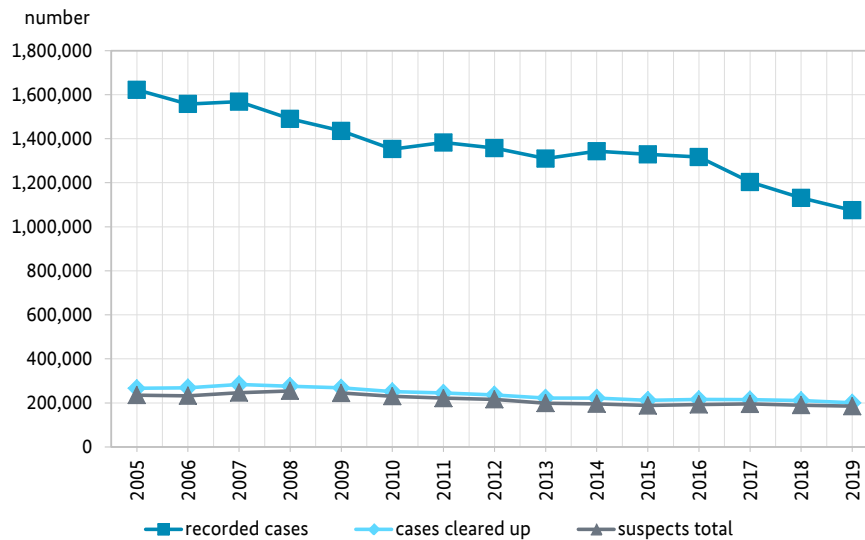
The key denoting "street crime" comprises several offences/offence categories. A listing of what the aggregate key represents can be found in the document "List of aggregate keys 2019".

In the reporting year of 2019, a total of 1,075,143 cases of "street crime" was registered. Cases of "street crime" account for 19.8/20.4 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

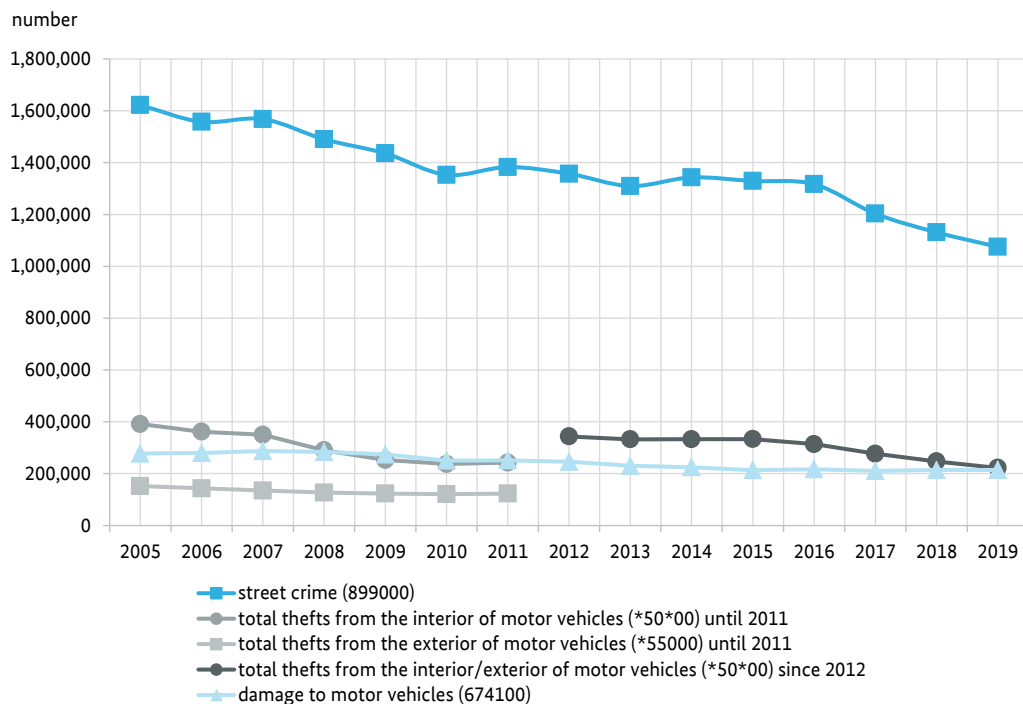
3.3.4 – T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	recorded cases	included attempts	suspects			clearance rate
				total	male (%)	female (%)	
899000	street crime	1,075,143	5.4	185,124	88.8	11.2	18.6
<i>including:</i>							
216000	handbag robbery	1,249	24.7	443	91.4	8.6	31.7
217000	other forms of robbery in streets, lanes or public places	14,516	21.3	9,666	93.7	6.3	45.9
222100	dangerous and serious bodily injury in streets, lanes or public places	59,529	13.1	66,490	87.8	12.2	76.0
*50*00	total thefts from the exterior/interior of motor vehicles	222,129	12.1	13,802	91.8	8.2	9.9
*90*00	pickpocketing	94,106	1.4	4,481	74.4	25.6	5.4
623000	breach of the public peace	1,860	-	3,303	90.5	9.5	49.8
674100	damage to motor vehicles	214,462	1.3	30,134	85.9	14.1	17.9
674300	other forms of damage to property committed in streets, lanes or public places	137,748	1.2	30,341	88.1	11.9	21.9

- Information not available (The attempt is not punishable.)

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							
		2019	2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)	2012
Baden-Württemberg	92,454	835.2	865.1	927.2	1,025.2	1,035.4	1,022.6	1,006.2	1,040.2
Bayern	96,332	736.7	799.4	803.0	825.8	836.2	892.6	898.1	959.9
Berlin	107,797	2,957.5	3,103.7	3,476.2	4,244.7	4,088.4	3,896.9	3,490.3	3,178.5
Brandenburg	32,334	1,287.2	1,357.7	1,398.6	1,511.5	1,537.4	1,659.7	1,654.8	1,597.9
Bremen	18,226	2,668.6	2,784.6	2,870.6	3,486.0	3,411.0	3,265.3	3,255.6	3,267.6
Hamburg	51,575	2,801.2	3,155.2	3,441.0	3,870.3	4,009.6	4,056.2	3,788.8	3,471.3
Hessen	58,641	935.9	1,010.2	1,092.7	1,177.3	1,204.8	1,258.1	1,224.0	1,242.4
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	18,203	1,130.8	1,124.7	1,194.9	1,255.7	1,324.2	1,372.1	1,544.1	1,706.8
Niedersachsen	95,584	1,197.4	1,255.3	1,321.4	1,463.2	1,508.2	1,523.7	1,497.1	1,576.8
Nordrhein-Westfalen	297,688	1,660.0	1,782.6	1,949.5	2,116.9	2,213.3	2,238.1	2,215.2	2,317.6
Rheinland-Pfalz	45,505	1,114.0	1,110.1	1,152.5	1,206.3	1,264.3	1,280.9	1,309.8	1,310.1
Saarland	13,407	1,353.5	1,235.5	1,292.9	1,315.2	1,330.0	1,449.8	1,550.5	1,420.0
Sachsen	57,134	1,401.1	1,414.4	1,446.7	1,611.8	1,608.1	1,724.7	1,635.0	1,664.0
Sachsen-Anhalt	31,378	1,420.9	1,430.1	1,502.7	1,649.1	1,762.6	1,703.6	1,710.5	1,620.5
Schleswig-Holstein	41,342	1,427.2	1,484.9	1,550.5	1,681.2	1,752.7	1,855.1	1,751.7	1,900.3
Thüringen	17,543	818.6	863.0	871.9	905.8	832.5	909.4	933.8	895.5
Germany	1,075,143	1,295.1	1,366.2	1,457.9	1,602.5	1,636.8	1,662.7	1,626.6	1,658.2

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

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 and therefore influence the comparability of the offence rates.

Note: Regarding the comparability of data for individual federal states (Länder) and cities, please see glossary page 99.

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.

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						
			2019	2018	2017*)	2016	2015	2014	2013*)
Aachen	6,771	12.8	2,737.1	2,612.6	2,903.4	3,577.7	3,738.9	3,265.4	3,497.5
Augsburg	3,599	31.3	1,219.4	1,274.4	1,402.7	1,450.9	1,350.7	1,385.7	1,272.5
Berlin	107,797	11.8	2,957.5	3,103.7	3,476.2	4,244.7	4,088.4	3,896.9	3,490.3
Bielefeld	4,770	20.7	1,429.1	1,523.1	1,858.1	2,012.4	1,997.1	2,044.0	1,693.8
Bochum	6,181	17.6	1,695.2	1,892.6	1,980.7	2,167.6	2,430.9	2,235.9	2,516.8
Bonn	7,809	15.6	2,386.2	2,429.9	2,885.2	3,224.5	3,376.2	3,433.8	3,380.1
Braunschweig	4,342	25.3	1,748.7	1,855.9	2,352.1	2,474.1	2,655.1	2,560.0	2,383.3
Bremen	15,561	10.0	2,733.1	2,854.7	3,008.2	3,679.2	3,553.3	3,367.6	3,285.2
Chemnitz	3,045	39.1	1,231.6	1,434.9	1,455.2	1,709.3	1,587.5	1,644.1	1,746.6
Dortmund	13,668	19.0	2,328.4	2,684.5	2,745.1	3,271.5	3,759.8	3,994.0	3,552.8
Dresden	10,523	18.2	1,897.2	1,866.9	1,801.3	1,980.0	2,297.2	2,610.4	2,421.8
Duisburg	10,360	14.6	2,077.9	2,089.9	2,347.1	2,680.8	2,512.0	2,382.0	2,508.1
Düsseldorf	16,764	13.2	2,707.0	2,786.1	3,179.2	3,666.4	4,113.3	4,234.8	4,282.6
Erfurt	3,414	21.2	1,597.6	1,586.0	1,723.7	1,775.2	1,537.2	1,500.4	1,600.6
Essen	9,785	14.8	1,678.1	1,742.4	1,995.6	2,410.6	2,715.1	2,693.4	2,454.2
Frankfurt am Main	15,829	17.3	2,102.0	2,205.4	2,406.3	2,751.6	2,897.3	2,933.6	2,817.8
Freiburg im Breisgau	4,120	17.0	1,789.4	1,937.0	2,235.2	2,529.2	2,504.9	2,785.5	2,403.2
Gelsenkirchen	5,966	17.4	2,288.9	2,233.9	2,382.2	2,390.8	2,371.8	2,598.8	2,496.8
Halle (Saale)	6,058	15.8	2,532.0	2,701.8	2,745.7	2,484.5	2,920.8	2,385.1	2,369.9
Hamburg	51,470	10.4	2,795.5	3,151.8	3,437.6	3,867.2	4,006.3	4,055.6	3,788.8
Hannover	12,434	22.4	2,310.9	2,548.7	2,744.2	3,046.2	3,236.0	3,078.2	2,726.3
Karlsruhe	5,102	13.7	1,629.6	1,648.2	1,732.3	2,181.0	2,525.6	2,369.4	2,288.9
Kassel	2,733	21.4	1,355.8	1,513.9	1,537.2	1,597.1	1,953.3	2,209.3	1,963.5
Kiel	5,857	15.0	2,366.0	2,692.6	2,687.9	3,046.2	3,205.9	2,962.7	2,544.3
Köln	32,313	15.4	2,976.3	3,355.7	3,647.3	3,921.7	4,420.2	4,553.0	4,353.7
Krefeld	4,968	16.0	2,188.4	2,118.7	2,138.3	2,431.8	2,391.5	2,463.3	2,587.5
Leipzig	19,795	14.7	3,367.3	3,327.4	3,662.7	4,197.2	3,658.4	3,973.2	3,674.1
Lübeck	4,689	19.2	2,158.9	2,481.5	2,635.8	2,677.0	2,708.7	3,040.0	3,000.8
Magdeburg	5,245	19.3	2,197.3	2,439.2	2,498.6	2,966.6	2,945.3	2,983.3	3,091.9
Mainz	3,644	23.6	1,678.4	1,604.8	1,803.0	1,906.8	1,815.1	1,956.3	2,010.3
Mannheim	5,912	17.4	1,911.0	2,206.5	2,571.7	2,824.9	2,642.4	2,369.5	2,521.8
Mönchengladbach	5,052	16.0	1,932.3	1,847.9	1,960.3	2,199.3	2,321.2	2,294.2	2,146.7
München	17,453	21.4	1,186.1	1,366.2	1,242.7	1,282.6	1,343.8	1,448.2	1,352.8
Münster	8,888	13.1	2,827.7	2,957.3	3,125.3	3,573.1	3,633.6	3,665.6	3,583.6
Nürnberg	7,121	22.7	1,373.7	1,497.1	1,562.1	1,713.0	1,836.7	1,812.1	1,899.3
Oberhausen	3,070	16.9	1,456.2	1,703.7	1,810.9	1,835.6	1,994.3	1,992.9	2,106.6
Rostock	3,502	20.1	1,676.5	1,624.2	1,764.2	1,886.8	2,192.3	2,056.7	2,278.1
Stuttgart	7,213	22.9	1,136.2	1,178.7	1,291.0	1,428.5	1,558.8	1,537.7	1,403.8
Wiesbaden	3,858	25.3	1,386.1	1,485.4	1,688.6	1,675.1	1,718.5	1,895.8	1,785.2
Wuppertal	6,312	14.9	1,781.1	2,070.5	2,477.4	2,644.5	2,451.2	2,113.0	2,252.7

*) 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 and therefore influence the comparability of the offence rates.

Notes: Regarding the comparability of data for individual federal states (Länder) and cities, please see glossary page 99.

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.

4 Clearing-up

According to the PCS, 5,436,401/5,270,782 offences were recorded in 2019 and 3,124,161/2,960,340 were registered as cleared-up. This corresponds to a total clear-up rate of 57.5 %/56.2 % (2018: 57.7%/56.5 %, 1993: 43.8 %).

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

There are considerable differences between individual categories of offences. For example, only 14.8 % 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 (92.5 %), 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 %							
		2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
-----	total offences	57.5	57.7	57.1	56.2	56.3	54.9	54.5	54.4
890000	total offences excluding offences against foreigners' law	56.2	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	94.0	96.1	95.6	94.6	94.8	96.5	95.8	95.9
111000	rape, sexual coercion and sexual assault in especially serious cases including resulting in death	84.5	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	59.0	57.0	55.1	52.0	51.7	51.6	51.7	51.0
222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury, female genital mutilation	82.9	82.5	82.8	82.6	82.3	82.4	82.1	81.4
224000	intentional simple bodily injury	90.7	90.8	90.9	91.1	91.1	91.1	90.9	90.6
230000	offences against personal freedom	88.6	89.1	89.0	88.7	89.4	89.6	89.6	89.0
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	40.3	40.2	39.3	37.9	37.8	37.5	38.1	39.2
4***00	theft under aggravated circumstances	14.8	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	17.4	18.1	17.8	16.9	15.2	15.9	15.5	15.7
***100	theft of motor vehicles	28.8	28.5	26.7	25.1	27.0	27.5	27.5	28.0
510000	fraud	66.6	70.6	73.7	75.0	76.4	76.8	76.2	77.4
530000	misappropriation	46.7	48.3	49.1	50.0	51.9	52.7	53.9	56.2
540000	document forgery	81.4	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	94.3	94.7	95.4	93.0	94.8	95.1	95.0	95.0
640000	arson and causing a danger of fire	47.8	48.4	49.9	47.9	49.2	49.8	50.5	50.2
650000	competition- and corruption-related offences, offences in public office	80.1	75.1	75.6	75.3	81.6	82.3	82.0	79.0
673000	insult	89.8	90.1	89.8	88.8	90.1	90.6	90.4	90.2
674000	damage to property	25.2	26.2	25.3	24.8	24.8	24.9	25.1	24.7
676000	offences against the environment	55.9	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.	98.9	98.8	99.5	83.8	99.7	99.2	98.8	98.5
730000	drug offences - Narcotics Act	92.5	92.4	92.6	93.6	93.9	94.4	94.5	94.4

In 2019, 2,312,240/2,310,442 cases were not cleared up.

"Theft" and "damage to property" together account for 74.0 %/74.1 % of all unsolved cases.

4.1 SUSPECT-RELATED CRITERIA IN A CLEARED-UP CASE³

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 2019, 88.2 %/87.8 % of the cleared-up cases were committed by suspects who acted on their own (2018: 87.9 %/87.5 %).

Relatively high rates of jointly committed crimes were recorded for example with "investment fraud", 68.5 % (2018: 88.0 %), with "robbery offences" 39.5 % (2018: 37.6 %), or with „theft under aggravating circumstances“ 38.1 % (2018: 37.2 %). In addition 42.5 % of the cleared-up cases of "serious and dangerous bodily injury in streets, lanes or public places" were committed jointly (2018: 41.2 %).

Persons having previously come to notice as suspects

In 2019, 59.8 %/62.0 % of the cleared-up cases were committed by persons who had previously come to notice on suspicion of having committed the same or a different type of offence (2018: 60.1 %/62.3 %). 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".⁴

In 313,044/312,001 of all cleared-up cases, which accounts for 10.0 %/10.5 % (2018: 9.9 %/10.4 %) suspects were found to be under the influence of alcohol when the crime was committed. 25.6 % (2018: 26.2%) 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 15,346/15,273 cleared-up cases, which amounts to 0.5%/0.5 % of all cleared-up offences (2018: 0.5 %/0.5 %).

This percentage was far above the average with "robbery of financial institutions" at 68.8 % (16cases) and "robbery of other cash points and businesses" at 44.4 % or 426 cases (including 101 cases involving gambling halls and 194 cases involving filling stations).

Firearms were carried in 7.6 % of the murders or 50 cases, 5.1 % of manslaughters or 78 cases, 5.4 % of robberies or 1.152 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.

³These criteria are additionally taken into account when suspects are recorded (compare pages 95f).

⁴See page 98.

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"		
			2019		2018
			number	in %	in %
-----	total offences	3,124,161	269,645	8.6	8.5
890000	total offences excluding offences against foreigners' law	2,960,340	267,270	9.0	8.8
891000	drug-related offences	333,759	94,616	28.3	27.9
<i>including:</i>					
891100	offences directly aimed at procuring drugs	958	426	44.5	50.2
210000	robbery	21,255	3,325	15.6	16.2
<i>including:</i>					
212000	robbery of other cashpoints and businesses	1,333	259	19.4	18.1
216000	handbag robbery	396	55	13.9	21.6
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	413,679	39,230	9.5	9.4
<i>including:</i>					
	shoplifting	274,641	24,853	9.0	8.9
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	117,861	24,848	21.1	21.5
<i>including:</i>					
426*00	shoplifting	19,722	4,476	22.7	23.6
450*00	from the interior/exterior of motor vehicles	11,268	2,692	23.9	25.7

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 269,645/267,270 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 (2018: 50.2 %). It is to be assumed that particularly with the total cleared-up theft (12.1 %) or robbery cases (15.6 %) a drug addiction of the perpetrators is not recognised. With these types of offences, crimes committed by "hard drug users" are likely to account for larger percentages of all cleared-up offences than this is reflected by the statistics.

4.2 CLEARANCE RATES IN THE “LÄNDER“ AND 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	573,813	348,664	60.8
Bayern	603,464	404,145	67.0
Berlin	513,426	229,532	44.7
Brandenburg	171,828	96,690	56.3
Bremen	78,228	38,118	48.7
Hamburg	210,832	98,435	46.7
Hessen	364,833	237,736	65.2
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	111,329	69,885	62.8
Niedersachsen	506,582	321,371	63.4
Nordrhein-Westfalen	1,227,929	654,798	53.3
Rheinland-Pfalz	241,529	156,723	64.9
Saarland	74,719	40,352	54.0
Sachsen	271,796	152,865	56.2
Sachsen-Anhalt	173,347	95,384	55.0
Schleswig-Holstein	183,445	100,417	54.7
Thüringen	129,301	79,046	61.1
Germany	5,436,401	3,124,161	57.5

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	557,581	332,522	59.6
Bayern	567,961	369,036	65.0
Berlin	495,091	211,772	42.8
Brandenburg	166,758	91,694	55.0
Bremen	75,377	35,291	46.8
Hamburg	203,789	91,440	44.9
Hessen	341,441	214,382	62.8
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	109,290	67,861	62.1
Niedersachsen	500,681	315,612	63.0
Nordrhein-Westfalen	1,205,027	632,033	52.4
Rheinland-Pfalz	235,994	151,247	64.1
Saarland	73,157	38,799	53.0
Sachsen	261,751	142,904	54.6
Sachsen-Anhalt	170,396	92,455	54.3
Schleswig-Holstein	178,530	95,573	53.5
Thüringen	127,958	77,719	60.7
Germany	5,270,782	2,960,340	56.2

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	26,406	14,561	55.1	Hannover	69,613	45,005	64.7
Augsburg	21,404	15,464	72.2	Karlsruhe	27,488	16,647	60.6
Berlin	513,426	229,532	44.7	Kassel	18,358	11,578	63.1
Bielefeld	22,322	13,719	61.5	Kiel	22,452	11,490	51.2
Bochum	29,764	17,124	57.5	Köln	122,776	63,793	52.0
Bonn	26,475	13,121	49.6	Krefeld	20,570	11,729	57.0
Braunschweig	19,663	12,797	65.1	Leipzig	71,696	32,922	45.9
Bremen	65,869	31,915	48.5	Lübeck	21,768	12,900	59.3
Chemnitz	22,026	13,775	62.5	Magdeburg	24,584	12,799	52.1
Dortmund	61,727	35,952	58.2	Mainz	17,440	11,028	63.2
Dresden	46,376	25,329	54.6	Mannheim	31,321	18,516	59.1
Duisburg	42,166	23,240	55.1	Mönchengladbach	19,542	10,398	53.2
Düsseldorf	64,525	32,794	50.8	München	90,229	57,790	64.0
Erfurt	20,695	12,547	60.6	Münster	26,310	12,047	45.8
Essen	47,666	27,582	57.9	Nürnberg	39,504	26,652	67.5
Frankfurt am Main	114,421	79,149	69.2	Oberhausen	15,053	8,868	58.9
Freiburg im Breisgau	23,147	14,643	63.3	Rostock	19,767	11,976	60.6
Gelsenkirchen	21,937	11,298	51.5	Stuttgart	54,347	32,576	59.9
Halle (Saale)	27,408	13,490	49.2	Wiesbaden	20,131	12,981	64.5
Hamburg	206,790	97,921	47.4	Wuppertal	30,040	16,645	55.4

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

4.2 – T04

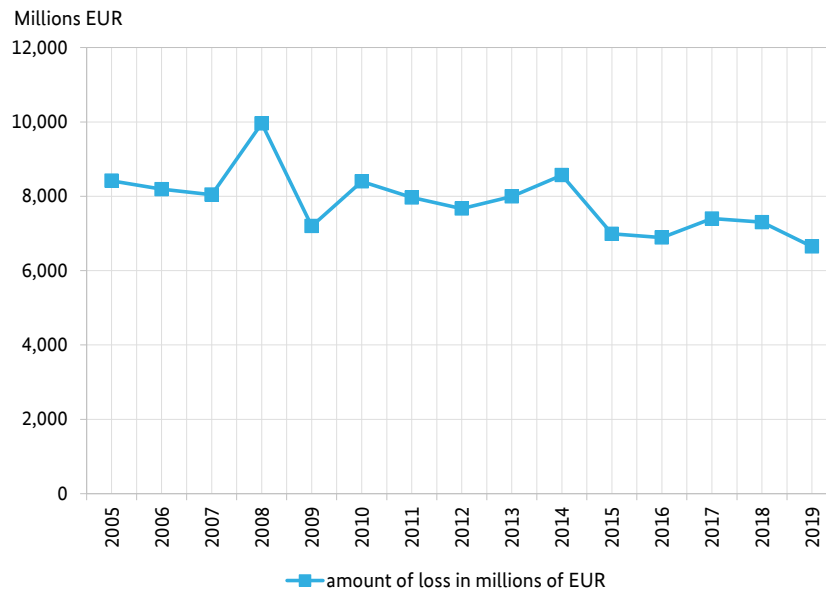
city	cases		clearance rate	city	cases		clearance rate
	recorded	cleared up			recorded	cleared up	
Aachen	24,018	12,175	50.7	Hannover	68,604	44,000	64.1
Augsburg	21,234	15,294	72.0	Karlsruhe	25,731	14,891	57.9
Berlin	495,091	211,772	42.8	Kassel	18,129	11,350	62.6
Bielefeld	21,391	12,789	59.8	Kiel	22,262	11,307	50.8
Bochum	29,368	16,729	57.0	Köln	117,024	58,070	49.6
Bonn	26,068	12,715	48.8	Krefeld	20,452	11,615	56.8
Braunschweig	19,470	12,604	64.7	Leipzig	69,274	30,503	44.0
Bremen	63,080	29,150	46.2	Lübeck	21,641	12,774	59.0
Chemnitz	20,490	12,244	59.8	Magdeburg	24,365	12,585	51.7
Dortmund	60,013	34,244	57.1	Mainz	17,310	10,900	63.0
Dresden	45,195	24,166	53.5	Mannheim	30,794	17,990	58.4
Duisburg	41,849	22,935	54.8	Mönchengladbach	19,205	10,063	52.4
Düsseldorf	59,619	27,913	46.8	München	85,880	53,446	62.2
Erfurt	20,434	12,289	60.1	Münster	25,986	11,723	45.1
Essen	47,052	26,972	57.3	Nürnberg	38,476	25,629	66.6
Frankfurt am Main	96,671	61,424	63.5	Oberhausen	14,910	8,728	58.5
Freiburg im Breisgau	22,560	14,056	62.3	Rostock	19,305	11,520	59.7
Gelsenkirchen	21,866	11,228	51.3	Stuttgart	53,234	31,475	59.1
Halle (Saale)	27,288	13,371	49.0	Wiesbaden	19,965	12,815	64.2
Hamburg	199,833	91,009	45.5	Wuppertal	29,881	16,491	55.2

5 Loss

In the 2019 reporting year, an amount of loss of 6,647.4 millions of Euro was registered in the PCS. (2018: 7,301.6 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 2019).

Recording of losses for selected offences or for offence categories

5 – T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	completed cases	percentage of the loss cases with				amount of loss in billions of Euro
			less than 50 Euros	50 < 500	500 < 5,000	> 5,000	
*) -----	total offences	2,514,503	32.0	40.9	22.6	4.5	6,647.4
210000	robberies	28,764	28.8	45.6	22.4	3.1	43.0
	<i>including:</i>						
211000	to the prejudice of financial institutions and post offices	66	3.0	15.2	27.3	54.5	2.0
212000	to the prejudice of other cash points and businesses	1,870	6.9	30.7	52.8	9.6	6.1
213000	to the prejudice of cash and valuables transports	48	14.6	6.3	29.2	50.0	2.4
214000	assault on motorists with intent to	120	20.8	43.3	26.7	9.2	0.7
216000	handbag robbery	941	16.8	59.0	22.5	1.7	0.7
217000	other forms of robbery in streets, lanes or public places (excluding handbag robbery)	11,417	23.5	51.2	23.5	1.9	8.9
219000	robberies in residences	1,760	19.0	42.6	30.3	8.0	5.4
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	999,939	35.4	47.0	16.2	1.4	516.8
	<i>including:</i>						
326*00	simple shoplifting	295,682	68.8	28.2	3.0	0.1	26.6
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	614,667	11.9	39.6	40.2	8.3	1,576.7
	<i>including:</i>						
4**100	of motor vehicles	17,868	2.3	2.1	13.7	81.9	462.5
410*00	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop and storage premises	38,631	13.5	30.7	41.2	14.6	181.1
425*00	in/from department stores, salesrooms, self-service stores	34,143	19.2	48.4	26.4	6.1	59.6
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling	47,679	11.6	21.4	45.2	21.8	291.9
450*00	from the interior/exterior of motor vehicles	85,792	14.1	38.7	39.8	7.4	138.3
510000	fraud	725,471	45.2	34.1	16.7	4.0	1,682.0
	<i>including:</i>						
515000	fraudulent obtaining of services	200,546	90.9	8.9	0.1	0.0	3.9
520000	breaches of trust	16,788	12.2	11.6	43.3	32.9	685.6
530000	misappropriation	108,161	24.6	47.0	21.0	7.4	292.3
560000	bankruptcy offences	2,981	64.2	0.6	5.3	29.9	190.8
712000	offences under the Stock Corporation Act, Cooperatives Act, Limited Liability Company Act, Commercial Code, Accounting Code	5,816	30.5	1.9	9.1	58.4	1,595.9

*) Losses are recorded only for certain completed offences.

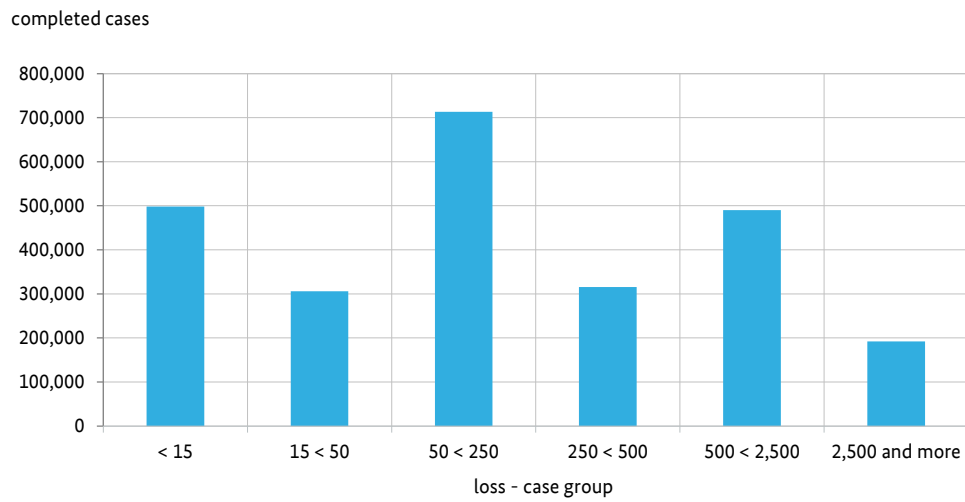
Based on the amount of loss, the individual cases are combined to form case groups. In 2019, 68.8 % of the "simple shoplifting" cases on record involved losses of less than 50 Euros, and the same applied to many of the property offences (especially "fraudulent obtaining of services" with 90.9 %).

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 bil- lions of Euro
Baden-Württemberg	243,759	868.6
Bayern	221,731	647.7
Berlin	277,520	869.6
Brandenburg	75,261	211.9
Bremen	42,373	69.7
Hamburg	112,674	162.7
Hessen	174,328	315.6
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	46,182	98.7
Niedersachsen	233,432	476.7
Nordrhein-Westfalen	616,644	1,346.4
Rheinland-Pfalz	93,769	297.4
Saarland	32,718	62.5
Sachsen	131,987	240.6
Sachsen-Anhalt	76,403	690.6
Schleswig-Holstein	84,998	210.6
Thüringen	50,724	78.2
Germany	2,514,503	6,647.4

6 Victims

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

6.1 VICTIM CLASSIFICATION BY AGE AND SEX

6.1 – T01 – part 1

key	selected offences or offence categories	victims to- tal	sex		age				
			male	female	child- ren	juve- niles	young adults	adults	
					< 14	14<18	18<21	21 and older	
in %									
*) -----	total offences	completed	948,850	59.1	40.9	7.3	8.3	8.5	75.9
		attempted	64,198	65.6	34.4	6.2	7.6	7.7	78.5
		total	1,013,048	59.5	40.5	7.2	8.3	8.5	76.1
892500	murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request	completed	545	53.4	46.6	7.7	2.0	2.8	87.5
		attempted	2,227	75.4	24.6	3.9	3.7	7.6	84.8
		total	2,772	71.1	28.9	4.7	3.4	6.7	85.3
110000	offences against sexual self-determination	completed	28,820	7.7	92.3	6.0	25.6	15.5	52.9
		attempted	1,903	5.9	94.1	2.5	20.7	14.1	62.7
		total	30,723	7.6	92.4	5.7	25.3	15.4	53.5
210000	robbery offences	completed	32,772	72.5	27.5	3.8	12.3	10.6	73.4
		attempted	8,387	70.2	29.8	6.9	13.0	10.4	69.7
		total	41,159	72.0	28.0	4.4	12.4	10.5	72.6
220000	bodily injury	completed	566,516	61.8	38.2	7.2	9.3	10.0	73.6
		attempted	44,393	69.7	30.3	4.4	5.8	7.2	82.6
		total	610,909	62.4	37.6	7.0	9.0	9.8	74.2
230000	offences against personal freedom	completed	216,182	53.4	46.6	4.7	6.0	6.3	83.1
		attempted	6,225	51.3	48.7	7.9	8.0	7.2	76.9
		total	222,407	53.4	46.6	4.7	6.0	6.3	82.9

*) Offences requiring the registration of victims are marked accordingly in catalogue of crimes (see catalogue of criminal offences 2019).

6.1 – T01 – part 2

6.1 – 101 – part 2

key selected offences or offence categories			victims total	thereof adults 21 and older								
				21 <25	25 <30	30 <40	40 <50	50 <60	60 <70	70 <80	80 and older	
				in %								
*)	-----	total offences	completed	948,850	10.9	13.5	21.1	13.6	10.4	4.0	1.6	0.7
		attempted	64,198	9.5	12.2	21.3	14.9	12.5	5.2	2.0	0.9	
		total	1,013,048	10.8	13.4	21.1	13.7	10.5	4.1	1.6	0.7	
892500	murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request	completed	545	5.9	7.2	17.8	12.5	14.9	9.5	8.6	11.2	
		attempted	2,227	10.6	14.5	23.7	14.5	11.8	5.2	2.6	2.0	
		total	2,772	9.7	13.0	22.5	14.1	12.4	6.0	3.8	3.8	
110000	offences against sexual self-determination	completed	28,820	13.0	11.5	14.1	7.2	4.4	1.4	0.6	0.8	
		attempted	1,903	12.6	11.5	18.4	9.9	6.8	1.7	0.6	1.3	
		total	30,723	13.0	11.5	14.4	7.4	4.5	1.4	0.6	0.8	
210000	robbery offences	completed	32,772	10.7	11.1	18.3	13.1	11.2	4.6	2.4	1.9	
		attempted	8,387	9.7	9.7	15.4	12.5	12.5	5.3	2.8	1.8	
		total	41,159	10.5	10.8	17.7	13.0	11.4	4.8	2.5	1.9	
220000	bodily injury	completed	566,516	11.5	12.9	20.5	13.0	9.6	3.8	1.6	0.8	
		attempted	44,393	9.8	13.2	23.1	15.8	12.9	5.3	1.9	0.7	
		total	610,909	11.4	12.9	20.7	13.2	9.8	3.9	1.6	0.8	
230000	offences against personal freedom	completed	216,182	8.1	11.5	22.6	16.9	14.5	6.3	2.3	0.7	
		attempted	6,225	7.4	10.4	19.6	15.6	14.4	6.6	2.1	0.8	
		total	222,407	8.1	11.5	22.6	16.9	14.5	6.3	2.3	0.7	

*) Offences requiring the registration of victims are marked accordingly in catalogue of crimes (see catalogue of criminal offences 2019).

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

- Those recorded as victims of “robbery offences” (72.0 %), “murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request” (71.1 %) and “bodily injury” (62.4%) were usually male.
- Those recorded as victims of “offences against sexual self-determination” (92.4 %) 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.

In 2019 a **decrease** was registered in the respective offence categories especially in:

murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request (completed cases)	=	-	22.0	%	(2018	699	victims)
bodily injury	=	-	2.4	%	(2018	625,617	victims)
offences against sexual self-determination	=	-	1.3	%	(2018	31,115	victims)
robbery	=	-	0.9	%	(2018	41,530	victims)
offences against personal freedom	=	-	0.8	%	(2018	217,605	victims)

Increase was noticed in:

none of the listed offences

6.2 NON-GERMAN VICTIMS BY NATIONALITY

In the current reporting year, a total of 1,013,048 victims were recorded with all those offences that permit a victim registration. German victims account for the biggest portion of victims, i.e. 77.7 % (787,644 victims).

Among the number of 225,404 non-German victims (22.3 %) especially the following nationalities prevail:

6.2 – T01

nationality	number	%-share in relation to non-German victims
non-German victims	225,404	
including:		
Turkey	26,993	12.0
Syria	22,302	9.9
Poland	15,565	6.9
Afghanistan	13,337	5.9
Romania	11,646	5.2
Iraq	8,493	3.8
Italy	8,371	3.7
Bulgaria	7,682	3.4
Serbia	6,305	2.8
Iran	5,720	2.5
Kosovo	4,345	1.9
Russian Federation	4,257	1.9
Nigeria	3,837	1.7
Greece	3,779	1.7
Croatia	3,756	1.7
Somalia	3,192	1.4
Morocco	3,172	1.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,979	1.3
Eritrea	2,691	1.2
Pakistan	2,317	1.0
Ukraine	2,196	1.0
Lebanon	2,038	0.9
Macedonia	2,013	0.9
Hungary	1,882	0.8
Tunisia	1,748	0.8
*) other	64,586	28.7

*) Including unclarified nationalities and stateless victims.

Victims from EU-Member-States by nationalities

6.2 – T02

victims	2019		2018	
	number	in %	number	in %
EU-member states without Germany	67,634	100.0	67,180	100.0
Austria	1,557	2.3	1,493	2.2
Belgium	431	0.6	376	0.6
Bulgaria	7,682	11.4	7,012	10.4
Cyprus	22	0.0	24	0.0
Croatia	3,756	5.6	3,525	5.2
Czech Republic	1,134	1.7	1,094	1.6
Denmark	205	0.3	238	0.4
Estonia	115	0.2	112	0.2
Finland	108	0.2	123	0.2
France	1,296	1.9	1,307	1.9
Greece	3,779	5.6	4,059	6.0
Hungary	1,882	2.8	1,953	2.9
Ireland	180	0.3	228	0.3
Italy	8,371	12.4	8,428	12.5
Latvia	920	1.4	896	1.3
Lithuania	1,297	1.9	1,305	1.9
Luxembourg	247	0.4	245	0.4
Malta	5	0.0	6	0.0
The Netherlands	1,538	2.3	1,641	2.4
Poland	15,565	23.0	16,057	23.9
Portugal	1,681	2.5	1,729	2.6
Romania	11,646	17.2	11,095	16.5
Slovakia	940	1.4	863	1.3
Slovenia	296	0.4	313	0.5
Spain	1,699	2.5	1,702	2.5
Sweden	245	0.4	236	0.4
United Kingdom	1,037	1.5	1,120	1.7

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 to- tal	endangerment of victims			
				child- ren	juve- niles	young adults	adults
				< 14	14<18	18<21	21 and older
*)	-----	completed	1,142.9	652.9	2,578.3	3,126.3	1,077.7
		attempted	77.3	37.6	159.0	191.7	75.4
		total	1,220.3	690.5	2,737.3	3,317.9	1,153.1
892500	murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request	completed	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7
		attempted	2.7	0.8	2.7	6.6	2.8
		total	3.3	1.2	3.0	7.1	3.5
110000	offences against sexual self-determination	completed	34.7	16.3	241.6	172.3	22.8
		attempted	2.3	0.5	12.9	10.4	1.8
		total	37.0	16.7	254.5	182.7	24.6
210000	robbery offences	completed	39.5	11.7	131.5	134.0	36.0
		attempted	10.1	5.5	35.7	33.6	8.7
		total	49.6	17.2	167.2	167.6	44.7
220000	bodily injury	completed	682.4	385.1	1,715.2	2,185.9	623.8
		attempted	53.5	18.4	83.9	123.7	54.9
		total	735.9	403.5	1,799.1	2,309.6	678.7
230000	offences against personal freedom	completed	260.4	95.4	422.6	526.6	268.7
		attempted	7.5	4.7	16.3	17.4	7.2
		total	267.9	100.0	438.9	544.0	275.8

6.3 – T01 – part 2

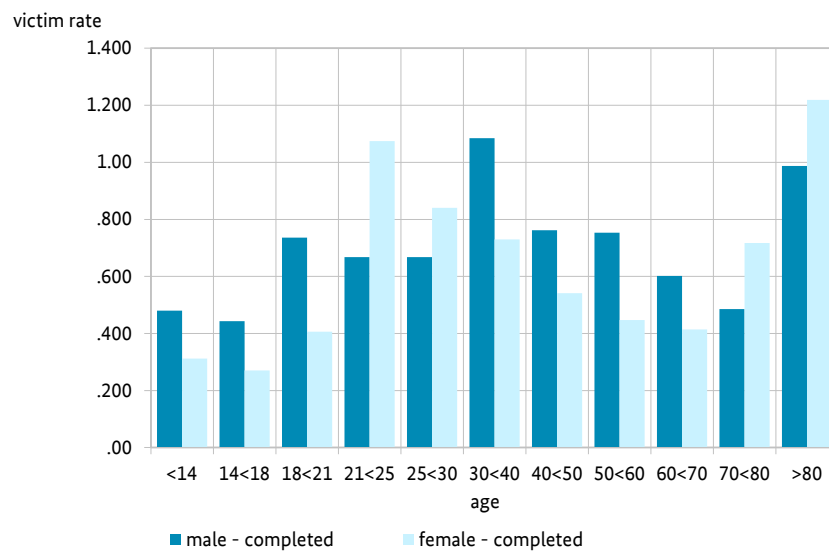
key	selected offences or offence categories		endangerment of victims							
			age							
			21 <25	25 <30	30 <40	40 <50	50 <60	60 <70	70 <80	80 and older
*)	-----	completed	2,786.3	2,468.9	1,880.4	1,237.4	732.7	371.4	199.5	154.3
		attempted	164.3	151.3	128.3	91.6	59.7	32.6	16.5	12.9
		total	2,950.6	2,620.2	2,008.8	1,329.0	792.5	404.0	216.0	167.2
892500	murder, manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request	completed	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4
		attempted	6.4	6.2	5.0	3.1	2.0	1.1	0.8	0.5
		total	7.2	7.0	5.9	3.8	2.6	1.6	1.4	0.9
110000	offences against sexual self-determination	completed	100.9	63.7	38.2	19.9	9.3	3.8	2.3	1.4
		attempted	6.4	4.2	3.3	1.8	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
		total	107.4	67.9	41.5	21.7	10.3	4.1	2.5	1.5
210000	robbery offences	completed	94.3	70.3	56.3	41.3	27.1	14.7	10.1	6.9
		attempted	21.9	15.7	12.1	10.0	7.8	4.3	3.0	2.2
		total	116.2	86.0	68.5	51.4	34.9	19.0	13.2	9.1
220000	bodily injury	completed	1,759.0	1,403.9	1,090.7	706.3	401.8	208.6	116.3	88.7
		attempted	117.2	112.7	96.4	67.3	42.3	22.8	10.9	8.8
		total	1,876.2	1,516.6	1,187.0	773.6	444.1	231.4	127.2	97.5
230000	offences against personal freedom	completed	473.8	480.0	459.8	351.3	233.3	132.1	64.6	52.9
		attempted	12.4	12.5	11.5	9.3	6.7	4.0	1.7	1.3
		total	486.1	492.4	471.3	360.6	240.0	136.1	66.3	54.2

*)

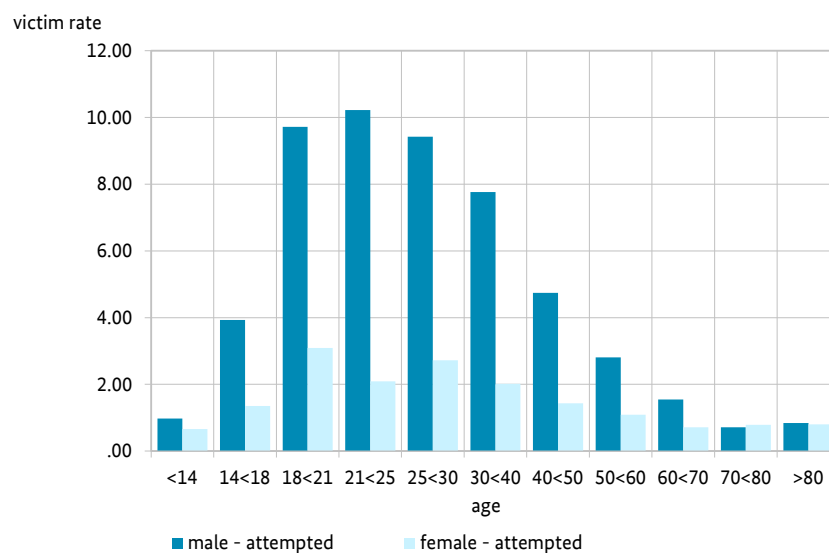
Victim rates by age group and sex

6.3 – G01

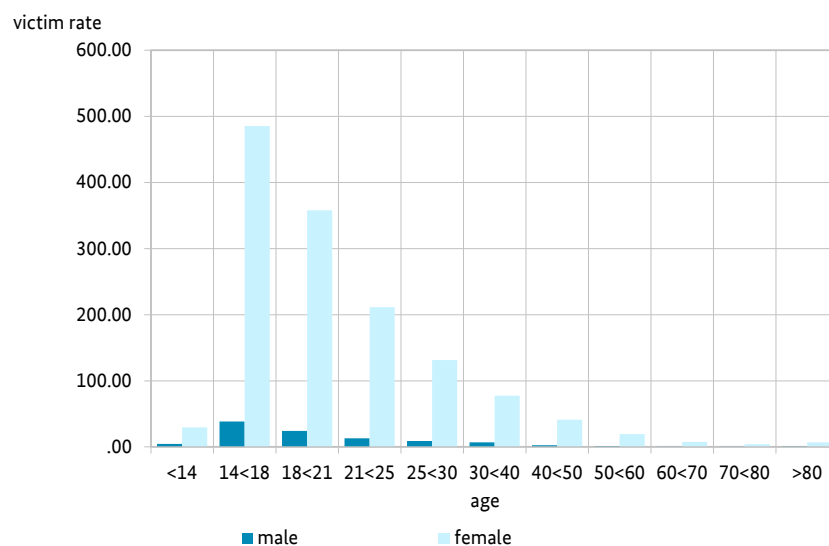
murder and non-negligent manslaughter – completed cases



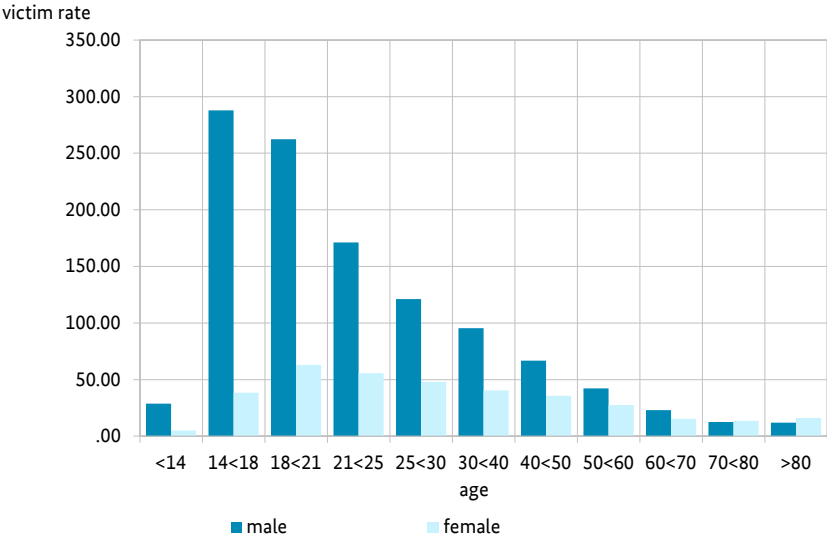
murder and non-negligent manslaughter – attempts



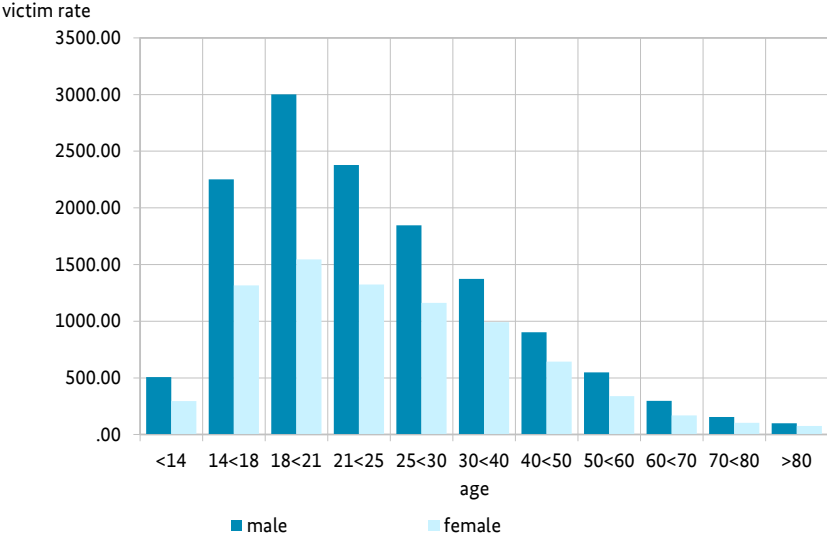
offences against sexual self-determination



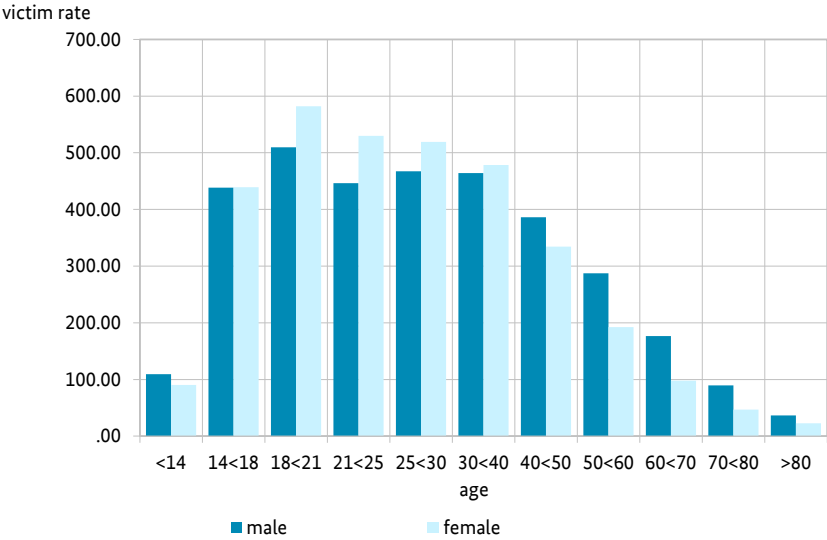
robbery offences



bodily injury



offences against personal freedom



6.4 VICTIM-SUSPECT-RELATIONSHIP (TOTALS)

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 attempted total	948,850 64,198 1,013,048	22.0 15.3 21.6	21.0 20.7 21.0	4.4 4.7 4.4	44.8 49.2 45.1	7.9 10.0 8.0	
		892500	murder, manslaughter and killing an- other at his/her own request	completed	545	48.3	27.0	3.1	12.1	9.5
				attempted	2,227	19.6	31.8	3.2	31.6	13.8
total	2,772			25.2	30.9	3.2	27.7	13.0		
110000	offences against sexual self- determination	completed	28,820	13.5	33.9	7.6	38.4	6.6		
		attempted	1,903	18.5	34.5	4.6	34.2	8.3		
		total	30,723	13.9	33.9	7.4	38.1	6.7		
210000	robbery offences	completed	32,772	3.7	14.1	1.2	65.5	15.5		
		attempted	8,387	4.3	16.5	2.1	63.3	13.8		
		total	41,159	3.9	14.6	1.3	65.1	15.2		
220000	bodily injury	completed	566,516	26.3	22.7	4.6	38.1	8.4		
		attempted	44,393	17.0	19.9	5.0	49.0	9.1		
		total	610,909	25.6	22.5	4.6	38.9	8.4		
230000	offences against personal freedom	completed	216,182	23.4	23.1	4.6	40.9	8.1		
		attempted	6,225	16.6	22.5	6.4	43.8	10.7		
		total	222,407	23.2	23.1	4.6	41.0	8.1		

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 2019”.

In completed “murder and manslaughter and killing another at his/her own request” cases 75.2 % (2018: 63.1%) of the offences involved relatives or close acquaintances.

40.7 % (2018: 46.2 %) of the victims of murder or manslaughter had no previous relations with the suspect, or these remained unclear.

47.7 % of the “offences against sexual self-determination” (2018: 47.2 %) were committed by relatives or close acquaintances.

44.8 % (2018: 46.1 %) 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 (80.2 %, 2018: 81.0 %).

In the case of crimes against personal freedom, acquaintances or relatives were established as suspects for 46.3 % victims (2018: 46.8 %).

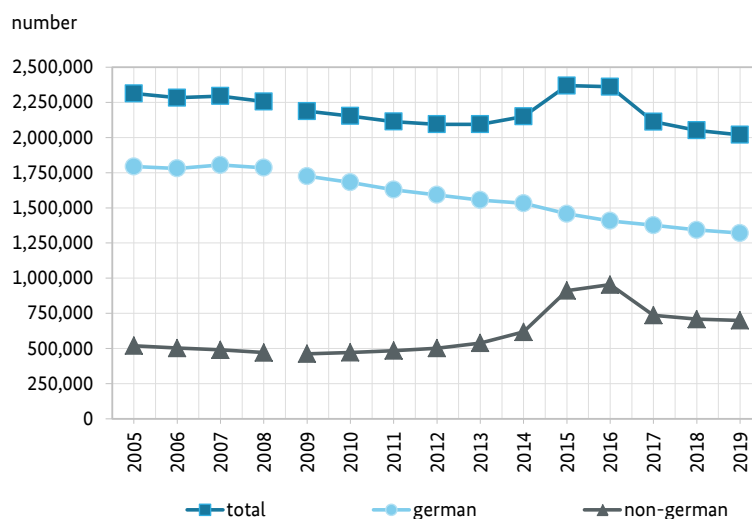
7 Suspects

3,124,161/2,960,340 cases were cleared up in 2019 and 2,019,211/1,896,221 suspects were recorded in the Police Crime Statistics. The number of suspects decreased by 1.6%/1.8 % in 2019 (2018: -2.9 %/-2.2 %).

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.

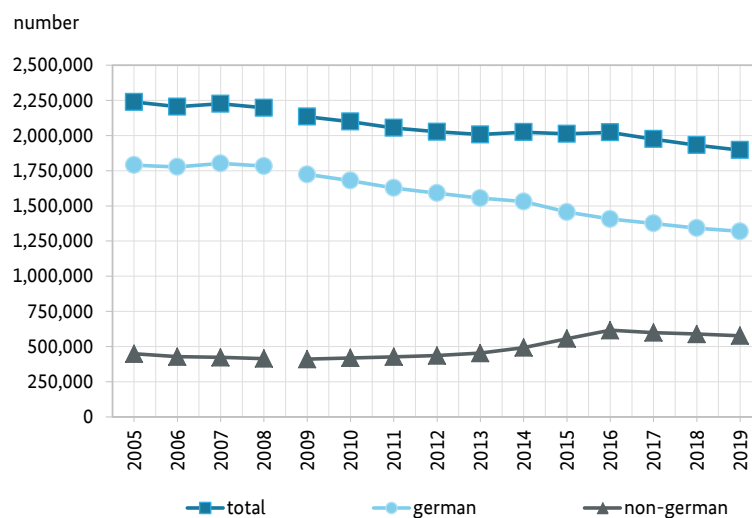
Development of suspects in total – total offences

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

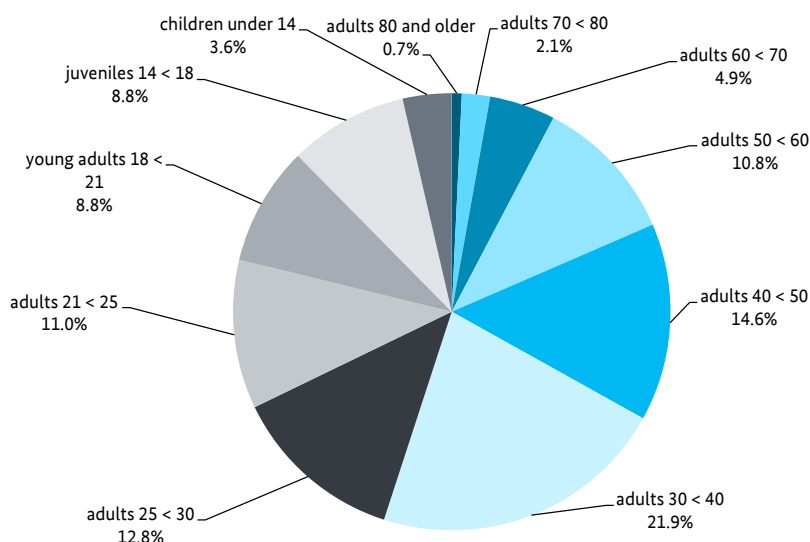
7.1.1 Age and sex of suspects – total offences

7.1 – T01

age group	suspects						
	total	change compared with prev. year in %	distribution in %	male		female	
				number	in %	number	in %
suspects total	2,019,211	-4.4	100.0	1,514,667	75.0	504,544	25.0
suspects, excluding children, who cannot be held responsible under criminal law	1,946,321	-4.5	96.4	1,464,031	75.2	482,290	24.8
children	72,890	-2.7	3.6	50,636	69.5	22,254	30.5
up to the age of 6	3,561	-39.4	0.2	1,985	55.7	1,576	44.3
6 < 8	3,362	-15.7	0.2	2,430	72.3	932	27.7
8 < 10	8,024	-6.4	0.4	6,121	76.3	1,903	23.7
10 < 12	17,056	0.0	0.8	12,428	72.9	4,628	27.1
12 < 14	40,887	3.8	2.0	27,672	67.7	13,215	32.3
juveniles	177,082	-6.9	8.8	128,081	72.3	49,001	27.7
14 < 16	79,862	0.9	4.0	54,636	68.4	25,226	31.6
16 < 18	97,220	-12.5	4.8	73,445	75.5	23,775	24.5
young adults (18 < 21)	177,774	-9.0	8.8	140,338	78.9	37,436	21.1
adults	1,591,465	-3.7	78.8	1,195,612	75.1	395,853	24.9
21 < 25	222,342	-7.6	11.0	174,964	78.7	47,378	21.3
25 < 30	258,281	-10.2	12.8	199,023	77.1	59,258	22.9
30 < 40	442,253	-0.7	21.9	334,430	75.6	107,823	24.4
40 < 50	295,140	-3.5	14.6	220,040	74.6	75,100	25.4
50 < 60	218,244	-0.5	10.8	158,959	72.8	59,285	27.2
60 < 70	98,335	2.1	4.9	69,863	71.0	28,472	29.0
70 < 80	42,018	-3.6	2.1	28,743	68.4	13,275	31.6
80 and older	14,852	12.3	0.7	9,590	64.6	5,262	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			
		2019	2018	change		2019	2018	change	
				number	in %			number	in %
-----	total offences	136,885	134,363	2,522	1.9	40,197	43,068	-2,871	-6.7
890000	total offences excluding offences against foreigners' law	136,880	134,357	2,523	1.9	33,252	35,367	-2,115	-6.0
220000	bodily injury	30,701	29,417	1,284	4.4	10,076	10,432	-356	-3.4
232300	threats (sec. 241 PC)	5,287	5,349	-62	-1.2	1,343	1,484	-141	-9.5
4***00	theft under aggravating circumstances	9,092	9,349	-257	-2.7	2,881	2,926	-45	-1.5
*26*00	shoplifting - total	29,776	29,967	-191	-0.6	9,553	10,318	-765	-7.4
673000	insult	10,389	10,198	191	1.9	1,959	2,000	-41	-2.1
674000	damage to property	17,398	17,727	-329	-1.9	2,442	2,611	-169	-6.5
730000	drug offences	30,583	31,101	-518	-1.7	3,886	4,193	-307	-7.3
<i>including:</i>									
	cannabis and preparations thereof	26,208	26,908	-700	-2.6	3,453	3,732	-279	-7.5

Compared to 2018, 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.

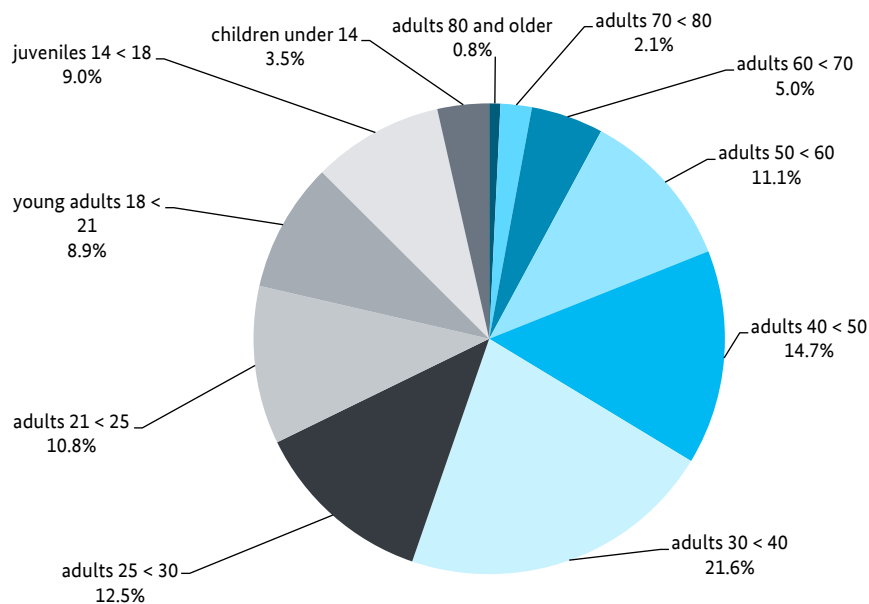
7.1.2 Age and sex of suspects – total offences excluding offences against foreigners' law

7.1 – T03

age group	suspects						
	total	change compared with prev. year in %	distribution in %	male		female	
				number	in %	number	in %
suspects total	1,896,221	-4.0	100.0	1,432,871	75.6	463,350	24.4
suspects, excluding children, who cannot be held responsible under criminal law	1,829,314	-4.2	96.5	1,385,466	75.7	443,848	24.3
children	66,907	4.0	3.5	47,405	70.9	19,502	29.1
up to the age of 6	729	-1.5	0.0	503	69.0	226	31.0
6 < 8	2,512	1.0	0.1	1,978	78.7	534	21.3
8 < 10	7,174	-0.4	0.4	5,630	78.5	1,544	21.5
10 < 12	16,343	3.3	0.9	12,038	73.7	4,305	26.3
12 < 14	40,149	5.3	2.1	27,256	67.9	12,893	32.1
juveniles	170,132	-4.4	9.0	122,936	72.3	47,196	27.7
14 < 16	77,367	2.6	4.1	52,906	68.4	24,461	31.6
16 < 18	92,765	-9.5	4.9	70,030	75.5	22,735	24.5
young adults (18 < 21)	168,593	-6.7	8.9	133,641	79.3	34,952	20.7
adults	1,490,589	-3.9	78.6	1,128,889	75.7	361,700	24.3
21 < 25	205,501	-7.1	10.8	162,972	79.3	42,529	20.7
25 < 30	236,507	-10.4	12.5	183,847	77.7	52,660	22.3
30 < 40	410,108	-1.1	21.6	312,123	76.1	97,985	23.9
40 < 50	279,276	-4.2	14.7	209,567	75.0	69,709	25.0
50 < 60	209,908	-1.1	11.1	154,507	73.6	55,401	26.4
60 < 70	94,134	1.2	5.0	68,133	72.4	26,001	27.6
70 < 80	40,641	-4.3	2.1	28,264	69.5	12,377	30.5
80 and older	14,514	12.5	0.8	9,476	65.3	5,038	34.7

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 2019, the overall number of suspects decreased by 1.6 % to 2,019,211 (2018: 2,051,266). With German suspects, a drop to 1,319,950 by –1.7 % was registered (2018: 1,342,886).

Compared with the previous year, the number of suspects without German citizenship decreased by –1.3 % to 699,261.

Excluding offences against foreigners' law, the number of suspects decreased by –1.8 % to 1,896,221 (2018: 1,931,079) and the percentage of non-German suspects is 30.4 % (2018: 30.5 %).

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 %
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
2019	2,019,211	699,261	34.6	1,896,221	577,241	30.4

*) 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 2019	per cent share in relation to non German suspects							
		2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
non-German suspects		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
total number	699,261		708,380	736,265	953,744	911,864	617,392	538,449	502,390
<i>including:</i>									
Turkey	70,594	10.1	10.1	9.9	7.8	8.6	13.5	16.3	18.4
Syria	53,468	7.6	7.6	7.1	5.6	5.8	7.7	7.3	6.5
Romania	49,003	7.0	7.2	7.4	15.0	14.7	4.8	2.1	1.2
Poland	44,232	6.3	6.2	6.0	4.7	4.9	7.1	7.5	7.5
Afghanistan	29,981	4.3	4.4	4.5	8.4	6.7	2.2	2.1	2.2
Iraq	23,720	3.4	3.4	3.6	6.0	4.2	1.6	1.9	2.2
Serbia	22,659	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.7	4.8	4.5	4.4
Bulgaria	21,893	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.7
Italy	21,684	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.7	3.8	4.3	4.5
Albania	16,746	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6
Russian Federation	14,484	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
Ukraine	13,939	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.5	2.3	3.3	2.4
Nigeria	13,373	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.4	3.2	0.9	0.7	0.6
Iran	13,198	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	3.7	2.4	2.3	2.2
Kosovo	11,493	1.6	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4
Pakistan	10,391	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.4
Georgia	9,579	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.4
Moldavia	9,539	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.7
France	9,346	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.9
Croatia	9,214	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3
Macedonia	9,035	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7
Morocco	7,702	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.9
Greece	7,560	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.4
Somalia	7,224	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7,043	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
*) other	192,161	27.5	27.5	27.0	21.5	21.3	27.9	29.8	30.9

*) Including unclarified nationalities and stateless suspects.

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

7.2 – T03

nationality	total 2019	% share in relation to non German suspects							
		2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
non-German suspects		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
total number	577,241		599,357	599,357	616,230	555,820	492,610	453,015	435,559
<i>including:</i>									
Turkey	61,785	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.3	13.3	16.0	18.2	20.0
Romania	53,183	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.7	9.4	9.6	8.7	7.4
Poland	44,020	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	8.0	8.9	8.9	8.6
Syria	42,212	7.3	7.3	6.9	6.3	2.6	1.3	1.0	0.8
Afghanistan	23,022	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.7	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3
Bulgaria	21,738	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.0
Italy	21,574	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.3	4.8	5.0	5.2
Serbia	18,151	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.9	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.2
Iraq	17,151	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8
Kosovo	11,167	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.0
Croatia	10,357	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
Iran	10,279	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
Russian Federation	9,666	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1
Greece	9,305	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.2
Nigeria	8,601	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Morocco	7,857	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7,701	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Ukraine	7,429	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Albania	7,374	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.3	2.5	0.8	0.6	0.6
France	7,166	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.7
Georgia	7,061	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.6
The Netherlands	6,579	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6
Hungary	6,330	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0
Macedonia	6,026	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
Eritrea	5,712	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1
*) other	145,795	25.3	25.6	25.5	24.4	25.2	25.4	25.8	26.5

*) Including unclarified nationalities and stateless suspects.

Suspects from EU-Member States by nationalities – total offences

7.2 – T04

suspects	2019		2018		2017		2016		2015	
	number	in %	number	in %	number	in %	number	in %	number	in %
EU-member States without Germany	219,806	100.0	218,582	100.0	217,757	100.0	220,418	100.0	218,104	100.0
Austria	4,566	2.1	4,550	2.1	4,787	2.2	4,952	2.2	4,981	2.3
Belgium	1,801	0.8	1,707	0.8	1,806	0.8	1,925	0.9	1,695	0.8
Bulgaria	21,893	10.0	20,871	9.5	19,934	9.2	19,807	9.0	18,355	8.4
Cyprus	59	0.0	72	0.0	55	0.0	51	0.0	55	0.0
Croatia	10,391	4.7	9,837	4.5	9,371	4.3	8,677	3.9	7,733	3.5
Czech Republic	4,995	2.3	4,918	2.2	4,809	2.2	4,584	2.1	4,575	2.1
Denmark	879	0.4	830	0.4	880	0.4	891	0.4	986	0.5
Estonia	404	0.2	393	0.2	383	0.2	483	0.2	492	0.2
Finland	218	0.1	227	0.1	269	0.1	223	0.1	255	0.1
France	7,224	3.3	6,933	3.2	6,728	3.1	6,608	3.0	7,101	3.3
Greece	9,346	4.3	9,781	4.5	9,854	4.5	10,266	4.7	10,057	4.6
Hungary	6,445	2.9	6,440	2.9	6,620	3.0	6,655	3.0	6,712	3.1
Ireland	539	0.2	647	0.3	551	0.3	663	0.3	596	0.3
Italy	21,684	9.9	21,887	10.0	22,581	10.4	22,967	10.4	24,230	11.1
Latvia	3,084	1.4	3,046	1.4	2,842	1.3	2,793	1.3	2,796	1.3
Lithuania	4,432	2.0	4,611	2.1	4,885	2.2	5,064	2.3	5,064	2.3
Luxembourg	704	0.3	638	0.3	655	0.3	648	0.3	622	0.3
Malta	27	0.0	19	0.0	21	0.0	26	0.0	25	0.0
Netherlands	6,613	3.0	6,623	3.0	6,734	3.1	6,823	3.1	6,753	3.1
Poland	44,232	20.1	44,134	20.2	44,450	20.4	45,277	20.5	44,659	20.5
Portugal	3,988	1.8	4,282	2.0	4,224	1.9	4,282	1.9	4,432	2.0
Romania	53,468	24.3	53,519	24.5	52,575	24.1	53,806	24.4	52,531	24.1
Slovakia	3,429	1.6	3,273	1.5	3,233	1.5	3,020	1.4	3,117	1.4
Slovenia	1,030	0.5	1,091	0.5	1,179	0.5	1,350	0.6	1,320	0.6
Spain	4,823	2.2	4,691	2.1	4,567	2.1	4,601	2.1	4,650	2.1
Sweden	767	0.3	746	0.3	748	0.3	767	0.3	887	0.4
United Kingdom	2,765	1.3	2,816	1.3	3,016	1.4	3,209	1.5	3,425	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.

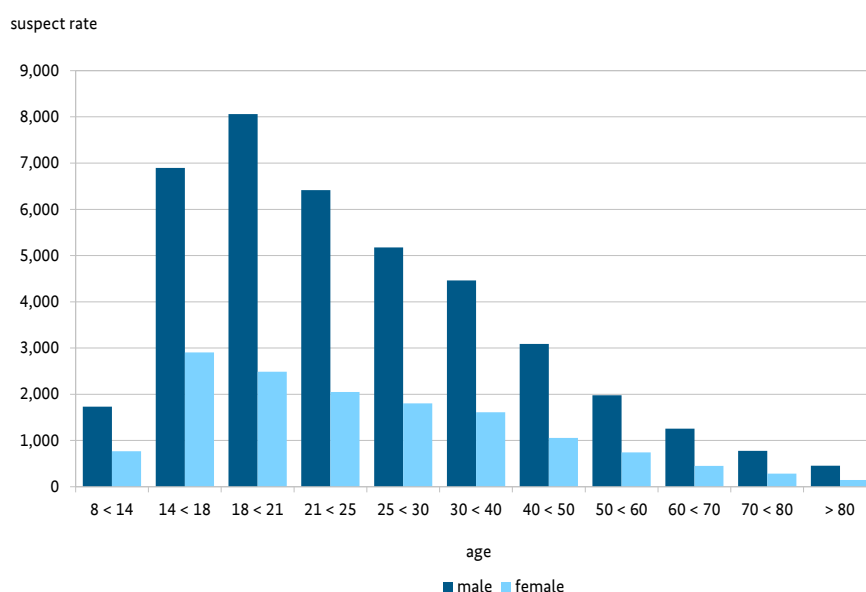
7.2 – T05

age group	number of German inhabitants 31/12/2018*)			number of German suspects			number of suspects per 100,000 inhabitants		
	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female
suspects 8 years and older	67,596,575	32,878,842	34,717,733	1,317,789	970,037	347,752	1,949	2,950	1,002
suspects excluding children	63,656,084	30,857,625	32,798,459	1,267,965	934,986	332,979	1,992	3,030	1,015
children 8 years and older	3,940,491	2,021,217	1,919,274	49,824	35,051	14,773	1,264	1,734	770
8 < 10	1,297,031	664,938	632,093	5,297	4,196	1,101	408	631	174
10 < 12	1,327,691	681,025	646,666	12,431	9,229	3,202	936	1,355	495
12 < 14	1,315,769	675,254	640,515	32,096	21,626	10,470	2,439	3,203	1,635
juveniles	2,763,268	1,418,138	1,345,130	136,885	97,785	39,100	4,954	6,895	2,907
14 < 16	1,359,432	697,208	662,224	63,079	42,713	20,366	4,640	6,126	3,075
16 < 18	1,403,836	720,930	682,906	73,806	55,072	18,734	5,257	7,639	2,743
young adults (18 < 21)	2,200,036	1,127,815	1,072,221	117,573	90,882	26,691	5,344	8,058	2,489
adults	58,692,780	28,311,672	30,381,108	1,013,507	746,319	267,188	1,727	2,636	879
21 < 25	2,954,734	1,510,348	1,444,386	126,483	96,866	29,617	4,281	6,413	2,050
25 < 30	4,074,347	2,073,401	2,000,946	143,401	107,341	36,060	3,520	5,177	1,802
30 < 40	8,579,621	4,335,968	4,243,653	261,893	193,504	68,389	3,053	4,463	1,612
40 < 50	8,654,720	4,338,028	4,316,692	182,946	133,920	45,646	2,114	3,087	1,057
50 < 60	12,297,627	6,145,432	6,152,195	167,207	121,561	45,646	1,360	1,978	742
60 < 70	9,626,437	4,669,877	4,956,560	81,109	58,727	22,382	843	1,258	452
70 < 80	7,261,580	3,285,747	3,975,833	36,806	25,528	11,278	507	777	284
80 and older	5,243,714	1,952,871	3,290,843	13,662	8,872	4,790	261	454	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.

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".

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

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 %
suspects - total	151,009	-8.9	100.0	129,661	85.9	21,348	14.1
Suspects, excluding children, who cannot be held responsible under criminal law	146,172	-9.1	96.8	125,925	86.1	20,247	13.9
children	4,837	-3.1	3.2	3,736	77.2	1,101	22.8
up to age 6	145	-30.3	0.1	86	59.3	59	40.7
6 < 8	298	-12.9	0.2	224	75.2	74	24.8
8 < 10	669	-12.3	0.4	542	81.0	127	19.0
10 < 12	1,267	-3.1	0.8	967	76.3	300	23.7
12 < 14	2,458	3.6	1.6	1,917	78.0	541	22.0
juveniles	11,554	-18.6	7.7	9,839	85.2	1,715	14.8
14 < 16	4,383	-7.1	2.9	3,537	80.7	846	19.3
16 < 18	7,171	-24.3	4.7	6,302	87.9	869	12.1
young adults (18 < 21)	20,681	-19.6	13.7	18,955	91.7	1,726	8.3
adults	113,937	-5.7	75.5	97,131	85.2	16,806	14.8
21 < 25	28,793	-8.8	19.1	25,831	89.7	2,962	10.3
25 < 30	28,497	-8.9	18.9	24,845	87.2	3,652	12.8
30 < 40	35,551	-3.9	23.5	29,725	83.6	5,826	16.4
40 < 50	14,748	1.5	9.8	11,894	80.6	2,854	19.4
50 < 60	4,960	-1.2	3.3	3,853	77.7	1,107	22.3
60 and older	1,388	-9.6	0.9	983	70.8	405	29.2

*) see notes to immigrants on page 93

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	577,241	10,590	144,284	143,396	121,474	59,733	77,131
including:							
suspected immigrants	151,009	3,931	45,687	36,158	121,474	20,569	22,100
including:							
Syria	30,759	893	11,118	5,627	5,168	3,210	4,018
Afghanistan	16,815	404	6,757	2,489	3,015	2,018	3,033
Iraq	11,119	239	3,822	2,042	1,848	1,174	1,143
Nigeria	6,237	81	2,337	718	1,967	1,314	510
Iran	6,130	96	1,834	1,302	944	581	977
Somalia	4,471	138	1,772	787	1,368	1,031	762
Turkey	4,404	71	1,159	518	613	271	678
Eritrea	4,325	97	1,606	648	1,369	1,061	427
Morocco	3,837	187	929	1,608	1,009	801	844
Serbia	3,621	116	742	1,442	745	390	270

7.4 FURTHER INFORMATION ON SUSPECTS⁵

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

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

and is allocated to the suspects.

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

The tables 12 and 22 can be called up at the BKA homepage on the Internet (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 2019, 82.6 %/81.8 % of all suspects were found to have committed their offences on their own, 350,867/345,788 suspects acted jointly.

Persons having previously come to notice as suspects⁶

In 2019, 913,625/897,729 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 33.5 %/35.9 % in the category "previously come to notice as suspects".

Suspects under the influence of alcohol⁷

In 2019, 222,232/221,777 suspects (11.0 %/11.7 % of all suspects) were registered as having committed a crime under the influence of alcohol based on the information obtained by police. 88.3 %/88.3 % out of these were male and 11.7 %/11.7 % female.

Suspects carrying a firearm⁸

In the 2019 reporting year 13,611/13,550 suspects (0.7 %/0.7 % of all suspects) were carrying a firearm when they committed a crime.

⁵ This information is also taken into account in conjunction with the suspect-related criteria in cleared-up cases. (see pages 69 f.).

⁶ Having come to notice as a suspect must **not** be equated with "convicted". Neither is it required that similar crime had been committed before (as regards the problem of registration see page 69.

⁷ See glossary, page 98.

⁸ See glossary, page 102.

Hard drug users⁹

In 2019, 132,036/131,491 suspects (6.5 %/6.9 % of all suspects) that had been known to police as hard drug users were identified. 114,638/114,120 out of these were male and 17,398/17,371 were female. However, the records of hard drug users are substantially incomplete.

7.4 – T01

key	selected offences or offence categories	suspects		
		total	hard drug users	
			number	in %
-----	total offences	2,019,211	132,036	6.5
890000	total offences excluding offences against foreigners' law	1,896,221	131,491	6.9
891000	drug-related crime	284,927	77,144	27.1
	<i>including:</i>			
891100	offences directly aimed in procuring drugs	863	333	38.6
731000	general violations under sect. 29 NCA	231,418	63,278	27.3
	<i>of which: involving</i>			
731100	heroin	6,865	5,648	82.3
731200	cocaine	15,091	10,783	71.5
731300	LSD	674	394	58.5
731400	NPS	2,562	951	37.1
731600	amphetamine and its derivatives in powder or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	36,361	25,764	70.9
731700	methamphetamine in powder, crystalline or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form	8,373	5,639	67.3
732000	unauthorised trafficking in and smuggling of drugs under sect. 29 NCA	45,352	11,144	24.6
	<i>There of: with/of:</i>			
732100	heroin	1,741	1,031	59.2
732200	cocaine	3,975	1,584	39.8
732300	LSD	170	76	44.7
732400	NPS	401	115	28.7
732600	amphetamine and its derivatives in powder or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	6,571	3,493	53.2
732700	methamphetamine in powder, crystalline or liquid form or in tablet or capsule form	1,739	1,088	62.6
733000	unauthorised importation under sect. 30 (1) no. 4 NCA (<i>not insignificant amounts</i>)	1,821	356	19.5
734000	other violations of the NCA	22,666	6,687	29.5
716200	offences under the Pharmaceutical Preparations Act	2,507	522	20.8
210000	robbery offences	26,678	3,302	12.4
	<i>including:</i>			
212000	robberies of other cash points and businesses	1,625	251	15.4
216000	handbag robbery	443	56	12.6
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling (sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC)	11,638	1,692	14.5
*50*00	theft total from the exterior/interior of motor vehicles	13,802	2,171	15.7
516000	fraud/computer fraud using unlawfully obtained non-cash means of payment	10,762	910	8.5

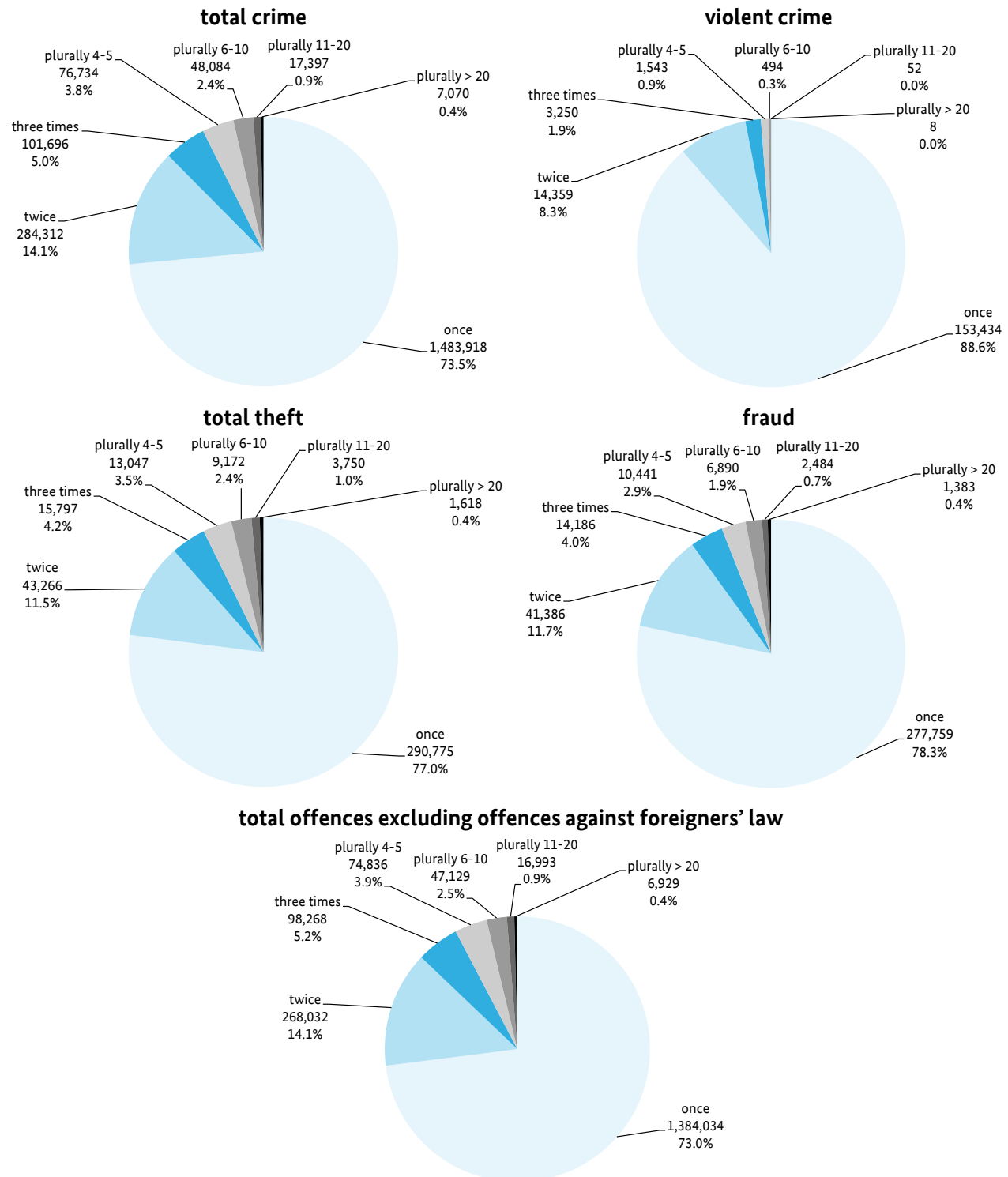
⁹ See glossary, page 103.

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

More than one fourth (26.5 %, 2018: 26.7 %) of all suspects are multiple suspects. As regards "violent crime" 88.6 % (2018: 89.0 %) of the suspects came to notice only once, with "theft" 77.7 % (2018: 77.0 %) and with "fraud" 78.3 % (2018: 77.8 %).

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 2019).

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.

Computer fraud

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).

Firearm¹⁰

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

¹⁰ 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. 80a-83, 84-86a, 87-91, 94-100a, 102, 105-108e, 109-109h, 129a and 129b, 234a or 241a of the German Penal Code (PC) and Acts which constitute offences under Germany's Code of Crimes against International Law. 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

nps new psychoactive substances

O

P

PC Penal Code

PCS Police Crime Statistics

PIN Personal Identification Number

Q

R

S

sect. section

sq km square kilometre

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

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