
NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMES FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES (ICCS)

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↳ **Keywords:** *justice statistics – crime statistics – crime classification – international crime comparison – homicide*

ABSTRACT

In March 2015, the United Nations Statistical Commission endorsed the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) and a plan for its implementation. The core of implementation is the construction of correspondence tables to convert the content of existing national statistical classifications into the ICCS categories. This work has been finished regarding the first ICCS chapter on “Acts leading to death or intending to cause death”. This article describes the method employed, presents the results, and provides an outlook on the planning for the next ICCS chapters.

↳ **Schlüsselwörter:** *Rechtspflegestatistik – Kriminalstatistik – Straftatensklassifikation – internationaler Kriminalitätsvergleich – Tötungsdelikte*

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Im März 2015 verabschiedete die Statistische Kommission der Vereinten Nationen die Internationale Standardklassifikation von Straftaten für statistische Vergleiche (ICCS) sowie einen Plan, diese zu implementieren. Kern der Implementation ist die Entwicklung von sogenannten Korrespondenztabelle, um bestehende nationale Statistikklassifikationen in die Kategorien der ICCS überzuleiten. Diese Arbeit ist für das erste ICCS-Kapitel über Tötungsdelikte abgeschlossen. Der Artikel beschreibt die dabei angewandte Vorgehensweise, stellt die Ergebnisse vor und gibt einen Ausblick auf den Planungsstand zu weiteren Kapiteln der ICCS.

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1

Introduction

The classification of the surveyed subject is crucial in every statistical data collection and data analysis. In most countries, police and criminal justice statistics are shaped by definitions laid out in the respective national criminal law. These laws specify the criteria for distinguishing between an act or the refraining from an act being either punishable or not punishable.

Germany, as a federal state, has a uniform National Criminal Law on the federal level and various institutions of law enforcement. The police force is within the authority of the ministries of the interior, the work of the Public Prosecution Offices, the courts and prison administrations is within the authority of the ministries of justice. The Federal Criminal Police Office (Bundeskriminalamt, BKA) reports on police investigations in Germany in its annual Police Crime Statistics (Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik, PCS) based on its dedicated offence catalogue. The Federal Statistical Office (Statistisches Bundesamt) publishes annual statistics on judicial prosecution and the execution of convictions according to the categories of the official registry of offences. These national statistics and criminal classifications are based on legal descriptions of criminal offenses in the German Criminal Code (Strafgesetzbuch, StGB¹) and in the so called Nebenstrafrecht, or secondary criminal law. The latter consists of many individual administrative laws with their respective criminal provisions, such as the Residence law, the Narcotics law, or the Road Traffic law.

At the international level, there are various organizations that collect data from their respective Member States. So far, no uniform statistical classification of offenses has existed for comparisons between countries and every cross-country data collection has used its own definitions of offences. In addition to many other international initiatives, this also applied to the global United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS) conducted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

as well as its Global Study on Homicide (UNODC, 2014). The use of its own offence definitions also applied to the surveys carried out by the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat) within the framework of EU action plans (European Commission, 2012) on crime in Europe.

This changed with the adoption of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) and its implementation plan at the 46th meeting of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) in New York in March 2015. The Statistical Commission is the highest body for setting the priorities of international statistics. The ICCS, as the new standard classification for criminal offenses for international data collections, consists of behavioural definitions of criminal acts rather than individual national legal codes. The ICCS implementation plan confirms UNODC as the custodian of the ICCS and provides for the establishment of a Technical Advisory Group (TAG-ICCS) to UNODC for implementation of the ICCS.

The core element of the ICCS implementation is the development of so-called correspondence tables with the aim to transfer national classifications into the new international standard classification (UNODC, 2015, page 19). This requires an analysis of existing national classifications, the underlying legal situation in German criminal law and the behavioural concepts of the ICCS. This paper reports on the activities and results of the implementation of the ICCS in Germany. It follows-up on an article published in “WISTA – Wirtschaft und Statistik” 4/2015 (Baumann, 2015). In the previous paper, the ICCS category “intentional homicide” was used to outline the basic approach of the transfer of national statistical categories of “vorsätzliche Tötung” (which literally translates as intentional killing) into the categories of the ICCS. The Federal Statistical Office, in cooperation with the Federal Criminal Police Office and Prof. Dr. Kerner of the Institute for Criminology of the University of Tübingen, has created correspondence tables for the entire first ICCS chapter (“Acts leading to death or intending to cause death”), not just category 0101 Intentional homicide. Methodology and first experiences with the implementation were presented at several conferences (Baumann 2016a, Baumann 2016b).

This paper presents the assignments made for the entire first ICCS category and how they were justified. It also examines the degrees of correspondence. It is based on three questions of classification:

1 Translator’s Note: the official English translation of the German Criminal Code for the German Federal ministry of Justice can be found here: http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_stgb/index.html. All references to paragraphs in the German Criminal Code use the English terminology of this official translation

- 1) What are we talking about when we use the notions of “vorsätzliche Tötung”, “fahrlässige Tötung”, “vorsätzliche Tat”, or “Unterlassung mit Todesfolge” in German Statistics on the Criminal Justice System?
- 2) Which conceptual similarities and differences exist in comparison to the categorization of acts leading to death in the ICCS, which shall be utilized in future UNODC and Eurostat data collections for internationally comparative analysis?
- 3) How can the national and the international production of statistics be linked based on a classification?

As an introduction, in the next chapter, the existing statistical infrastructure will be presented as the organizational framework of the ICCS implementation in Germany. It consists, on one hand, of the uniform federal criminal law applied in all 16 states and on the other hand, of the national statistical classification and data collection relating to the criminal law. In the third chapter, the behavioural concepts of the ICCS will be presented as the contextual framework of the ICCS implementation, in order to derive inclusion and exclusion criteria as the basis for correspondence tables between the national classification and the ICCS. The developed tables for the first ICCS category on acts leading to death are listed in the fourth chapter. Attention is drawn to the limits and the degree of correspondence between national and international classification. The outlook sets the stage for planning chapters with further types of offences in other ICCS categories.

2

Institutional framework of the classification of offences

The ICCS, as adopted by the UNSC, aims to improve the international comparability of statistical data on crimes and the criminal justice process. Its implementation on the national level takes into account the specific situations in the respective countries. At least two situational variants have to be distinguished – a new beginning or embedding:

- › New beginning: If there are, for example, different and mutually exclusive criminal laws in a country at

the federal, state or even municipal level, or if there is no statistical infrastructure (statistical classification and related data collection) at national level, or, if for other reasons, the creation of a new national classification of crimes is considered, the ICCS can serve as a model or as a guiding framework (see, for example, the first report of the US National Academies, 2016, p. 124 ff.).

- › Embedding: Germany already has an established statistical infrastructure based on a homogenous national criminal law. The number of persons convicted in a court of law, for example, has been published in official statistics since the year 1882. Back then, the differentiation of convictions according to the nature of the offense related to the Criminal code of the then German Reich, which came into force in 1871. Although significant changes have taken place since then – in territoriality, polity, legislation, and statistical methods – the Criminal Code is, in today’s Germany, also the primary source of criminal law and, therefore, the most important conceptual link of classifications on the national level. The approach chosen for ICCS implementation therefore consists of embedding the ICCS into the existing national statistical infrastructure in Germany. Data produced according to the national classification can also be generated matching the categories of the international classification.

The first variant results in a complete, or at least an extensive correspondence between national and international classification, as the codes of the international classification are implemented line-by-line. The degree of conceptual correspondence depends on the nature and extent of the consideration of national particularities. To stay with the previously mentioned example of the United States: “Some changes that we make to the ICCS are essentially cosmetic in nature, Americanizing spellings and removing from the list of exclusions in the long form presentation some specific offenses that seem clearly to be features of European law rather than U.S. standards.” (National Academies, 2016, p. 137).

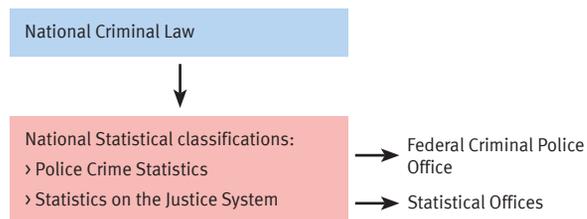
In the second variant on the other hand, the codes in the correspondence table between the national classifications and the international classification differ on a line-by-line basis. The codes of the national classifications, which are established in the German language and in

accordance with the provisions of German criminal law, are assigned to the corresponding codes in the ICCS, defined on the basis of their behavioural descriptions. Some of the inclusions and exclusions mentioned in the ICCS are not at all or to a lesser extent applicable in German law compared to Anglo-Saxon law. The degree of correspondence therefore varies in the individual lines of the correspondence table.

By embedding the ICCS in the existing infrastructure, it can be applied on the national level as quickly and as cost-effectively as possible. The implementation approach chosen in Germany takes these issues into account. The incorporation into the national statistical infrastructure is possible without any legal or organizational changes. There are no additional costs for programming and maintenance for the reporting offices of national data producers (police, state’s attorneys, courts, and prison administrations). The technical adjustment consists solely in the Federal Criminal Police Office and the Federal Statistical Office creating a correspondence table for the ICCS once and maintaining it afterwards. This technique of embedding the ICCS into the national statistical infrastructure is described below. In Germany, as mentioned in the introduction, there are two national classifications of criminal offenses created independently of each other, but both based on federal criminal law: one classification on the level of police and one on the level of the judiciary. [↪ Graph 1](#)

Graph 1

Statistical classifications on the federal level



A separate national classification (PCS) exists for statistics published by the Federal Criminal Police Office: “Figures on investigated felony offences and misdemeanours, attempts threatened with punishment and suspects are collected in PCS by (criminal) police based on the PCS offence catalogue.” (Federal Criminal Police Office, 2015, p. 2).

In a similar way, Statistics on the Criminal Justice System published by the Federal Statistical Office are also based on their own national classification. Criminal Court Prosecution Statistics capture “... all convicted by a court of law who had to be held responsible for criminal offences and misdemeanours under the Criminal Code or other federal laws or for violations of state laws” (Federal Statistical Office, 2016a, p. 8). In addition, the number of prisoners in adult and juvenile prisons and persons in retention is annually collected on 31st March (Federal Statistical Office, 2016b, page 7). Both statistics record the nature of the offence according to a uniform federal classification, which is based on the German Criminal Code and secondary criminal law.

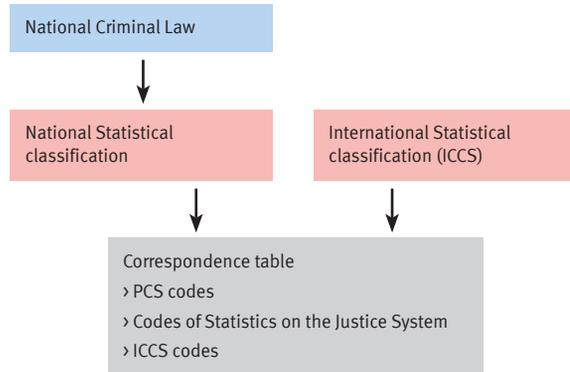
Both, the classification of the police as well as that of criminal justice institutions, provide only for the collection of felony offences and misdemeanours, but not for administrative infractions. However, contrary to the offence catalogue used in Statistics on the Criminal Justice System, the classification used for the PCS does not include all felony offences and misdemeanours. The PCS does not include “... offences against state security (“Staatschutzdelikte”), traffic offences (apart from §§ 315, 315b StGB and § 22a StVG, which are not regarded as traffic offences), as well as infringements of state law (exception: data protection laws and assembly laws of the states). Offences that are not under the responsibility of police (for example tax offences) or are investigated directly and exclusively by the Public Prosecution Offices, are also not included in the PCS” (Federal Criminal Police Office, 2015, p. 2).

Every year, the Federal Criminal Police Office adjusts the PCS classification in the light of changes in the law, which are respectively published in the Federal Gazette. Likewise, relevant changes in the classification for Criminal Court Prosecution Statistics, prison statistics and probation statistics are reflected on an annual basis.

What is going to change with the implementation of the ICCS? In principle, the system of national statistical classifications and the data production based on it, as described above, will remain unchanged. What is new is that the codes of the independent national classifications are brought together in a common national correspondence table with the codes of the international classification. [↪ Graph 2](#)

Graph 2

Statistical classifications on the national and international level



Every judicial ruling on federal criminal law initially consists of text, for example “vorsätzliche Tötung” according to § 211 (2) GCC. For the preparation of statistics, these verbal indications must be encoded in numeral code that is machine readable. Thus, the act described as “murder” is coded in PCS as offence key (code) 010000 and in criminal justice statistics as code 3161230. This key shows the close interlinking of the national classifications with federal criminal law: the code is composed of the main statistical offence category (within a set of 9 main categories) in the national statistical classification (Hauptdeliktgruppe, HDG), the section in the criminal code and the number in the registry of offences (3rd HDG, 16th section in the Criminal Code, No. 1230 in the registry of offences). As shown in Chapter 4, these two codes of the national classifications are assigned to the ICCS category 0101 in the correspondence table.

As soon as the two national classifications are adapted to changes in federal criminal law, the common correspondence table will now also be adapted. Such adjustments to the correspondence table will also have to take place when modifications are made to the ICCS in future revisions. Before the common correspondence table of police and criminal justice statistics can be included in the annual coordination and maintenance process of the statistical infrastructure, it must first be developed. The construction of the correspondence table is based on the classification of the international classification, as discussed in Chapter 3.

3

The ICCS as basis for correspondence tables

After presenting the organizational implementation framework, this chapter presents the behavioural concepts of the ICCS as a starting point for the implementation, with the aim to derive inclusion and exclusion criteria as the basis for correspondence tables. First, the concept of a statistical classification needs to be defined. A statistical classification “is a set of discrete, exhaustive and mutually exclusive categories, which can be assigned to one or more variables used in the collection and presentation of data, and which describe the characteristics of a particular population” (Hancock, 2013, Cited in UNODC, 2015, p. 12).

The classifications of police and criminal justice statistics in Germany are based on legal definitions. In addition to official statistics, criminological studies show what the population perceives as a criminal offense beyond legal terminology. These behaviour-based acts were called the “big five” by Kerner (2015, p. 7):

- 1) Intentional Homicide (murder and manslaughter)
- 2) Rape
- 3) Robbery
- 4) Grievous Wounding
- 5) Breaking and Entering a private home with the aim to steal

Irrespective of the concrete labelling, the basic act is in 1) killing, in 2) raping, in 3) robbing, in 4) wounding, and in 5) the breaking in and stealing.

These basic acts are also punishable by the German Criminal Code (GCC), and thus are subject of the national statistical classifications - albeit under different names and specifications. The 30 sections of the Special Section of the GCC specify criteria which must be met to fulfil the respective statutory requirements, for example in the German case the often so-called “big five” (natural) crimes of “vorsätzliche Tötungen”, “Vergewaltigung”, “Raub”, “Körperverletzung” or “Wohnungseinbruchsdiebstahl”.

The ICCS also classifies criminal offenses ¹²⁾. The “big five” and the aforementioned GCC criteria for criminal

2 For development, concepts and classification criteria of the ICCS, see Bisogno et al (2015).

action or omission are, even though under different designations and specifications, subject of the ICCS. However, the ICCS is not an identical replication of the criminal law of any UN Member State but a terminological intersection used for statistical purposes across many countries (UNODC, 2015, p. 8). In general, the ICCS takes the distinction between impunity and criminal activity in the national criminal law as the threshold for classifying an act: “The common denominator of what constitutes a ‘crime’ is that it is made of behaviours which are defined as felony offences and are punishable as such by law.” (UNODC, 2015, p. 11).

This definitional threshold is the prerequisite for a statistical demonstration of convicted and imprisoned persons in ICCS categories in Germany, since, according to §1 GCC, a human action can only be punished if its ‘criminality’ was already determined by preceding law as punishable act, being either a committal or an omission. National statistics include cases as reported by police, suspected persons, convicted persons, or persons imprisoned for crimes in accordance with the GCC and the secondary criminal law for national data requirements. National data provided for data collections by UNODC and Eurostat on international data requirements will include cases as reported by police, suspected persons, convicted persons, or persons imprisoned for crimes in accordance with the ICCS - provided that the act described in the ICCS category is punishable under German law.

In ICCS version 1.0 adopted in March 2015, the classification is comprised of eleven defining offence categories at the top level (UNODC, 2015, p. 13). [↪ Table 1](#)

These eleven main categories distinguish acts according to which protection under the law they infringe or which legal interest they affect (e.g., the right to life, physical

Table 1
Crimes in the 11 chapters of the ICCS (Level 1)

Level-1-Categories	
1	Acts leading to death or intending to cause death
2	Acts leading to harm or intending to cause harm to the person
3	Injurious acts of a sexual nature
4	Acts against property involving violence or threat against a person
5	Acts against property only
6	Acts involving controlled psychoactive substances or other drugs
7	Acts involving fraud, deception or corruption
8	Acts against public order, authority and provisions of the State
9	Acts against public safety and state security
10	Acts against the natural environment
11	Other criminal acts not elsewhere classified

integrity, property rights, etc.), according to the severity or irreversibility of the interference (acts leading to death, acts leading to harm, etc.), according to the target of the act (person, state, environment, etc.) and according to the means of action (use of force, threat of violence, etc.).

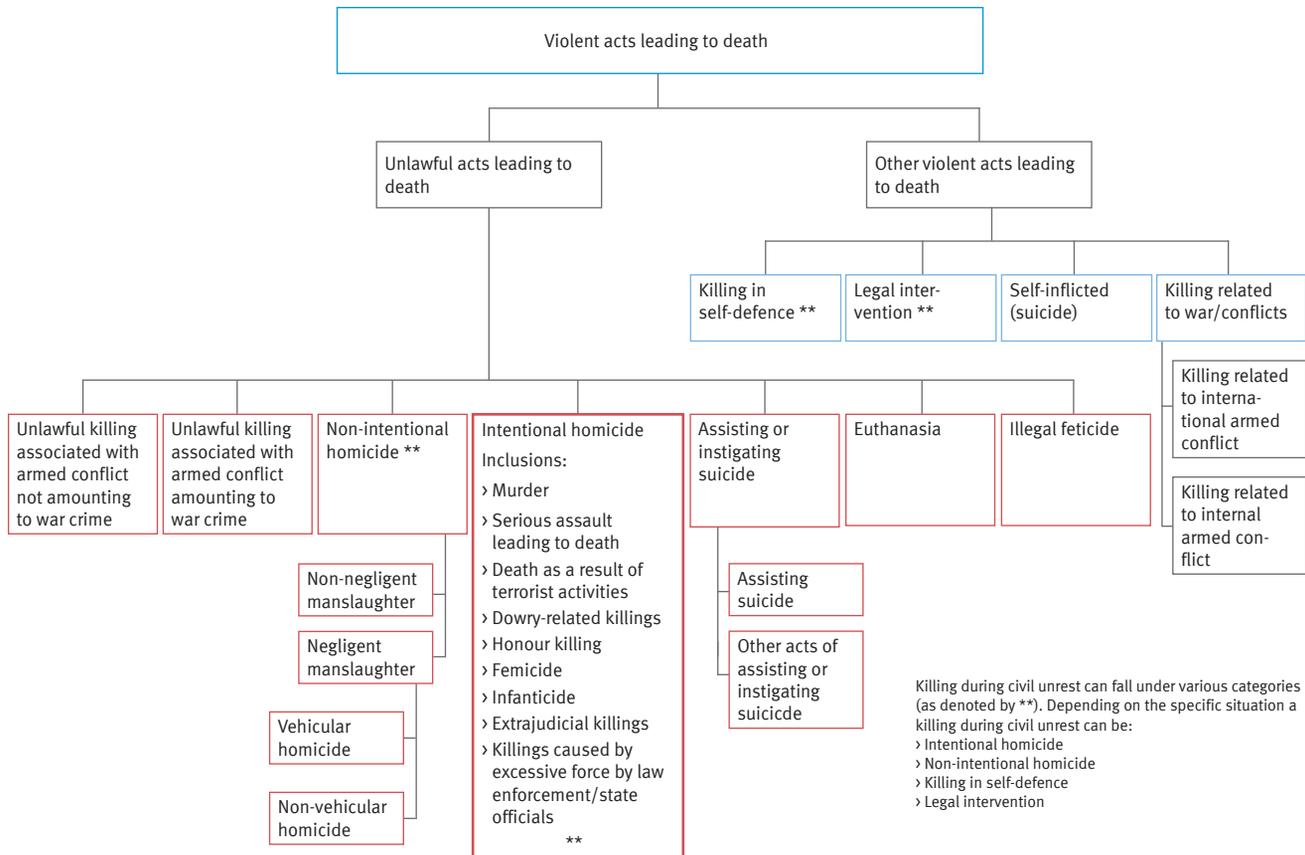
The first chapter of the ICCS contains acts leading to death, which are at the centre of this paper. Within it, seven level 2 categories and one residual category are defined in the ICCS. [↪ Table 2](#)

Table 2
Violent deaths in the ICCS

Level-1-Categories		
01	Acts leading to death or intending to cause death	
Level-2-Categories		
0101	Intentional homicide	Unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury.
0102	Attempted intentional homicide	Attempted unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury.
0103	Non-intentional homicide	Unlawful death unintentionally inflicted upon a person by another person.
0104	Assisting or instigating suicide	Unlawful acts intentionally facilitating or instigating the suicide of a person.
0105	Euthanasia	Death of a person by another person, with or without the consent of the dying person, with the intention of painlessly putting to death, relieving intractable suffering or failing to prevent death from natural causes in cases of terminal illness or irreversible coma.
0106	Illegal feticide	Unlawful death of a foetus intentionally procured or conducted by a person.
0107	Unlawful killing associated with armed conflict	Unlawful killing in a situation of armed conflict not amounting to a war crime.
0109	Other acts leading to death or intending to cause death	Acts leading to death or intending to cause the death of a person by another person which are not described in categories 0101 - 0107.

Graph 3

Violent death included and excluded in the ICCS



In addition to category 0101 “intentional homicide” and the corresponding attempt (0102), the ICCS defines further criminal acts which lead to the death of another person, but differ from “intentional homicide” by context or motive. All the defined acts have in common that they are – at least in most countries – “unlawful”. To be distinguished from these categories are violent deaths, which are outside the scope of the ICCS. ➤ Graph 3

This paper deals with correspondence tables for unlawful and culpable acts leading to death as the subject of ICCS – “unlawful acts leading to death” – as listed in Table 2 and Graph 3. They are the subject of the first ICCS chapter. Other violent acts leading to death are not the subject of the ICCS as a classification of criminal offences, with the exception of crimes against humanity and war crimes, which are defined in Chapter 11 of the ICCS.

➤ Excursus

The ICCS provides a new standard terminology for the conceptual delineation of “crime” in international statistics and data collections: “Wherever a non-trivial sanction is imposed, whose main objective is to deter from future violations and/or to provide punishment of perpetrators, and where the limit or demand is generally addressed to persons in general, then the contravening act may prima facie be considered a crime.” (Bisogno et al. 2015, page 538)

Regarding Graph 3, the criterion of punishability also provides guidance as to the extent to which killings in the context of war operations are a “crime” or not (Bisogno et al. 2015, page 541).

Although punishability is a constitutive element of the definition of “crime” in the ICCS, the ICCS can also contain in its current version (currently version 1.0) individual actions which are punishable in some states, but not in others. For the use of the ICCS for statistical comparisons, these differences are considered as a limiting

observation and are non-judgemental. (UNODC, 2015, p. 12). The respective statutory provisions for criminal and punishable acts or omissions can also change within a single country over time. The Second Periodical Report on Crime and Criminal Control in Germany (BMI / BMJ, 2006, page 38) provides examples of comparability problems by decriminalizing misdemeanour offences. In the opposite direction, Fischer (2015, p. 5) gives examples of the harmonization of national criminal law by the EU's framework legislation.

Similar to other international classifications, the ICCS will be evaluated over time and adapted to new circumstances and appraisals.

Within the first ICCS chapter, the category “Intentional homicide” is the starting point of the classification of killings: “Unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury” (UNODC, 2015, p. 33). This definition contains three elements, an objective, subjective and legal one. The objective element describes the completed event (“death”) or the action causing the event (“inflicting”). Furthermore, it is not a suicide, because the lethal injury is inflicted on another person (“a person”). The subjective attribute “intent to cause” excludes accidental killing. The legal attribute (“unlawful”), as the third definition element for “Intentional Homicide”, requires that the act – irrespective of the exact formulation – violates national criminal law, which is always the case with “Mord” in Germany.

According to this standard definition for statistical purposes, all killings which fulfil all three definitional elements are to be classified as “intentional homicides”, irrespective of their definitions in national criminal law. Whenever future statistical analyses rely on the definition of “intentional homicide” in accordance with the ICCS, it is guaranteed that this distinction has been made. In metadata, countries can document deviations of their data from the standard definition of ICCS categories and the inclusion and exclusion criteria listed for each ICCS category.

4

Correspondence tables for Chapter 01 of the ICCS

From a technical point of view, the ICCS implementation is carried out at national level through the development of correspondence tables. In doing so, the legal descriptions, which vary from country to country, are translated into internationally uniform behavioural descriptions: “The implementation of the ICCS at the national level will be a gradual process, which will require an attentive mapping of national felony offences into the ICCS framework. National correspondence tables between the ICCS and the National Crime Classifications (ICCS) at the country level.” (UNODC, 2015, here: p. 16).

4.1 Equivalent terms for “unlawful” and “intentional” in German Criminal Law

While this paper so far explained how violent deaths are classified as a criminal offense in the ICCS, the creation of correspondence tables requires a classification of violent deaths which are punishable in Germany. German criminal law consists of the GCC and the secondary criminal laws.

Relevant for Chapter 01 of the ICCS, German criminal law distinguishes between three categories of killings:

1. “Vorsätzliche Tötungen”,
2. “Fahrlässige Tötungen” und
3. “Vorsätzliche Delikte anderer Art, die den Tod eines Menschen zur Folge haben”.

“Vorsätzliche Tötungen”, pursuant §§ 211 to 216 GCC (of born life) are defined in the 16th section of the Special Section of the German Criminal Code. Also found in this section are negligent manslaughter, pursuant § 222 GCC and punishable abortions, pursuant §§ 218 ff GCC, which is legally regarded as premeditated killing of unborn life. Apart from abandonment, pursuant § 221 GCC, various kinds of intentional offenses leading to death are not contained in Section 16, but are spread across the remaining sections of the German Criminal Code and Nebenstrafrecht. In the following correspondence tables, the matching section of the GCC is con-

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Table 3

Premeditation and non-premeditation in German Criminal Law

a)	Unbewusste Fahrlässigkeit
b)	Einfache (beziehungsweise leichte und bewusste) Fahrlässigkeit
c)	Grobe (und bewusste) Fahrlässigkeit = Leichtfertigkeit
d)	Bedingter Vorsatz, etwa „bewusstes Inkaufnehmen“ von etwaigen Folgen der Handlung auch in Fällen der Hoffnung, sie würden irgendwie keineswegs wirklich eintreten.
e)	Unbedingter Vorsatz, etwa „Wissen und Wollen der Tat“.
f)	Absicht, eine Art gesteigertes Wollen der Tat, aus bestimmten Strebungen oder Motivationen heraus. Oft findet sich eine rechtliche Kombination von Vorsatz und weitergehender Absicht, wie in § 242 StGB oder in § 263 StGB. Oder die „Absicht“ beziehungsweise das „Wissen“ begründen einen höheren Strafrahmen (Beispiel § 226 Absatz 2 StGB).
g)	Bei den Tötungsdelikten wirken neben besonderen Begehungsformen der Tat auch bestimmte Absichten beziehungsweise Motive mordqualifizierend.

tained in the second and third places of the numerical key of the Criminal Court Prosecution Statistics (Strafverfolgungsstatistik).

After clarifying the definitions of the three categories of killings, table 3 and the following paragraphs discuss the correspondence of the ICCS definition element “intentional” with regard to the specific definition of criminal intent, which is called “Vorsatz” in German criminal law. Pursuant § 15 GCC, only criminal premeditated acts according to the German term “Vorsatz” are punishable unless the law expressly punishes acts without “Vorsatz” called “fahrlässig” (Fischer, 2015, p. 121). The transition from non-criminal premeditated to criminal premeditated acts is gradual. ➔ Table 3

The different letters indicate increasing degrees of consciousness and motivation regarding the killing act and its lethal result, starting from unconsciousness in letter a) and ending with consciousness and certain aggravating motives and ways of killing in letter g). Letter d) defines acts of conditional intent in which there is deliberate acceptance of possible consequences of the act even in the hope these consequences would never occur. In letter e) the intent to kill is unconditional, there is knowledge and desire of the act and the result. Letters f) to g) define increasing degrees of unconditional intent.

It can be said that § 18 GCC implies for offences leading to death, that the perpetrator must have “at least” acted negligent with regard to the deadly consequences of his actions, but that he may have acted intentional. Jurisdiction and jurisprudence take account of such cases of (especially conditional) intent by means of the so-called competition doctrine (“Konkurrenzenlehre”),

which is particularly important in sentencing. Pursuant § 52 (1) GCC, a person convicted for an intentional act leading to death in combination with another offence committed in the same incident will be convicted based on the totality of the act leading to death and the further offence, with the court considering any particularities of the further offence pursuant § 52 (2) and (4) GCC. This distinctive feature would be included in any statistical recording of the conviction, but after evaluation for publication only the act leading to death would be counted. In some cases of acts leading to death, the law restricts the subjective elements of the offence and makes culpability possible only in the case of severe negligence. The typical formulation in such cases, differing from the standard formula of § 18 GCC, is that the perpetrator has “at least acted reckless” (for example, in the case of a robbery leading to death pursuant § 251 GCC). Again, as discussed above, the totality of a robbery and a premeditated act leading to death will be punished but in the published statistic only the act leading to death is shown.

Roughly speaking, in the German case the correspondence tables for 0103 Non-intentional homicide and 0109 Other acts leading to death or intending to cause death, correspond to the letters a) to c) in Table 3, whereas the letters d) to g) are used for 0101 Intentional homicide and 0102 Attempted intentional homicide.

4.2 Correspondence tables for ICCS 01

The structure of the correspondence tables for the first chapter of the ICCS is based on the national definitions for acts leading to death and the international definitions in Table 2 and Graph 3. For each ICCS category applicable in Germany (column 1) the corresponding paragraphs in the German Criminal Code (column “GCC”), the corresponding codes of the classifications of the Police Crime Statistics (column “PCS”) and the Criminal Court Prosecution Statistics (column “SVS”) are presented in ascending order. The last column indicates the degree of correspondence.

Delimitation of the correspondence table for ICCS 0101 – Intentional homicide

The starting point for the ICCS implementation is the German correspondence table for “Vorsätzliche Tötungen”. The delimitation of intentional homicide in the ICCS 0101 correspond to the provisions of “Vorsätzliche Tötungen” pursuant §§ 211 to 216 GCC, in addition, to the intentional offences of bodily injuries leading to death pursuant §§ 227 and 231 GCC. [↘ Table 4](#)

All the listed paragraphs of the German Criminal Code basically fulfil the objective, subjective and legal definition elements of the ICCS definition. Regarding the subjective element in §§ 211 to 216 GCC there is the intention to kill, in §§ 227 and 231 GCC there is the intention to injure. Intentional homicide is, as the most serious form of violence, an integral part of international statistics and an indicator of levels of security within countries (UNODC, 2015, p. 17, and UNODC, 2014). These connections are explained in detail below and can be applied to ICCS code 0102 accordingly.

At the first meeting of the Technical Advisory Group on the ICCS Implementation in Vienna in May 2016, UNODC

also asked for an elaboration of cases with limited correspondence in national correspondence tables. This is the case with § 216 GCC, which is described below.

- › Core offences: The offences in §§ 211 to 213 GCC match the definition of nearly every international data collection for “intentional homicide” data. Within these paragraphs, murder is the most serious violation of criminal law, in terms of penalty. There is no consensus between jurisdiction and jurisprudence on the question of whether offences pursuant §§ 211 and 212 GCC are separate offenses or whether “Mord” is a qualifying act of “Totschlag”³. For a particularly serious case of “Totschlag”, § 212 (2) GCC provides for a life-long sentence of imprisonment, which is in accordance with article 211 (2) GCC, stating that any element of “Mord” is threatened with a life-long sentence without exception. In the case of a minor case of “Totschlag” in accordance with § 213 GCC, the act leading to death is identical with that of § 212 GCC, but the penalty is lower. The correspondence table differentiates these characteristics for national data users and summarizes these characteristics as “intentional homicide” for international data users.
- › Limits: § 216 GCC, the killing of another person by request of that person, is a borderline case for the classification, since, in individual cases, as a result of different laws at the European and even more so on the international level, ICCS categories 0104 or 0105 could have to be considered instead of ICCS category 0101. There are numerous constellations of legal elements if a person is accused of an involvement in a

3 Translator’s Note: Paragraph 211 (2) GCC defines a murderer as someone who, due to their desire to kill, the satisfaction of their sex drive, greed or other ulterior motives; insidiously, cruelly or endangering the public; or enabling or concealing another criminal offence, kills another person. Paragraph 212 (1) GCC defines “Totschlag” as killing another person without any of these elements of being a murderer.

Table 4

Correspondence table for 0101 Intentional homicide

ICCS		GCC	PCS	SVS	Correspondence
0101	Intentional Homicide	§ 211 (2) Murder under specific aggravating circumstances	010000	3161230	Complete
		§ 212 (1) or (2) Murder	020010	3161232	Complete
		§ 213 Murder under mitigating circumstances	020020		Complete
		§ 216 (1) Killing at the request of the victim; mercy killing	020030	3161233	Partial
		§ 227 (1) Infliction of bodily harm causing death	221010	3171257	Complete
		§ 231 (1) Taking part in a brawl leading to death	221020	3171259	Complete

criminal case leading to death that are usually difficult to prove in an investigation or in a court of law. These legal elements range from a punishable involvement in a (criminal) suicide, to the failure of a so-called extended suicide (with two persons willing to die, whereby the active person survives), to the execution of a killing procedure that was otherwise self-prepared by the person willing to die, to the fulfilment of another person's firm desire to die according to planning or choosing modality of execution by the killer. At a more general perspective the legal situation in Germany is clear. Simply put, since suicide is not punishable as an offence, there is no "main offence" of the person killing him- or herself, in which the other person involved assists punishably. Therefore, there is no entry in any ICCS category as the legal definition element of the ICCS contains acts punishable by law.

In § 216 GCC, the legal position is different: according to the wording of the offense definition, the offender must have been "determined" by the expressive and serious "demand" of the deceased person. Even a repeatedly expressed "wish" of the deceased, that he or she wants to be relieved from his or her permanent and extensive pain as soon as possible, would bring the perpetrator a charge of "Totschlag", even if he or she would argue to have killed out of pity. In practice, § 216 GCC can also be regarded as a so-called omnibus or catch-all clause: If a person accused of manslaughter, who is indicated by circumstantial evidence or witnesses, would testify that the deceased irresistibly and irrevocably pressured him or her into the act and this testimony could not be rebutted to the full conviction of the court, than the "milder law" is to be applied by the court (thus, sentencing the accused not according to § 212 GCC but "only" according to § 216 GCC, "in dubio pro reo" according to § 16 (2) GCC). There is a structural resemblance between §§ 216 and 213 GCC, as the act of killing has to be attributed to a particularly intense "influence" of the victim on the perpetrator. The legislature, however, has formulated § 213 GCC as a kind of privileged punishment measure, while § 216 GCC constituted an independent criminal offense. § 213 GCC is categorized as a felony offence (according to § 12 (1) GCC), but the level of punishment is lowered. On the other hand, "Tötung auf Verlangen" is categorized only as a misdemeanour according to § 12 (2) GCC. The statistical assignment to "intentional homicide" took place for three

reasons: firstly, as mentioned the article § 216 GCC in the national jurisdiction is systematically related to the articles §§ 211 to 213 GCC. Also in criminological reports, § 216 GCC is treated as an intentional killing (Federal Ministry of the Interior / Federal Ministry of Justice, 2006, p. 77). Finally, the factual description of § 216 GCC fulfils the three ICCS definition elements for "intentional homicide" of the unlawful, deliberate, and intentional death of another person.

- › Extension: Unlike some studies on "intentional homicide", the ICCS also includes injuries leading to death. While in §§ 211 to 216 GCC, the offender intends the death of the victim as a goal of action, § 227 in section 17 of the GCC is an intentional violation of the physical integrity of a person leading to the death of the victim. Here the subjective definition element is given by the "intent to cause serious injury". The assignment to "intentional homicide" is explicitly required by the ICCS. The assignment is not only appropriate in the German context, it is also obvious, as a defendant can be sentenced to 3 to 15 years for any felony leading to death (§ 227 (1) GCC), in minor cases still to 1 to 10 years (§ 227 (2) GCC). In § 231 GCC a dogmatic exception is made: The perpetrator must have intentionally "participated" in a fight or a brawl in one form or another. However, the death of the victim is regarded as a so-called "objective condition of criminality", which means that the intention of the perpetrator does not have to refer to the outcome of the fight. With regard to a criminal proceeding, or the proof-finding and the need for proof in it, this can also be described by saying that a perpetrator "making excuses" would not be heard. He or she is, on the contrary, convicted and punished "on account of this participation" in a misdemeanour. Otherwise, each of multiple participants in a brawl or assault leading to death could end up completely unimpeded, in accordance with the individual principle of "in dubio pro reo", as each could individually claim unrefutably they neither wanted death as a result of their action nor were they able to foresee death as a possible result of their action. The result of a brawl, the serious bodily injury according to § 226 GCC, is also referred to a felony offence (§ 12 (1) GCC) with a basic penalty of between 1 year and 10 years (§ 226 (1) GCC) and an aggravation if the offender acts "intentionally" or "deliberately", between 3 and 15 years (§ 226 (2) GCC). This means, for example, a lifelong infirmity of the victim, the loss

Table 5
Correspondence table for “ICCS 0102 – Attempted intentional homicide”

ICCS	GCC	PCS	SVS	Correspondence
0102 Attempted Intentional Homicide	§ 211 (2) §§ 22, 23 Attempted murder under specific aggravating circumstances	010000	3161231	Complete
	§ 212 (1) or (2) §§ 22, 23 Attempted murder	020010	3161232	Complete
	§ 213, §§ 22, 23 StGB Attempted murder under mitigating circumstances	020020		Complete
	§ 216 (2) Attempted killing at the request of the victim	020030	3161233	Partial
	§ 227 (1) §§ 22, 23 Attempted infliction of bodily harm causing death	221010	3171257	Complete

or permanent incapacitation of an important limb, or the loss of vision, hearing or fertility.

The several legal single codes in the German criminal law thus make it possible to construct a correspondence table for the ICCS category “Intentional Homicide”, which fulfils all the definition criteria given in Table 2. The totality of these intentional killings and injuries leading to death is contained in the German correspondence table, the correspondence to the ICCS standard definition of Intentional homicide is complete with the abovementioned limitations regarding article § 216 GCC. The total of offences cannot, however, be disaggregated according to all the individual inclusion criteria listed in Graph 3. Intentional “honour” killings, for example, are subsumed under “Murder under specific aggravating circumstances (Mord)” or “Murder” (“Totschlag”) in the national classification, depending on the specification of elements in each case. In the ICCS both national legal codes are subsumed in category 0101. In a similar way, also “femicide”, as the killing of a woman because she is a woman, is completely contained in the correspondence table but cannot be shown as a separate offence category but is subsumed in category 0101.

Delimitation of the correspondence table for “ICCS 0102 - Attempted intentional homicide”

All the considerations mentioned above, with one exception, can similarly be applied to attempts. The German correspondence table for offense category 0102 is shown in [Table 5](#).

The exception with regard to figure 4 is § 231 GCC (“Taking part in a brawl leading to death”). This § categorizes only a misdemeanour offence (§ 12 (2) GCC), so that the attempt would only be punishable if the law had “explicitly determined” it. As this is not the case, contrary to § 216 GCC, attempted participation in a brawl leading to death cannot be included.

In general, the criminal court prosecution statistics do not contain separate classification codes for attempts. The only exception is the national statistical code 3161231 representing attempted murder under specific aggravating circumstances (“Versuchter Mord”). In this case the matching process consists simply in referring the national code to the code 0102 in the ICCS. Regarding the other relevant articles an additional working step is needed. So, it must be checked whether the court decisions for the §§ 212, 213, 216 or 227 GCC were additionally marked by “22, 23” GCC or not.

Table 6
Correspondence table for 0103 Non-intentional homicide

ICCS	GCC	PCS	SVS	Correspondence
0103	Non-intentional homicide	No correspondence in GCC with the exception of:		
01032	Negligent manslaughter	§ 222 StGB Negligent manslaughter		
010321	Vehicular Homicide	in road traffic		
		Not recorded	7006	Partial
			7005	Partial
010322	Non-Vehicular Homicide	030000	3161240	Complete

Delimitation of the correspondence table to “ICCS 0103 – Non-intentional homicide”

In German criminal law, in principle only intentional offenses are punishable, therefore only the deaths caused by negligence correspond to category 0103 in the ICCS. [↘ Table 6](#)

The ICCS category 010321 includes “dangerous driving” and “driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs”. In Germany, for example, street races leading to death and “fahrlässige Tötung” while intoxicated, which can include alcohol, but also illicit drugs as regulated law governing the use of narcotics, are regulated in the relevant § 222 GCC.

For the recording of traffic offenses in the police criminal statistics, see chapter 2.

Delimitation of the correspondence table for “ICCS 0104 – Assisting or instigating suicide”

The German correspondence table is derived from the definition 0104 in Table 2. [↘ Table 7](#).

In German criminal law, suicide without the involvement of other persons is not penalized, since it is not directed against another person and there is no legal obligation to be alive. In December 2015, a new law came into force, which should prevent that the facilitation of suicide is taken for granted and people who would not commit suicide without facilitation are induced to commit suicide. For comparison: in Austria, enticing someone to commit suicide or assisting someone in their

suicide is classified as a misdemeanour in the “participation in suicide” (§ 78 Austrian Criminal Code) and is punishable. This, however, must be distinguished from the intentional killing of another person at their request pursuant to § 216 GCC and analogous to § 77 of the Austrian Criminal Code.

Delimitation of the correspondence table for “ICCS 0106 – Illegal feticide”

The German correspondence table based on the definition of ICCS category 0106 is shown in [↘ Table 8](#).

Delimitation of the correspondence table for “ICCS 0109 – Other acts leading to death or intended to cause death”

After assigning intentional and negligent killings in the preceding correspondence tables, the other criminal offences committed intentionally and leading to death were assigned to the residual category 0109. [↘ Table 9](#)

This correspondence table provides comprehensiveness in the ICCS. It contains all criminal offences punishable in Germany, which, according to ICCS definitions are included in ICCS category 01 and do not correspond to any other category of the ICCS.

Partial matches in the correspondence table are due to the available national statistic keys containing the respective basic offences, but no disaggregation into categories “leading to death” and “not leading to death”.

Table 7

Correspondence table for 0104 Non-intentional homicide

ICCS	GCC	PCS	SVS	Correspondence
0104	Assisting or instigating suicide	§ 217 Businesslike facilitation of suicide (Geschäftsmäßige Förderung der Selbsttötung, paragraph not included in official translation)	Introduction of a code (050000) planned for 1 st January 2017	3161234 Complete

Table 8

Correspondence table for 0106 Non-intentional homicide

ICCS	GCC	PCS	SVS	Correspondence
0106 Illegal feticide	§ 218 Abortion	040000	3161235	Complete
	§ 218b (1) Abortion without or under incorrect medical certification		3161236	Complete
	§ 218c (1) Violation of medical duties in connection with an abortion		3161237	Complete
	§§ 219a, 219b Advertising services for abortion, Distribution of substances for the purpose of abortion		3161238	Complete

Table 9

Correspondence table for 0109 Non-intentional homicide

ICCS	GCC	PCS	SVS	Correspondence
0109	Other acts leading to death or intending to cause death			
	§ 176b Child abuse causing death	131800	2131185	Complete
	§ 178 Sexual assault by use of force or threat of force and rape causing death	111500	2131189	Complete
	§ 179 (7) Abuse of persons who are incapable of resistance	The criminal law contains leading to death in a subparagraph of the basic offence, the statistics key only refers to the basic offence in the GCC.		
	§ 221 (3) Abandonment			
	§ 235 (5) Abduction of minors from the care of their parents			
	§ 238 (3) Stalking			
	§ 239 (4) Unlawful imprisonment			
	§ 239a (3) Abduction for the purpose of blackmail			
	§ 239b (2) Taking hostages			
	§ 251 Robbery causing death	210030, 211130, 211230, 212030, 212130, 212230, 213130, 213230, 216030, 217030, 218030, 219030	5201313	Complete
	§ 252 Theft and use of force to retain stolen goods	The criminal law contains leading to death in a subparagraph of the basic offence, the statistics key only refers the basic offence in the GCC.		
	§ 255 Blackmail and use of force or threats against life or limb			
	§ 306c Arson causing death	641040	7281383	Complete
	§ 307 (3) Causing a nuclear explosion	The criminal law contains leading to death in a subparagraph of the basic offence, the statistics key only refers the basic offence in the GCC.		
	§ 308 (3) Causing an explosion			
	§ 309 (4) Misuse of ionising radiation			
	§ 312 (4) Construction of a defective nuclear facility			
	§ 313 (2) Causing flooding			
	§ 314 (2) Causing a common danger by poisoning			
§ 316a (3) Attacking a driver for the purpose of committing a robbery				
§ 316c (3) Attacks on air and maritime traffic				
§ 318 (4) Causing damage to important facilities				
§ 330 (2) No. 2 Aggravated cases of environmental offence				
§ 330a (2) Causing a severe danger by releasing poison				
§ 340 (3) Causing bodily harm while exercising a public office				
§ 357 (1) or (2) Incitement of a subordinate to the commission of offences				
Offences in the Narcotics Act leading to death: § 30 (1) No. 3 "Offences" punished with no less than 2 years of prison (Distribution of narcotic drugs, administering narcotic drugs to others, or leaving narcotic drugs for immediate consumption by someone else and thereby carelessly causing someone else's death)	734600	3011	Complete	
Offences in the Residence Act leading to death: § 97 (1) Smuggling of foreigners into the federal territory resulting in death; smuggling for gain and as organised gangs	725410	4070	Complete	

Evaluation of correspondence tables

For the implementation of the first chapter of the ICCS by the creation of a correspondence table, the German criminal law, i.e. as well the core German Criminal Code (“Strafgesetzbuch”) as well as the secondary criminal law (“Nebenstrafrecht”) had to be scanned for potentially relevant paragraphs for the individual categories in ICCS chapter 01.

The correspondence level of the developed correspondence tables for ICCS chapter 01 has been assigned by the categorical variables “complete” and “partial”. Correspondence is a multi-dimensional assessment. Deviations from the international standard definitions in the ICCS can be based on national criminal law and / or national classifications. [↘ Table 10](#)

Taking into account the given legal, organizational and technical situation at the beginning of ICCS implementation in Germany, embedding the ICCS into the existing infrastructure is deemed the fastest and most practical way. A complete correspondence in coverage of national

statistical codes based on the legal codes of German criminal law and the behavioural codes of the ICCS can thus not be expected. The extent to which correspondence is regarded as sufficient will also in the future depend on considerations and assessments (for example, related to criminal justice policy or internal security).

Once the ICCS is implemented in the regular data collection on crime and criminal justice of the United Nations and the European Union, and Member States have provided data according to the ICCS for the first time, the degree of deviation from the ICCS standard definition can be documented in metadata. The Codebook of the current “European Sourcebook on Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics”, for example, contains the requirement to include an “Assault leading to death” under “Intentional Homicide” (The European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, 2014, page 379) in accordance with the ICCS.

In the German correspondence table of the ICCS standard definition for “Intentional Homicide”, the inclusion criterion “Serious assault leading to death” is realized by matching §§ 227 and 231 GCC, as shown in Graph 3.

Table 10
Degrees of correspondence ICCS 01 in an overview

Correspondence table	National criminal law	PCS ¹	SVS ²
ad ICCS 0101, 0102			
Basic action	complete: vorsätzliche Tötungsdelikte, vorsätzliche Körperverletzungsdelikte mit Todesfolge. Partly separate disaggregating statistical codes available (“Murder” and “Serious Assault leading to Death”)	complete: separate statistical codes	complete: separate statistical codes
zu ICCS 0103			
Basic action	für 01031 not applicable für 01032 complete: fahrlässige Tötungen	partly: separate statistical code only “fahrlässige Tötungen außerhalb des Straßenverkehrs”	complete: separate statistical codes for “fahrlässige Tötungen inner- und außerhalb des Straßenverkehrs”
zu ICCS 0104			
Basic action	complete: since 2015 separate legal code	Statistical code available as in 2017	complete: separate statistical code
zu ICCS 0106			
Basic action	complete: Schwangerschaftsabbruch	separate statistical code	separate statistical code
zu ICCS 0109			
Basic action (residual categorie)	complete: Vorsatzdelikte anderer Art, die zum Tode führen	partly: separate statistical codes for six offences. The other intentional basic actions cannot be separated statistically	

1 Police Crime Statistics.
2 Criminal Court Prosecution Statistics.

Overall, the ICCS as a module of a global statistical infrastructure will facilitate the comparisons between states. The explicit reference to the ICCS has made it clear to all users of the data, what is meant by “intentional homicide” in a state comparison. Metadata, ideally provided in complete correspondence tables for each state, make the detailed allocation of offences transparent. The correspondence table of Austria could, for example, contain the following criminal offenses of the Austrian Criminal Code: § 75 for murder under specific aggravating circumstances, § 76 for murder, § 77 for the killing on demand, and (similar to the former § 217 GCC) § 79 for the killing of a child by his mother at birth. The criminal offenses of §§ 75, 76 and 77 of the Austrian Criminal Code in the statutory detail are not identical with §§ 211, 212 and 216 GCC in Germany. However, if all criminal behaviours of intentionally killing another person penalized in both criminal codes are extracted, in analogy to the procedure for the German offenses in the above-described correspondence table for “intentional homicide”, they fulfil the three objective, subjective and legal criteria for “intentional homicide” in the ICCS.

5

Conclusion and outlook

Police, Public Prosecution Offices and Criminal Courts make their assessments and decisions as to whether a particular act is punishable, according to the criteria of the German Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedures.

National statistics in Germany show for national data requirements police-recorded offences, suspects, convicted persons, or prisoners for three kinds of acts leading to death in terms of German criminal law: “vorsätzliche Tötungen”, “fahrlässige Tötungen” and “vorsätzliche Delikte anderer Art, die den Tod eines Menschen zur Folge haben”. As aggregated statistics, these data report on volume and structure, but not on individual case decisions. Thus, it is statistically traceable how many final convictions were made for murder, for bodily injuries leading to death, or for negligent homicide. Statistically, it is not known, whether convictions for bodily injuries leading to death were only made because the intent to kill could not be proven beyond reasonable doubt in a court of law.

After the adoption of a global definition standard with the ICCS, submissions of data for international surveys conducted by UNODC and Eurostat show data according to international data requirements for police-recorded offenses, suspects, convicted, as well as prisoners – provided that the ICCS categories are also punishable under German criminal law. To this end, it was shown how the first chapter of the ICCS defines violent deaths and how these definitions can be transferred to the national legal categories by means of a correspondence table and vice versa.

Due to the ICCS definition of “intentional homicide”, it would not matter in the above-mentioned example, whether the intent to kill can be proven or not. The ICCS category is broader than the national legal codes since bodily injuries in a negligent act with a subsequent death in the sense of § 227 GCC are also defined as “intentional homicide” in the ICCS. Conversely, the correspondence table shows some issues of allocation, in which only a partial correspondence can be achieved.

Given the legal, organizational, and technical status quo in Germany, embedding the ICCS into the existing statistical infrastructure by means of the creation of correspondence tables is the fastest, most cost-effective and most practicable way of applying the ICCS. However, it cannot be expected that the national statistical codes, which are based on the legal codes of the German Criminal Code and the ICCS’s behavioural codes, are completely identical. Considering the degree of correspondence in terms of workload and yield, the degree of correspondence is assessed as being good.

Deviations from ICCS definition standards were highlighted for each German legal provision in the correspondence tables. For a comprehensive assessment of the degree of correspondence, a comparison of the allocations and degrees of correspondence with as many states as possible is necessary. Such an exchange of experience has already been agreed with the statistical offices of Austria, Switzerland, and Mexico.

After the correspondence tables for the first chapter of the ICCS have been finalized, they will become part of the statistical-technical infrastructure in the field of crime and criminal justice statistics in Germany. As in the past, the national classifications – in line with Police Crime Statistics (PCS) as well as the statistics

National implementation of the new international classification of crimes for statistical purposes (ICCS)

on the Criminal Justice System of the Federal Statistical Office – are adapted annually to any changes in national criminal law. With the linkage of the national classification with the international classification created in the correspondence table for chapter 01, these changes in national criminal law will in a second step be automatically reflected in the correspondence table. This will in turn be the basis for the provision of German data on crime and criminal justice for the international annual data collection by UNODC and Eurostat. Adjustments of the correspondence table would be made at later time, if and as soon as revisions to the ICCS will have been decided upon, and published via according official documents.

Following this national implementation of Chapter 01 of the ICCS, the next step will be the creation of correspondence tables for Chapter 02. This chapter includes, inter alia, the cross-border offence of trafficking in persons, in which the national criminal offences are based on international agreements on criminal behaviour. Since the ICCS is also based on the same international agreements, the correspondence between national classifications and the international classification of these crimes tends to be even higher.

In a subsequent step, those ICCS categories for which data are collected in the annual joint data collection on crime and criminal justice of UNODC and Eurostat are prioritized for efficiency. This data collection is based on UNODC's global UN CTS questionnaire, supplemented by Eurostat's data requirements on the EU level. In May 2016, UNODC and the national CTS-Focal Points discussed the possibilities of expanding the CTS questionnaire in a meeting in Vienna and decided to gradually adopt using the ICCS to define the offenses included in the CTS questionnaire. In addition, the CTS Focal Points Meeting decided that the CTS, in addition to the previously required data on crime and criminal justice, would also take into account new data requirements of the United Nations within the framework of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). It was emphasized that the ICCS is the standard instrument for a global definition of criminal offenses, and thus will also be used for the provision of standardized data for Goal 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions) of the SDGs. A prerequisite for this is the implementation of the ICCS in the Member States providing data in the UN-CTS.

In general, it can be assumed that the application of the ICCS as a new component of a global statistical infrastructure will facilitate statistical and criminological analysis, independently of the chosen implementation approach. This applies to the annual joint UNODC / Eurostat data collection on crime and criminal justice, but also for other comparative surveys of national data, providing that these indicate the correspondence of national systems to the ICCS and the degrees of correspondence in metadata and correspondence tables. 

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Abbreviations

WISTA	=	Wirtschaft und Statistik
JD	=	annual average
D	=	average (for values which cannot be added up)
Vj	=	quarter of a year
Hj	=	half-year
a. n. g.	=	not elsewhere classified
o. a. S.	=	no main economic activity
St	=	piece
Mill.	=	million
Mrd.	=	billion

Explanation of symbols

–	=	no figures or magnitude zero
0	=	less than half of 1 in the last digit occupied, but more than zero
.	=	numerical value unknown or not to be disclosed
...	=	data will be available later
X	=	cell blocked for logical reasons
I or —	=	fundamental change within a series affecting comparisons over time
/	=	no data because the numerical value is not sufficiently reliable
()	=	limited informational value because numerical value is of limited statistical reliability