



**Division of Policy Analysis and Public Affairs
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**

**Questionnaire for the
Ninth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends
and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems,
covering the period 2003 - 2004**

Country name: _____

The officer responsible for coordinating the collection of the data for the entire questionnaire should return all sections of the completed questionnaire no later than **31 January 2006** to the Division of Policy Analysis and Public Affairs, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, P.O. Box 500, A-1400, Vienna, Austria, or to the Statistics Division, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017, United States of America.

This questionnaire is being distributed through the Permanent Missions to the United Nations.

In order to facilitate any clarification of the data provided, information about the coordinating officer should be given below and on the first page of each of the sections of the questionnaire.

Coordinating officer's name:

Functional title:

Agency:

Street:

City/state/country:

Telephone (including country code and city code):

Fax (including country code and city code):

E-mail:



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Introduction

A. Objectives of the Ninth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems

1. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1984/48 of 25 May 1984, requested the Secretary-General to maintain and develop the United Nations crime-related database by continuing to conduct surveys of crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems.
2. The main goal of the Ninth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, covering the period 2003 - 2004, is to collect data on the incidence of reported crime and the operations of criminal justice systems with a view to improving the analysis and dissemination of that information throughout the world. The results of the Ninth Survey will provide an overview of crime trends and relationships between various parts of the criminal justice system and promote informed decision-making in administration, at the national and international levels.
3. The data gathered by the Ninth Survey, as is the case in each of the previous sweeps of the survey, is critical in providing insights into overall global crime and crime justice trends. The data builds on that already collected, providing a unique insight into global crime trends since the mid-1970s.
4. The questionnaire for the Ninth Survey consists of a series of questions designed to elicit responses in the form of data, primarily statistical data, on the main components of criminal justice systems for the period 2003 - 2004. The questionnaire for the Ninth Survey closely resembles the questionnaire for the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth United Nations Surveys of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, which covered the period 1995-2002. The instructions in the paragraphs below should be carefully studied before the questionnaire is completed. Partial replies should be reviewed by the central responding office to ensure that the jurisdictions to which the data refer (for example, national or federal jurisdictions) are clearly defined and that the data are statistically valid. It is important to review the replies in all parts of the questionnaire for consistency.

B. Instructions for completing the questionnaire

1. The questionnaire is compiled in such a way that it can be divided up between different agencies and reassembled in the central responding office before it is returned.
2. Electronic versions of the questionnaire can be found at http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_survey_ninth.html.
3. Respondents completing the tables are requested to keep the following in mind:
 - (a) If figures provided in one table differ significantly from one year to the next, the discrepancy should be explained in notes to the table;
 - (b) If it is not possible to provide data as classified or defined in a table, an attempt should be made to adjust the data as far as possible and to describe the steps involved in notes to the table;
 - (c) If data are not yet available, provisional data or estimates may be inserted and noted accordingly;
 - (d) If a table can be completed only in part, it should be explained in a note in the appropriate section that the rest of the data are "not available";
 - (e) If no data at all are available, the words "not yet available", "not tabulated" or "not collected" as the case may be, should be written in the appropriate space;
 - (f) In most cases, the calendar year should be used as the reporting period. Where some other annual period is used, such as a fiscal year not corresponding to the calendar year, that fact should be noted;
 - (g) Statistics on such matters as criminal justice personnel, court action and the prison population should include data from all levels of government, that is, from the national, state and local authorities.
4. Requests for any clarification or further information in respect of this questionnaire should be addressed to the Director, Division of Policy Analysis and Public Affairs, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria. Such requests can also be sent by fax (43-1-26060-5938) or by e-mail (wolfgang.rhomberg@unodc.org).



**Questionnaire for the
Ninth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends
and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems,
covering the period 2003 - 2004**

I. Police

Country name: _____

Please complete this section of the questionnaire and return it no later than **15 December 2005** to the coordinating officer, whose name is provided in the box below. The coordinating officer will, in turn, send all sections of the completed questionnaire to the Division of Policy Analysis and Public Affairs, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, P.O. Box 500, A-1400, Vienna, Austria, or to the Statistics Division, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017, United States of America.

This questionnaire is being distributed through the Permanent Missions to the United Nations.

Electronic versions of the questionnaire can be found at
http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_survey_ninth.html.

Coordinating officer's name:

Functional title:

Agency:

Street:

City/state/country:

Telephone (including country code and city code):

Fax (including country code and city code):

E-mail:



Definition of terms

1. The definitions below are applicable to many legal codes.
2. “*Intentional homicide*” may be understood to mean death deliberately inflicted on a person by another person, including infanticide.
3. “*Non-intentional homicide*” may be understood to mean death not deliberately inflicted on a person by another person. That includes the crime of manslaughter but excludes traffic accidents that result in the death of persons.
4. “*Assault*” may be understood to mean physical attack against the body of another person, including battery but excluding indecent assault. Some criminal or penal codes distinguish between aggravated assault and simple assault, depending on the degree of resulting injury. If such a distinction is made in your country, please provide the relevant data for aggravated assault under the category “Major assault”. Under the category “Total assault” should be included data on both aggravated assault (i.e. major assault) and simple assault. Please provide the main criterion for distinguishing between aggravated assault and simple assault if such a distinction is made in your country.
5. “*Rape*” may be understood to mean sexual intercourse without valid consent. Please indicate whether statutory rape is included in the data provided. If, in your country, a distinction is made between sexual assault and actual penetration, please provide relevant information.
6. “*Robbery*” may be understood to mean the theft of property from a person, overcoming resistance by force or threat of force.
7. “*Theft*” may be understood to mean the removal of property without the property owner=s consent. “Theft” excludes burglary and housebreaking as well as theft of a motor vehicle. Some criminal and penal codes distinguish between grand and petty theft, depending on the value of the goods and property taken from their rightful owner. If such a distinction is made in your country, please provide the relevant data for grand theft under the category “Major theft”. The category “Total theft” should include data on both grand theft (i.e. major theft) and petty theft. Please provide the main criterion for distinguishing between grand theft and petty theft if such a distinction is made in your country.
8. “*Automobile theft*” may be understood to mean the removal of a motor vehicle without the consent of the owner of the vehicle.
9. “*Burglary*” may be understood to mean unlawful entry into someone else=s premises with the intention to commit a crime.
10. “*Fraud*” may be understood to mean the acquisition of another person=s property by deception. Please indicate whether the fraudulent obtaining of financial property is included in the data provided.
11. “*Embezzlement*” may be understood to mean the wrongful appropriation of another person=s property that is already in the possession of the person doing the appropriating.
12. “*Drug-related crimes*” may be understood to mean intentional acts that involve the cultivation, production, manufacture, extraction, preparation, offering for sale, distribution, purchase, sale, delivery on any terms whatsoever, brokerage, dispatch, dispatch in transit, transport, importation, exportation and possession of internationally controlled drugs. Where applicable, reference may be made to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961¹ and other regulations adopted in pursuance of the provisions of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971² and/or the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.³
13. “*Bribery and/or corruption*” may be understood to mean requesting and/or accepting material or personal benefits, or the promise thereof, in connection with the performance of a public function for

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

² *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

³ *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).



an action that may or may not be a violation of law and/or promising as well as giving material or personal benefits to a public officer in exchange for a requested favor.

14. “*Kidnapping*” may be understood to mean unlawfully detaining a person or persons against their will (or national equivalent e.g. using force, threat, fraud or enticement) for the purpose of demanding for their liberation an illicit gain or any other economic gain or other material benefit, or in order to oblige someone to do or not to do something.
15. “*Recorded crimes*” may be understood to mean the number of penal code offences or their equivalent (i.e. various special law offences), but excluding minor road traffic offences and other petty offences, brought to the attention of the police or other law enforcement agencies and recorded by one of those agencies.
16. “*Police personnel or law enforcement personnel*” may be understood to mean personnel in public agencies whose principal functions are the prevention, detection and investigation of crime and the apprehension of alleged offenders. If the police are part of the national security force in your country, please try to focus your replies as much as possible on the civil police rather than on the national guard or local militia. If there are many local forces, please provide data on those forces if possible. If police or law enforcement personnel fulfill prosecutorial functions, that fact should be noted in the space below table 1. Data concerning support staff (secretaries, clerks etc.) should be excluded from your replies.
17. If the categories given in paragraphs 2-14 above are not fully compatible with the legal code in your country, please try to adjust the data as far as possible. Alternatively, you may indicate in the space below the table concerned or on the facing page what kinds of crime are included in your statistics that might be comparable to the categories suggested or how the comparable types of crime are defined in your country.



Table 1
Police personnel,^a by sex, and financial resources, 2003 - 2004

| <i>Category</i> | <i>As at 31 December</i> If some alternative reference date has to be used, please indicate that date here: | |
|--|--|-------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 |
| 1.1 Total police personnel | | |
| 1.2 Females | | |
| 1.3 Males | | |
| 1.4 Total police budget/ financial resources (millions of local currency units) ^b | | |
| 1.5 Total police personnel assigned to the policing of organized crime | | |
| 1.6 Currency used | | |

Comments Table 1

^a Please see the definition of the term “police personnel” in paragraph 16 on page 6.

^b Total police budget/financial resources should include all monies allocated to the civil police function at the national level, including salaries and fixed assets. When calculating salaries, please include total monies spent on every individual employed in the given area. When calculating fixed assets, please include all monies invested in non-personnel assets, such as buildings, automobiles and office equipment.



Table 2

Crimes recorded in criminal (police) statistics, by type of crime including attempts to commit crimes, 2003 - 2004

| <i>Type of crime^a</i> | 2003 | 2004 |
|--|------|------|
| 2.1 Total recorded crimes, regardless of type ^b | | |
| 2.2 Intentional homicide: Total Committed | | |
| 2.3 Total Attempted | | |
| 2.4 Committed with a firearm | | |
| 2.5 Non-intentional homicide | | |
| 2.6 Assault: Major assault | | |
| 2.7 Total assault | | |
| 2.8 Rape | | |
| 2.9 Robbery | | |
| 2.10 Theft: Major theft | | |
| 2.11 Total theft | | |
| 2.12 Automobile theft | | |
| 2.13 Burglary | | |
| 2.14 Fraud | | |
| 2.15 Embezzlement | | |
| 2.16 Drug-related crime | | |
| 2.17 Bribery and/or corruption | | |
| 2.18 Kidnapping | | |

Source(s) of the data provided in this table:

Comments Table 2

^a Please see the definitions of the terms in paragraphs 2-14 on pages 5-6.

^b Please note that the total number of recorded crimes may be greater than the sum of the numbers given for the individual types of crime listed in the table. The total should not include minor road traffic offences.



Table 3

Persons brought into initial formal contact with the police and/or the criminal justice system, by type of crime, where initial formal contact might include being suspected, arrested, cautioned etc., 2003 - 2004

| <i>Type of crime^a</i> | 2003 | 2004 |
|--|------|------|
| 3.1 Total persons brought into initial formal contact with the police and/or the criminal justice system, regardless of the type of crime ^b | | |
| 3.2 Intentional homicide: Total Committed | | |
| 3.3 Total Attempted | | |
| 3.4 Committed with a firearm | | |
| 3.5 Non-intentional homicide | | |
| 3.6 Assault: Major assault | | |
| 3.7 Total assault | | |
| 3.8 Rape | | |
| 3.9 Robbery | | |
| 3.10 Theft: Major theft | | |
| 3.11 Total theft | | |
| 3.12 Automobile theft | | |
| 3.13 Burglary | | |
| 3.14 Fraud | | |
| 3.15 Embezzlement | | |
| 3.16 Drug-related crime | | |
| 3.17 Bribery and/or corruption | | |
| 3.18 Kidnapping | | |

Source(s) of the data provided in this table:

Comments Table 3

^a Please see the definition of the terms in paragraphs 2-14 on pages 5-6.

^b Please note that the total number of persons brought into formal contact with the criminal justice system may be greater than the sum of the numbers given for the individual types of crime listed in the table.



Table 4

Persons brought into formal contact with the criminal justice system, by sex and age group, where formal contact might include being suspected, arrested, cautioned etc., 2003 - 2004

| <i>Category</i> | 2003 | 2004 |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 4.1 Females | | |
| 4.2 Males | | |
| 4.3 Adults | | |
| 4.4 Female adults | | |
| 4.5 Male adults | | |
| 4.6 Juveniles | | |
| 4.7 Female juveniles | | |
| 4.8 Male juveniles | | |

Source(s) of the data provided in this table:

Please provide the definitions of “adult” and “juvenile” that are used in the national criminal justice system:

Adult:

Juvenile:

Comments Table 4

If, in your opinion, there are some additional explanations that might contribute to a better understanding of the data that you have entered in this part of the questionnaire, please provide those explanations in the space below or on an attached sheet.



**Questionnaire for the
Ninth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends
and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems,
covering the period 2003 - 2004**

II. Prosecution

Country name: _____

Please complete this section of the questionnaire and return it no later than **15 December 2005** to the coordinating officer, whose name is provided in the box below. The coordinating officer will, in turn, send all sections of the completed questionnaire to the Division of Policy Analysis and Public Affairs, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, P.O. Box 500, A-1400, Vienna, Austria, or to the Statistics Division, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017, United States of America.

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Coordinating officer's name:

Functional title:

Agency:

Street:

City/state/country:

Telephone (including country code and city code):

Fax (including country code and city code):

E-mail:



Definition of terms

1. The definitions below are applicable to many legal codes.
2. “Intentional homicide” may be understood to mean death deliberately inflicted on a person by another person, including infanticide. Please indicate whether certain categories of attempted homicide are charged or prosecuted as “aggravated assault”.
3. “Non-intentional homicide” may be understood to mean death not deliberately inflicted on a person by another person. That includes the crime of manslaughter but excludes traffic accidents that result in the death of persons.
4. “Assault” may be understood to mean physical attack against the body of another person, including battery but excluding indecent assault. Some criminal or penal codes distinguish between aggravated assault and simple assault, depending on the degree of resulting injury. If such a distinction is made in your country, please provide the relevant data for aggravated assault under the category “Major assault”. Under the category “Total assault” should be included data on both aggravated assault (i.e. major assault) and simple assault. Please provide the main criterion for distinguishing between aggravated assault and simple assault if such a distinction is made in your country.
5. “Rape” may be understood to mean sexual intercourse without valid consent. Please indicate whether statutory rape is included in the data provided. If, in your country, a distinction is made between sexual assault and actual penetration, please provide relevant information.
6. “Robbery” may be understood to mean the theft of property from a person, overcoming resistance by force or threat of force.
7. “Theft” may be understood to mean the removal of property without the property owner’s consent. “Theft” excludes burglary and housebreaking as well as theft of a motor vehicle. Some criminal and penal codes distinguish between grand and petty theft, depending on the value of the goods and property taken from their rightful owner. If such a distinction is made in your country, please provide the relevant data for grand theft under the category “Major theft”. The category “Total theft” should include data on both grand theft (i.e. major theft) and petty theft. Please provide the main criterion for distinguishing between grand theft and petty theft if such a distinction is made in your country.
8. “Automobile theft” may be understood to mean the removal of a motor vehicle without the consent of the owner of the vehicle.
9. “Burglary” may be understood to mean unlawful entry into someone else’s premises with the intention to commit a crime.
10. “Fraud” may be understood to mean the acquisition of another person’s property by deception. Please indicate whether the fraudulent obtaining of financial property is included in the data provided.
11. “Embezzlement” may be understood to mean the wrongful appropriation of another person’s property that is already in the possession of the person doing the appropriating.
12. “Drug-related crimes” may be understood to mean intentional acts that involve the cultivation, production, manufacture, extraction, preparation, offering for sale, distribution, purchase, sale, delivery on any terms whatsoever, brokerage, dispatch, dispatch in transit, transport, importation and exportation of internationally controlled drugs. Where applicable, reference may be made to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961¹ and other regulations adopted in pursuance of the provisions of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971² and/or the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.³

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

² *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

³ *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).



13. “Bribery and/or corruption” may be understood to mean requesting and/or accepting material or personal benefits, or the promise thereof, in connection with the performance of a public function for an action that may or may not be a violation of law and/or promising as well as giving material or personal benefits to a public officer in exchange for a requested favor.
14. “*Kidnapping*” may be understood to mean unlawfully detaining a person or persons against their will (or national equivalent e.g. using force, threat, fraud or enticement) for the purpose of demanding for their liberation an illicit gain or any other economic gain or other material benefit, or in order to oblige someone to do or not to do something.
15. “Prosecution personnel” may be understood to mean a government official whose duty is to initiate and maintain criminal proceedings on behalf of the state against persons accused of committing a criminal offence. In some countries, a prosecutor is a member of a separate agency, in others, a prosecutor is a member of the police or judiciary. Please indicate the title of the agency in your country under which the prosecutor functions. If more than one criminal justice system operates in your country (e.g. federal/provincial systems or civilian/martial systems) please provide separate information about prosecutorial functions in each system. Data concerning support staff (secretaries, clerks etc.) should be excluded.
16. “Persons prosecuted” may be understood to mean alleged offenders prosecuted by means of an official charge, initiated by the public prosecutor or the law enforcement agency responsible for prosecution.
17. If the definitions given in paragraphs 2-14 above are not fully compatible with the legal code in your country, please try to adjust the data as far as possible. Alternatively, you may indicate below the table concerned or on the facing page what kinds of crime are included in your statistics that might be comparable to the categories suggested or how the comparable types of crime are defined in your country.



Table 5
Prosecution personnel,^a by sex, and financial resources, 2003 - 2004

| <i>Category</i> | <i>As at 31 December</i> If some alternative reference date has to be used, please indicate that date here: | |
|---|--|-------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 |
| 5.1 Total prosecution personnel | | |
| 5.2 Females | | |
| 5.3 Males | | |
| 5.4 Total prosecution budget/ financial resources (millions of local currency units) ^b | | |
| 5.5 Total prosecution officials assigned to the prosecution of organized crime | | |
| 5.6 Currency used | | |

Comments Table 5

^a Please see the definition of the term “prosecution personnel” in paragraph 15 on page 13.

^b Total prosecution budget/financial resources should include all monies allocated to the prosecution function at the national level, including salaries and fixed assets. When calculating salaries, please include total monies spent on every individual employed in the given area. When calculating fixed assets, please include all monies invested in non-personnel assets, such as buildings, automobiles and office equipment.



Table 6
Persons prosecuted^a, by type of crime, 2003 - 2004

| <i>Type of crime^b</i> | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|------|------|
| 6.1 Total persons prosecuted for any type of crime ^c | | |
| 6.2 Intentional homicide: Total Committed | | |
| 6.3 Total Attempted | | |
| 6.4 Committed with a firearm | | |
| 6.5 Non-intentional homicide | | |
| 6.6 Assault: Major assault | | |
| 6.7 Total assault | | |
| 6.8 Rape | | |
| 6.9 Robbery | | |
| 6.10 Theft: Major theft | | |
| 6.11 Total theft | | |
| 6.12 Automobile theft | | |
| 6.13 Burglary | | |
| 6.14 Fraud | | |
| 6.15 Embezzlement | | |
| 6.16 Drug-related crime | | |
| 6.17 Bribery and/or corruption | | |
| 6.18 Kidnapping | | |

Source(s) of the data provided in this table:

Comments Table 6

^a Please see the definition of the term "prosecution personnel" in paragraph 15 on page 13.

^b Please see the definitions of the terms in paragraphs 2-14 on pages 12 and 13.

^c Please note that the total number of persons prosecuted may be greater than the sum of the numbers given for the individual types of crime listed in the table.



Table 7

Persons prosecuted^a, by sex and age group, 2003 - 2004

| <i>Category</i> | 2003 | 2004 |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 7.1 Females | | |
| 7.2 Males | | |
| 7.3 Adults | | |
| 7.4 Female adults | | |
| 7.5 Male adults | | |
| 7.6 Juveniles | | |
| 7.7 Female juveniles | | |
| 7.8 Male juveniles | | |

Source(s) of the data provided in this table:

Please provide the definitions of “adult” and “juvenile” that are used in the national criminal justice system:

Adult:

Juvenile:

Comments Table 7

If, in your opinion, there are some additional explanations that might contribute to a better understanding of the data that you have entered in this part of the questionnaire, please provide those explanations in the space below or on an attached sheet.

^a Please see the definition of the term “prosecution personnel” in paragraph 15 on page 13.



**Questionnaire for the
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III. Courts

Country name: _____

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Coordinating officer's name:

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Definition of terms

1. The definitions below are applicable to many legal codes.
2. “Intentional homicide” may be understood to mean death deliberately inflicted on a person by another person, including infanticide. Please indicate whether certain categories of attempted homicide are charged or prosecuted as “aggravated assault”.
3. “Non-intentional homicide” may be understood to mean death not deliberately inflicted on a person by another person. That includes the crime of manslaughter but excludes traffic accidents that result in the death of persons.
4. “Assault” may be understood to mean physical attack against the body of another person, including battery but excluding indecent assault. Some criminal or penal codes distinguish between aggravated assault and simple assault, depending on the degree of resulting injury. If such a distinction is made in your country, please provide the relevant data for aggravated assault under the category “Major assault”. Under the category “Total assault” should be included data on both aggravated assault (i.e. major assault) and simple assault. Please provide the main criterion for distinguishing between aggravated assault and simple assault if such a distinction is made in your country.
5. “Rape” may be understood to mean sexual intercourse without valid consent. Please indicate whether statutory rape is included in the data provided. If, in your country, a distinction is made between sexual assault and actual penetration, please provide relevant information.
6. “Robbery” may be understood to mean the theft of property from a person, overcoming resistance by force or threat of force.
7. “Theft” may be understood to mean the removal of property without the property owner’s consent. “Theft” excludes burglary and housebreaking as well as theft of a motor vehicle. Some criminal and penal codes distinguish between grand and petty theft, depending on the value of the goods and property taken from their rightful owner. If such a distinction is made in your country, please provide the relevant data for grand theft under the category “Major theft”. The category “Total theft” should include data on both grand theft (i.e. major theft) and petty theft. Please provide the main criterion for distinguishing between grand theft and petty theft if such a distinction is made in your country.
8. “Automobile theft” may be understood to mean the removal of a motor vehicle without the consent of the owner of the vehicle.
9. “Burglary” may be understood to mean unlawful entry into someone else’s premises with the intention to commit a crime.
10. “Fraud” may be understood to mean the acquisition of another person’s property by deception. Please indicate whether the fraudulent obtaining of financial property is included in the data provided.
11. “Embezzlement” may be understood to mean the wrongful appropriation of another person’s property that is already in the possession of the person doing the appropriating.
12. “Drug-related crimes” may be understood to mean intentional acts that involve the cultivation, production, manufacture, extraction, preparation, offering for sale, distribution, purchase, sale, delivery on any terms whatsoever, brokerage, dispatch, dispatch in transit, transport, importation and exportation of internationally controlled drugs. Where applicable, reference may be made to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961¹ and other regulations adopted in pursuance of the provisions of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971² and/or the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988³.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

² *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

³ *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).



13. “Bribery and/or corruption” may be understood to mean requesting and/or accepting material or personal benefits, or the promise thereof, in connection with the performance of a public function for an action that may or may not be a violation of law and/or promising as well as giving material or personal benefits to a public officer in exchange for a requested favor.
14. “*Kidnapping*” may be understood to mean unlawfully detaining a person or persons against their will (or national equivalent e.g. using force, threat, fraud or enticement) for the purpose of demanding for their liberation an illicit gain or any other economic gain or other material benefit, or in order to oblige someone to do or not to do something.
15. “Persons convicted” may be understood to mean persons found guilty by any legal body duly authorized to pronounce them convicted under national law, whether the conviction was later upheld or not. If persons are convicted by any agency other than the courts, please state which agency and provide statistical details in the space provided after tables 10 and 11. In those tables the total number of persons convicted includes the number convicted of serious special law offences but excludes the number convicted of minor road traffic offences and other petty offences.
16. “Professional judges or magistrates” may be understood to mean both full-time and part-time officials authorized to hear civil, criminal and other cases, including in appeal courts, and make dispositions in a court of law. Please include in that category associate judges and magistrates, who may be authorized as above.
17. “Lay judges or magistrates” may be understood to mean persons who perform the same functions as professional judges or magistrates but who do not regard themselves, and are not normally regarded by others, as career members of the judiciary. Data concerning support staff (secretaries, clerks etc.) should be excluded.
18. If the categories given in paragraphs 2-14 above are not fully compatible with the legal code in your country, please try to adjust the data as far as possible. Alternatively, you may indicate below the table concerned or on the facing page what kinds of crime are included in your statistics that might be comparable to the categories suggested or how the comparable types of crime are defined in your country.



Table 8

**Judges, by status and sex, and financial resources, including in appeal courts,
2003 - 2004**

| <i>Category</i> | <i>As at 31 December</i> If some alternative reference date has to be used, please indicate that date here: | |
|---|--|-------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 |
| 8.1 Total professional judges or magistrates ^a | | |
| 8.2 Females | | |
| 8.3 Males | | |
| 8.4 Total lay judges or magistrates ^b | | |
| 8.5 Females | | |
| 8.6 Males | | |
| 8.7 Total court budget/ financial resources (millions of local currency units) ^c | | |
| 8.8 Total professional judges or magistrates assigned to the judging of organized crime | | |
| 8.9 Currency used | | |

Comments Table 8

^a Please see the definition of the term “professional judges or magistrates” in paragraph 16 on page 19.

^b Please see the definition of the term “lay judges or magistrates” in paragraph 17 on page 19.

^c Total court budget/financial resources should include all monies allocated to the judiciary at the national level, including salaries and fixed assets. When calculating salaries, please include total monies spent on every individual employed as a judge in the criminal justice system. When calculating fixed assets, please include all monies invested in non-personnel assets, such as buildings, automobiles and office equipment.



Table 9
Persons brought before the criminal courts, 2003 - 2004

| <i>Category</i> | 2003 | 2004 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| 9.1 Total persons brought before the criminal courts | | |
| 9.2 Convicted | | |
| 9.3 Acquitted | | |

Comments Table 9

| |
|--|
| |
|--|



Table 10
Persons convicted^a in the criminal courts, by type of crime, 2003 - 2004

| <i>Type of crime^b</i> | 2003 | 2004 |
|--|------|------|
| 10.1 Total persons convicted of any type of crime ^c | | |
| 10.2 Intentional homicide: Total Committed | | |
| 10.3 Total Attempted | | |
| 10.4 Committed with a firearm | | |
| 10.5 Non-intentional homicide | | |
| 10.6 Assault: Major assault | | |
| 10.7 Total assault | | |
| 10.8 Rape | | |
| 10.9 Robbery | | |
| 10.10 Theft: Major theft | | |
| 10.11 Total theft | | |
| 10.12 Automobile theft | | |
| 10.13 Burglary | | |
| 10.14 Fraud | | |
| 10.15 Embezzlement | | |
| 10.16 Drug-related crime | | |
| 10.17 Bribery and/or corruption | | |
| 10.18 Kidnapping | | |

Source(s) of the data provided in this table:

Comments Table 10

^a Please see the definition of the term "Persons convicted" in paragraph 15 on page 19.

^b Please see the definitions of the terms in paragraphs 2-14 on pages 18 and 19.

^c Please note that the total number of persons convicted may be greater than the sum of the figures given for the individual types of crime listed in the table.



Table 11
Persons convicted^a in the criminal courts, by sex and age group, 2003 - 2004

| <i>Category</i> | 2003 | 2004 |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 11.1 Females | | |
| 11.2 Males | | |
| 11.3 Adults | | |
| 11.4 Female adults | | |
| 11.5 Male adults | | |
| 11.6 Juveniles | | |
| 11.7 Female juveniles | | |
| 11.8 Male juveniles | | |

Source(s) of the data provided in this table:

Please provide the definitions of “adult” and “juvenile” that are used in the national criminal justice system:

Adult:

Juvenile:

Comments Table 11

If, in your opinion, there are some additional explanations that might contribute to a better understanding of the data that you have entered in this part of the questionnaire, please provide those explanations in the space below or on an attached sheet.

^a Please see the definition of the term “Persons convicted” in paragraph 15 on page 19.



**Questionnaire for the
Ninth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends
and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems,
covering the period 2003 - 2004**

IV. Prisons/penal institutions

Country name: _____

Please complete this section of the questionnaire and return it no later than **15 December 2005** to the coordinating officer, whose name is provided in the box below. The coordinating officer will, in turn, send all sections of the completed questionnaire to the Division of Policy Analysis and Public Affairs, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, P.O. Box 500, A-1400, Vienna, Austria, or to the Statistics Division, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017, United States of America.

This questionnaire is being distributed through the Permanent Missions to the United Nations.

Electronic versions of the questionnaire can be found at
http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_survey_ninth.html.

Coordinating officer's name:

Functional title:

Agency:

Street:

City/state/country:

Telephone (including country code and city code):

Fax (including country code and city code):

E-mail:



Definition of terms

1. The definitions below are applicable to many legal codes.
2. “*Intentional homicide*” may be understood to mean death deliberately inflicted on a person by another person, including infanticide.
3. “*Non-intentional homicide*” may be understood to mean death not deliberately inflicted on a person by another person. That includes the crime of manslaughter but excludes traffic accidents that result in the death of persons.
4. “*Assault*” may be understood to mean physical attack against the body of another person, including battery but excluding indecent assault. Some criminal or penal codes distinguish between aggravated assault and simple assault, depending on the degree of resulting injury. If such a distinction is made in your country, please provide the relevant data for aggravated assault under the category “Major assault”. Under the category “Total assault” should be included data on both aggravated assault (i.e. major assault) and simple assault. Please provide the main criterion for distinguishing between aggravated assault and simple assault if such a distinction is made in your country.
5. “*Rape*” may be understood to mean sexual intercourse without valid consent. Please indicate whether statutory rape is included in the data provided. If, in your country, a distinction is made between sexual assault and actual penetration, please provide relevant information.
6. “*Robbery*” may be understood to mean the theft of property from a person, overcoming resistance by force or threat of force.
7. “*Theft*” may be understood to mean the removal of property without the property owner=s consent. “Theft” excludes burglary and housebreaking as well as theft of a motor vehicle. Some criminal and penal codes distinguish between grand and petty theft, depending on the value of the goods and property taken from their rightful owner. If such a distinction is made in your country, please provide the relevant data for grand theft under the category “Major theft”. The category “Total theft” should include data on both grand theft (i.e. major theft) and petty theft. Please provide the main criterion for distinguishing between grand theft and petty theft if such a distinction is made in your country.
8. “*Automobile theft*” may be understood to mean the removal of a motor vehicle without the consent of the owner of the vehicle.
9. “*Burglary*” may be understood to mean unlawful entry into someone else=s premises with the intention to commit a crime.
10. “*Fraud*” may be understood to mean the acquisition of another person=s property by deception. Please indicate whether the fraudulent obtaining of financial property is included in the data provided.
11. “*Embezzlement*” may be understood to mean the wrongful appropriation of another person=s property that is already in the possession of the person doing the appropriating.
12. “*Drug-related crimes*” may be understood to mean intentional acts that involve the cultivation, production, manufacture, extraction, preparation, offering for sale, distribution, purchase, sale, delivery on any terms whatsoever, brokerage, dispatch, dispatch in transit, transport, importation, exportation and possession of internationally controlled drugs. Where applicable, reference may be made to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961¹ and other regulations adopted in pursuance of the provisions of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971² and/or the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.³

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

² *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

³ *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).



13. “*Bribery and/or corruption*” may be understood to mean requesting and/or accepting material or personal benefits, or the promise thereof, in connection with the performance of a public function for an action that may or may not be a violation of law and/or promising as well as giving material or personal benefits to a public officer in exchange for a requested favor.
14. “*Kidnapping*” may be understood to mean unlawfully detaining a person or persons against their will (or national equivalent e.g. using force, threat, fraud or enticement) for the purpose of demanding for their liberation an illicit gain or any other economic gain or other material benefit, or in order to oblige someone to do or not to do something.
15. “Prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions” may be understood to mean all public and privately financed institutions where persons are deprived of their liberty. The institutions may include, but are not limited to, penal, correctional, or psychiatric facilities under prison administration.
16. “Prison staff” may be understood to mean all individuals employed in penal or correctional institutions, including management, treatment, custodial and other (maintenance, food service etc.) personnel.
17. If the categories given in paragraphs 2 - 24 above are not fully compatible with the legal code in your country, please try to adjust the data as far as possible. Alternatively, you may indicate below the table concerned or on the facing page what kinds of crime are included in your statistics that might be comparable to the categories suggested or how the comparable types of crime are defined in your country.



Table 12

Adult prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions, 2003 - 2004

| <i>Item</i> | <i>As at 31 December</i> If some alternative reference date has to be used, please indicate that date here: | |
|--|--|-------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 |
| 12.1 Adult prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions ^a (excluding temporary jail lock-ups) | | |
| 12.2 Places (beds) available | | |

Comments Table 12

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

Table 13

Juvenile prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions, 2003 - 2004

| <i>Item</i> | <i>As at 31 December</i> If some alternative reference date has to be used, please indicate that date here: | |
|---|--|-------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 |
| 13.1 Juvenile prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions ^b (excluding temporary jail lock-ups) | | |
| 13.2 Places (beds) available | | |

Comments Table 13

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

^a Please see the definition of the term "prisons and penal or correctional institutions" in paragraph 15 on page 26.

^b Please see the definition of the term "prisons and penal or correctional institutions" in paragraph 15 on page 26.



Table 14

Staff of adult or juvenile prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions^a, by sex, and financial resources, 2003 - 2004

| <i>Category of prison staff^b members</i> | <i>As at 31 December</i> If some alternative reference date has to be used, please indicate that date here: | |
|--|--|-------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 |
| 14.1 Total staff of adult prisons | | |
| 14.2 Females | | |
| 14.3 Males | | |
| 14.4 Total staff of juvenile prisons | | |
| 14.5 Females | | |
| 14.6 Males | | |
| 14.7 Total prison budget/ financial resources, for adult and juvenile institutions (millions of local currency units) ^c | | |

Comments Table 14

^a Please see the definition of the term “prisons and penal or correctional institutions” in paragraph 15 on page 26.

^b Please see the definition of the term “prison staff” in paragraph 16 on page 26.

^c Total prison budget/financial resources should include all monies allocated to prison staff in both adult and juvenile facilities, including salaries and fixed assets. When calculating salaries, please include total monies spent on every individual employed as a prison staff member in the criminal justice system. When calculating fixed assets, please include all monies invested in non-personnel assets, such as buildings, automobiles and office equipment.



Table 15
Persons incarcerated, by category of incarceration, selected day, 2003 - 2004

| <i>Category of incarceration</i> | <i>Selected day of the year^a:</i> | |
|--|--|-------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 |
| 15.1 Total persons incarcerated ^b | | |
| 15.2 Awaiting first trial or adjudication Please indicate whether the figure in the category "Awaiting first trial or adjudication" includes persons who were sentenced in the court of first instance but appealed the verdict Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 15.3 Sentenced | | |
| 15.4 Administrative detention | | |
| 15.5 For non-payment of penal fine | | |
| 15.6 Civil law incarceration | | |

Comments Table 15

^a The information should be given for a specific selected day, preferably a day that may be considered typical for the year.

^b The total number of persons incarcerated should not include the number of persons detained due to public intoxication. Please note that the total number of persons incarcerated may be greater than the sum of the figures given for the other categories of incarceration listed in the table.



Table 16
Convicted prisoners, by sex and age group, selected day, 2003 - 2004

| <i>Category</i> | <i>Selected day of the year^a:</i> | |
|--|--|-------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 |
| 16.1 Total convicted Females | | |
| 16.2 Total convicted Males | | |
| 16.3 Adult convicted prisoners | | |
| 16.4 Female adults | | |
| 16.5 Male adults | | |
| 16.6 Juvenile convicted prisoners | | |
| 16.7 Female juveniles | | |
| 16.8 Male juveniles | | |
| 16.9 Convicted prisoners who are citizens of other countries | | |

Please provide the definitions of “adult” and “juvenile” that are used in the national criminal justice system:

Adult:

Juvenile:

Comments Table 16

^a The population of convicted prisoners on one selected day should be given, preferably a day that may be considered typical for the year.



Table 17
Adult prisoners: Average length of time in months actually served in prison, after conviction, for the following offenses, 2003 - 2004

| <i>Length of detention (months)</i> | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|------|------|
| 17.1 Any type of crime, regardless of type ^a | | |
| 17.2 Intentional homicide: Total Committed | | |
| 17.3 Total Attempted | | |
| 17.4 Committed with a firearm | | |
| 17.5 Non-intentional homicide | | |
| 17.6 Assault: Major assault | | |
| 17.7 Total assault | | |
| 17.8 Rape | | |
| 17.9 Robbery | | |
| 17.10 Theft: Major theft | | |
| 17.11 Total theft | | |
| 17.12 Automobile theft | | |
| 17.13 Burglary | | |
| 17.14 Fraud | | |
| 17.15 Embezzlement | | |
| 17.16 Drug-related crime | | |
| 17.17 Bribery and/or corruption | | |
| 17.18 Kidnapping | | |

Comments Table 17

^a Please note that the total number of recorded crimes may be greater than the sum of the numbers given for the individual types of crime listed in the table. The total should not include minor road traffic offences.



Table 18
Persons on probation^a, by age group, selected day, 2003 - 2004

| <i>Category</i> | <i>Selected day of the year^b:</i> | |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 |
| 18.1 Total persons on probation | | |
| 18.2 Adults | | |
| 18.3 Juveniles | | |

Comments Table 18

Table 19
Persons on conditional release/parole^c, by age group, selected day, 2003 - 2004

| <i>Category</i> | <i>Selected day of the year^d:</i> | |
|------------------------------|--|-------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 |
| 19.1 Total persons on parole | | |
| 19.2 Adults | | |
| 19.3 Juveniles | | |

Comments Table 19

^a“Probation” may be understood to mean a procedure whereby an individual found guilty of a crime is released by the court without imprisonment and is placed under the supervision of an official.

^b The population of persons on probation on one selected day should be given, preferably a day that may be considered typical for the year.

^c“Parole” may be understood to mean conditional release of a prison whereby the individual is allowed to serve the remainder of the sentence outside the prison, assuming that all the terms of that release are met.

^d The population of persons on parole on one selected day should be given, preferably a day that may be considered typical for the year.



Table 20
Indicative percentage of prisoners suffering from

| <i>Category</i> | <i>Selected day of the year^a:</i> | |
|---------------------|--|-------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 |
| 20.1 Drug addiction | | |
| 20.2 HIV/AIDS | | |
| 20.3 Tuberculosis | | |
| 20.4 Mental illness | | |

Comments Table 20

If, in your opinion, there are some additional explanations that might contribute to a better understanding of the data that you have entered in this part of the questionnaire, please provide those explanations on an attached sheet.

^a The population of prisoners on one selected day should be given, preferably a day that may be considered typical for the year.

**Annex****FORM FOR THE SURVEY OF NATIONAL CAPACITIES FOR THE
COLLECTION OF DATA ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL
JUSTICE^a****Country name:** _____

Please complete this annex to the questionnaire and return it no later than **15 December 2005** to the coordinating officer, whose name is provided in the box below. The coordinating officer will, in turn, send all sections of the completed questionnaire to the Division of Policy Analysis and Public Affairs, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, P.O. Box 500, A-1400, Vienna, Austria, or to the Statistics Division, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017, United States of America.

This questionnaire is being distributed through the Permanent Missions to the United Nations.

Electronic versions of the questionnaire can be found at
http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_survey_ninth.html.

Coordinating officer's name:

Functional title:

Agency:

Street:

City/state/country:

Telephone (including country code and city code):

Fax (including country code and city code):

E-mail:

^a <http://www.un.org/documents/ecosoc/res/1996/eres1996-11.htm>



STATISTICS PRODUCED

1. Does the country have statistics on crimes reported or detected by law enforcement agencies?

1.01 For all crimes Yes No

1.02 For some crimes Yes No

(a) The statistics include:

1.03 National data Yes No

1.04 Regional data Yes No

1.05 Provincial data Yes No

1.06 From all regions Yes No

1.07 From all provinces Yes No

(b) The statistics include the following:

1.08 Breakdown by legal property involved Yes No

1.09 Breakdown by crime Yes No

1.10 Breakdown by sex Yes No

1.11 Breakdown by age Yes No

1.12 Existence of a link between victim of violent crime and offender Yes No

1.13 Instances of violence against persons Yes No

1.14 Instances of violence against property Yes No

1.15 Use of firearms Yes No

1.16 Agency receiving the report Yes No

(c) The statistics are generated:

1.17 Periodically Yes No

At the following intervals:

1.18 Monthly Yes No

1.19 Quarterly Yes No

1.20 Half-yearly Yes No

1.21 Yearly Yes No



2. Does the country keep national statistics on crimes committed, including an estimate of the number of unreported crimes (e.g. victim surveys)?

2.01 Yes No

If yes, give a brief description of the method used to calculate the number of unreported crimes:

2.02

DESCRIPTION OF THE AGENCY OR AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

3. Does the country have any national public agency with the task of compiling and preparing statistics?

3.01 Yes No

Does it prepare and compile information relating exclusively to crime prevention and criminal justice?

3.02 Yes No

(a) Are the preparation and compilation of statistics on crime prevention and criminal justice the main task of this agency?

3.03 Yes No

If it carries out this task merely as a sideline to other, principal activities, what is the principal activity of the agency?

3.04 Principal activity:



Note: If a number of agencies have this task, provide the information requested below only in respect of the agency whose main function is to compile and prepare statistics.

(b) Does this agency prepare its own statistics (opposed to collecting statistics prepared by other agencies)?

3.05 Yes No

(i) If it prepares its own statistics, (a) does it do so for all crimes?

3.06 Yes No

if so, for which crimes?

| | |
|------|--|
| 3.07 | |
|------|--|

(b) Does it use the official figures produced by the same type of source for all its investigations (opposed to using different figures depending on the phenomenon to be investigated)?

3.08 Yes No

(c) It draws its information from:

3.09 Judicial proceedings Yes No

3.10 Police reports Yes No

3.11 Other sources Yes No

(d) Is there a standard procedure for conducting these investigations (opposed to varying procedures depending on the phenomenon to be investigated)?

3.12 Yes No

(e) When the scale of the investigation exceeds the agency's operating capacity, does it enter into agreements with other agencies?

3.13 Yes No

If yes, does it use private agencies (opposed to public agencies)?

3.14 Yes No



(f) Does it look at the level of unreported crimes as a matter of course?

3.15 Yes No

Indicate the procedure used.

3.16



(g) Are there any legal provisions governing the agency's data collection activity?

3.17 Yes No

(ii) If the agency compiles statistics produced by other agencies:

(a) The data are supplied by:

3.18 Regional agencies Yes No

3.19 Provincial or State agencies Yes No

3.20 Private agencies Yes No

3.21 Public agencies Yes No

(b) Does it obtain information from a single agency (opposed to a number of agencies)?

3.22 Yes No

(c) Give a brief description of the data collection procedure used by the agency providing the information and of the centralization method developed by the agency dealing with that information.

3.23

(d) Is the information received subject to any form of control?

3.24 Yes No

If so, please describe:

3.25



(e) Are there any legal provisions that govern the data compilation activity of the centralizing agency?

3.26

Yes

No

If so, please describe the provisions:

3.27

A large empty rectangular box for describing the provisions.



INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE AGENCY

4. How many staff members does the agency permanently employ to compile and prepare crime prevention and criminal justice statistics?

- 4.01 1-5 Yes No
- 4.02 6-10 Yes No
- 4.03 11-20 Yes No
- 4.04 21-30 Yes No
- 4.05 31-40 Yes No
- 4.06 41-50 Yes No
- 4.07 More than 50 Yes No

5. Does it have dedicated data-processing equipment for the task?

- 5.01 Yes No

5.02 Give a brief description:

6. Does the agency publish the results of its work?

- 6.01 Yes No

6.02 If yes, how frequently?

6.03 Name of the agency:

6.04 Reporting to:

6.05 Head of the agency:

6.06 Address:

6.07 Telephone:

6.08 E-mail:

**OTHER AGENCIES****7. If there are other agencies that are capable of providing statistical information in your country, please give the following details:**

First other agency:

- | |
|-------------------------------------|
| 7.01 Name of the agency: |
| 7.02 Type of information collected: |
| 7.03 Reporting to: |
| 7.04 Head of the agency: |
| 7.05 Address: |
| 7.06 Telephone: |
| 7.07 E-mail: |
| 7.08 Note: |

Second other agency:

- | |
|-------------------------------------|
| 7.09 Name of the agency: |
| 7.10 Type of information collected: |
| 7.11 Reporting to: |
| 7.12 Head of the agency: |
| 7.13 Address: |
| 7.14 Telephone: |
| 7.15 E-mail: |
| 7.16 Note: |

Third other agency:

- | |
|-------------------------------------|
| 7.17 Name of the agency: |
| 7.18 Type of information collected: |
| 7.19 Reporting to: |
| 7.20 Head of the agency: |
| 7.21 Address: |
| 7.22 Telephone: |
| 7.23 E-mail: |
| 7.24 Note: |