



**Centre for International Crime Prevention
Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention
and
Statistics Division
Department of Economic and Social Affairs,
United Nations**

**Questionnaire for the
Seventh United Nations Survey of Crime Trends
and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems,
covering the period 1998 - 2000**

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 **1 October 2001** to the Centre for International Crime Prevention, Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, 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 Statistics Division network.

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 Seventh 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 Seventh United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, covering the period 1998 - 2000, 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 Seventh 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 Seventh Survey will benefit both the international community as a whole and each responding Government. The information will be used in determining crime trends and problem areas for intervention in the form of technical cooperation, in preparing reports such as the *Global Report on Crime and Justice*¹ and in comparing the crime situation in one country with that of another country in a similar position.
4. The questionnaire for the Seventh 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 1998 - 2000. The questionnaire for the Seventh Survey closely resembles the questionnaire for the Sixth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, which covered the period 1995-1997. 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

5. 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.
6. 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 or on the facing page;
 - (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.
7. Requests for any clarification or further information in respect of this questionnaire should be addressed to the Director, Centre for International Crime Prevention, Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria. Such requests can also be sent by fax (43-1-26060-5898) or by e-mail (wrhomborg@cicp.un.or.at).

¹Graeme Newman, ed., *Global Report on Crime and Justice* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1999).



**Questionnaire for the
Seventh United Nations Survey of Crime Trends
and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems,
covering the period 1998 - 2000**

I. Police

Country name: _____

Please complete this section of the questionnaire and return it no later than **1 September 2001** 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 Centre for International Crime Prevention, Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, 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 Statistics Division network.

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. *“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.
15. *“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.
16. If the categories given in paragraphs 2-13 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, 1998 – 2000

<i>Category</i>	<i>As at 31 December^b</i>		
	1998	1999	2000
1.1 Total police personnel			
1.2 Females			
1.3 Males			
1.4 Total police budget/ financial resources (millions of local currency units) ^c			

Comments Table 1

^a Please see the definition of the term “police personnel in paragraph 15 on page 6.

^b If some alternative reference date has to be used, please indicate that date here: _____

^c 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, 1998 - 2000

<i>Type of crime^a</i>	1998	1999	2000
2.1 Total recorded crimes, regardless of type ^b			
2.2 Intentional homicide: Committed			
2.3 Intentional homicide: Attempted			
2.4 Intentional homicide: Committed with a firearm			
2.5 Non-intentional homicide			
2.6 Assault: Major assault			
2.7 Assault: Total assault			
2.8 Rape			
2.9 Robbery			
2.10 Theft: Major theft			
2.11 Theft: Total theft			
2.12 Theft: Automobile theft			
2.13 Burglary			
2.14 Fraud			
2.15 Embezzlement			
2.16 Drug-related crime			
2.17 Bribery and/or corruption			

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

Comments Table 2

^a Please see the definitions of the terms in paragraphs 2-13 on page 5.

^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., 1998 - 2000

<i>Type of crime^a</i>	1998	1999	2000
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: Committed			
3.3 Intentional homicide: Attempted			
3.4 Intentional homicide: Committed with a firearm			
3.5 Non-intentional homicide			
3.6 Assault: Major assault			
3.7 Assault: Total assault			
3.8 Rape			
3.9 Robbery			
3.10 Theft: Major theft			
3.11 Theft: Total theft			
3.12 Theft: Automobile theft			
3.13 Burglary			
3.14 Fraud			
3.15 Embezzlement			
3.16 Drug-related crime			
3.17 Bribery and/or corruption			

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

Comments Table 3

^a Please see the definition of the terms in paragraphs 2-13 on page 5.

^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., 1998 - 2000

<i>Category</i>	1998	1999	2000
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
Seventh United Nations Survey of Crime Trends
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II. Prosecution

Country name: _____

Please complete this section of the questionnaire and return it no later than **1 September 2001** 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 Centre for International Crime Prevention, Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, 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 Statistics Division network.

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. “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.
15. “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.
16. If the definitions given in paragraphs 2-13 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, 1998 – 2000

<i>Category</i>	<i>As at 31 December^b</i>		
	1998	1999	2000
5.1 Total prosecution personnel			
5.2 Females			
5.3 Males			
5.4 Total prosecution budget/ financial resources (millions of local currency units) ^c			

Comments Table 5

^a Please see the definition of the term “prosecution personnel” in paragraph 12 on page 12.

^b If some alternative reference date has to be used, please indicate that date here: _____

^c 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, by type of crime, 1998 - 2000

<i>Type of crime^a</i>	1998	1999	2000
6.1 Total persons prosecuted for any type of crime ^b			
6.2 Intentional homicide: Committed			
6.3 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			

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

Comments Table 6

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

^b 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, by sex and age group, 1998 - 2000

<i>Category</i>	1998	1999	2000
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.



**Questionnaire for the
Seventh United Nations Survey of Crime Trends
and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems,
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III. Courts

Country name: _____

Please complete this section of the questionnaire and return it no later than **1 September 2001** 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 Centre for International Crime Prevention, Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, 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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City/state/country: _____
Telephone (including country code and city code): _____
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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. "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.
15. "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.
16. "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.
17. If the categories given in paragraphs 2-13 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,
 1998 – 2000**

<i>Category</i>	<i>As at 31 December^a</i>		
	1998	1999	2000
8.1 Total professional judges or magistrates ^b			
8.2 Females			
8.3 Males			
8.4 Total lay judges or magistrates ^c			
8.5 Females			
8.6 Males			
8.7 Total court budget/ financial resources (millions of local currency units) ^d			

Comments Table 8

^a If some alternative reference date has to be used, please indicate that date here: _____

^b Please see the definition of the term “professional judges or magistrates” in paragraph 15 on page 19.

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

^d 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, 1998 – 2000

<i>Category</i>	1998	1999	2000
9.1 Total persons brought before the criminal courts			
9.2 Convicted			
9.3 Acquitted			
9.4 Other (please specify): <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>			

Comments Table 9



Table 10
Persons convicted in the criminal courts, by type of crime, 1998 - 2000

<i>Type of crime^a</i>	1998	1999	2000
10.1 Total persons convicted of any type of crime ^b			
10.2 Intentional homicide: Committed			
10.3 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			

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

Comments Table 10

^a Please see the definitions of the terms in paragraphs 2-13 on pages 18 and 19.

^b 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
Adults convicted of any type of crime, by number and type of sentence, 1998 - 2000

<i>Type of sentence^a</i>	1998	1999	2000
11.1 Total adults ^b convicted, regardless of type of sentence			
11.2 Death penalty ^c			
11.3 Corporal punishment ^d			
11.4 Life imprisonment ^e			
11.5 Deprivation of liberty ^f			
11.6 Control in freedom ^g			
11.7 Warning or admonition ^h			
11.8 Fine ⁱ			
11.9 Community service order ^j			

Comments Table 11

^a If there is more than one sentence per adult convicted, please count the most severe sentence.

^b See definition of adult on next page

^c "Death penalty" may be understood to mean any sentence in which the convicted person is to be legally deprived of life. The death penalty may be carried out by any one of a variety of means, including electrocution, hanging, firing squad, lethal injection or stoning.

^d "Corporal punishment" may be understood to mean any sentence in which the convicted person's body is to be subjected to physical pain, such as, among other things, flogging, mutilation, electric shock or branding.

^e "Life imprisonment" may be understood to mean any sentence in which the convicted person is to be deprived of liberty in an institution of any kind for the duration of his or her natural life.

^f "Deprivation of liberty" may be understood to mean various forms of detention, including security measures, combined or split sentences (where at least one part of the sentence involves deprivation of liberty) or any other sanction in which the person is forced to stay at least one night in an institution of any kind, whereby the period of detention is fixed at some interval short of the natural life span of the convicted person (i.e. a determinate sentence).

^g Including probation orders, electronic monitoring, conditional sentences with additional supervision requirements and other forms of so-called controlled liberty (i.e. where the person is required to fulfill special requirements with regard to supervision).

^h Including suspended sentences, conditional sentences, findings of guilt without sanctions, formal admonitions, formal warnings, imposing of duties without control, conditional dismissals, conditional discharges.

ⁱ "Fines" may be understood to mean all sentences that involve paying a sum of money and may include punitive measures as well as compensation and restitution.

^j "Community service orders" may be understood to mean sentences in which the convicted person is expected to perform some activity which provides some benefit to the community.



Table 12
Persons convicted in the criminal courts, by sex and age group, 1998 - 2000

<i>Category</i>	1998	1999	2000
12.1 Females			
12.2 Males			
12.3 Adults			
12.4 Female adults			
12.5 Male adults			
12.6 Juveniles			
12.7 Female juveniles			
12.8 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 12

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
Seventh United Nations Survey of Crime Trends
and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems,
covering the period 1998 - 2000**

IV. Prisons/penal institutions

Country name: _____

Please complete this section of the questionnaire and return it no later than **1 September 2001** 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 Centre for International Crime Prevention, Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, 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 Statistics Division network.

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. “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.
3. “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.
4. If the categories given in paragraphs 2 and 3 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 13
Adult prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions, 1998 – 2000

<i>Item</i>	<i>As at 31 December^a</i>		
	1998	1999	2000
13.1 Adult prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions ^b (excluding temporary jail lock-ups)			
13.2 Places (beds) available			

Comments Table 13

Table 14
Juvenile prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions, 1998 – 2000

<i>Item</i>	<i>As at 31 December^c</i>		
	1998	1999	2000
14.1 Juvenile prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions ^b (excluding temporary jail lock-ups)			
14.2 Places (beds) available			

Comments Table 14

^a If some alternative reference date has to be used, please indicate that date here: _____

^b Please see the definition of the term “prisons and penal or correctional institutions” in paragraph 2 on page 26.

^c If some alternative reference date has to be used, please indicate that date here: _____



Table 15
Staff of adult or juvenile prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions^a, by sex, and financial resources, 1998 – 2000

<i>Category of prison staff^b members</i>	<i>As at 31 December^c</i>		
	1998	1999	2000
15.1 Total staff of adult prisons			
15.2 Females			
15.3 Males			
15.4 Total staff of juvenile prisons			
15.5 Females			
15.6 Males			
15.7 Total prison budget/ financial resources, for adult and juvenile institutions (millions of local currency units) ^d			

Comments Table 15

^a Please see the definition of the term “prisons and penal or correctional institutions” in paragraph 2 on page 26.

^b Please see the definition of the term “prison staff” in paragraph 3 on page 26.

^c If some alternative reference date has to be used, please indicate that date here: _____

^d 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 16
Persons incarcerated, by category of incarceration, selected day, 1998 – 2000

<i>Category of incarceration</i>	<i>Selected day of the year^a:</i>		
	1998	1999	2000
16.1 Total persons incarcerated ^b			
16.2 Awaiting first trial or adjudication ^c			
16.3 Sentenced			
16.4 Administrative detention			
16.5 For non-payment of penal fine			
16.6 Civil law incarceration			

Comments Table 16

^a The population of incarcerated persons awaiting trial or adjudication and/or imprisoned offenders on one selected day should be given, 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.

^c 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 ___ No ___.



Table 17
Adult prisoners: time spent in prison awaiting trial, 1998 - 2000

<i>Length of detention (months)</i>	1998	1999	2000
17.1 Average length of time spent in months in prison awaiting trial ^a , for all offences.			

Comments Table 17

Table 18
Adult prisoners: time actually served in prison after conviction, 1998 - 2000

<i>Length of detention (months)</i>	1998	1999	2000
18.1 Average length of time in months actually served in prison			

Comments Table 18

^a “Time spent in prison awaiting trial” may be understood to mean the time spent in custody (e.g. police custody, remand prison) between the time of arrest or apprehension and the time of pronouncement of guilt or innocence by a criminal court or other legal body duly authorized to make such a finding by national law, irrespective of whether the decision was later upheld or not.



Table 19
Persons on probation^a, by age group, selected day, 1998 – 2000

<i>Category</i>	<i>Selected day of the year^b:</i>		
	1998	1999	2000
19.1 Total persons on probation			
19.2 Adults			
19.3 Juveniles			

Comments Table 19

Table 20
Persons on parole^c, by age group, selected day, 1998 – 2000

<i>Category</i>	<i>Selected day of the year^d:</i>		
	1998	1999	2000
20.1 Total persons on parole			
20.2 Adults			
20.3 Juveniles			

Comments Table 20

^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 21
Convicted prisoners, by sex and age group, selected day, 1998 – 2000

<i>Category</i>	<i>Selected day of the year^a:</i>		
	1998	1999	2000
21.1 Total convicted Females			
21.2 Total convicted Males			
21.3 Adult convicted prisoners			
21.4 Female adults			
21.5 Male adults			
21.6 Juvenile convicted prisoners			
21.7 Female juveniles			
21.8 Male juveniles			
21.9 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 21

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