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on the Prevention of Crime
and the Treatment of Offenders**

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**CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSES AND
PERSPECTIVES IN A CHANGING WORLD**

The fair treatment of women by the criminal justice system

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

Additional responses have been received by the Secretariat from eight Member States to the First United Nations Survey on the Situation of Women and the Administration of Criminal Justice Systems, 1970-1982. They are Brazil, Indonesia, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Sudan, Suriname and Togo, which brings the total number of responding countries to 61.

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I. BRAZIL

A. Female delinquency and criminality

1. Female delinquency in Brazil was reported to be far more aggressive and active than in the past. Female offenders were generally younger. Women's independence had greatly influenced the increased incidence of female crime, particularly violent crime. Recidivist female crime had been steadily increasing. From 1976 to 1982, the recidivist rate had nearly doubled. It was reported that the penal system had not kept pace with the changing profile of female offenders. Consequently, women left the prisons without being rehabilitated and often continued to participate in the world of crime.
2. The majority of female offenders (67 per cent), were between the ages of 18 and 29. Crimes committed most frequently were theft and robbery (52 per cent), drug traffic and drug abuse (20 per cent) and crimes against the person (16 per cent). Violent cases of robbery committed by females constituted 7 per cent of the total number of robberies.
3. In 1983, women constituted 2 per cent of the total prison population of the State of São Paulo. More women were imprisoned during 1980-1981 than in any other years during the 1970-1982 period under review.
4. Factors that contributed to the increase in female criminality during the reporting period included population growth, rapid changes in values and customs and "women's liberation". Factors that had led to social aggression being re-directed in the form of female crime were especially relevant in the case of female juvenile offenders.

B. Female practitioners in criminal justice systems

5. Research concerning female practitioners and administrators in the judiciary indicated that only since 1982 had women been permitted to obtain the post of judge. By the end of 1984, there were eight female judges in Sao Paulo, representing 0.67 per cent of the total number. However, the situation in other parts of Brazil is not reflected in that figure, as women in other regions had access to employment as judges for a longer period of time.
6. More women than men were employed in the judiciary. However, women were for the most part employed as clerks, servants and cashiers, while men were employed as court officials and clerks. Overall, there were more female than male clerks (see table 1).
7. During the period 1974-1983, there were 3,395 women and 4,616 men employed in the Febem* (see table 2). Some 27 per cent of the women and only 13 per cent of the men in the Febem held a university degree (see table 3). In 1984, of the total number of professionals working with juvenile delinquents and young adult offenders, 553 were women and 795 men. However, women were more frequently employed as student supervisors, pantry and kitchen helpers and servants (see table 4). In fact, only one third of the 47 student supervisors were women.
8. Factors that may have contributed to any observed changes in the employment pattern of women in the criminal justice system included the penitentiary reform (1975), which granted women access to new careers in the criminal justice system. The opportunity was open for them to become, for example, police officers and the director of the penitentiary. A prison humanization policy, initiated in 1978, led to opportunities for all professionals in the social sciences, and the majority of scholarships were awarded to women.

*A subordinate of the Social Promotion State Secretary.

Table 1. Brazil: distribution and frequency of personnel employed in the judiciary, by sex, 1970-1983

Initial function	Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Cashier	36	8.2	65	12.0
Servant	33	7.5	96	17.7
Judiciary security agent	14	3.2	-	-
Notary	2	0.5	-	-
Clerk	106	24.1	235	43.4
Minor court official	171	39.0	34	6.3
Others	38	8.7	13	2.4
Impaired <u>a/</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>8.9</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>18.3</u>
Total	439	100	542	100

Source: Response from Brazil to the First United Nations Survey on the Situation of Women and the Administration of Criminal Justice Systems, 1970-1982.

a/ Data include new personnel admitted in 1984.

Table 2. Brazil: personnel employed in the Fabem, São Paulo, by sex, 1974-1983

Year	Male	Female	Total
1974	239	186	425
1975	674	461	1 135
1976	530	314	844
1977	453	346	799
1978	540	428	968
1979	544	397	941
1980	644	544	1 188
1981	416	365	781
1982	445	291	736
1983	<u>131</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>194</u>
Total	4 616	3 395	8 011

Source: Response from Brazil to the First United Nations Survey on the Situation of Women and the Administration of Criminal Justice Systems, 1970-1982.

Table 3. Brazil: educational level of personnel in the Febem, by sex, 1974-1983

Education	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage
Illiterate	1	1.3	1	1.8	2	1.5
Primary level incomplete	15	19.0	17	30.9	32	23.9
Primary completed	29	36.7	9	16.4	38	28.4
Secondary level incomplete	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary completed	23	29.1	12	21.8	35	26.1
University incomplete	-	-	1	1.8	1	0.7
University completed	<u>11</u>	<u>13.9</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>27.3</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>19.4</u>
Total	79	100	55	100	134	100

Source: Response from Brazil to the First United Nations Survey on the Situation of Women and the Administration of Criminal Justice Systems, 1970-1982.

Table 4. Brazil: distribution of personnel in the assistance sectors, by sex, 1974-1983

Function	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage
Servant	3	3.8	7	12.7	10	7.5
Pantry and kitchen helper	1	1.3	7	12.7	8	6.0
Clerk	4	5.1	10	18.2	14	10.4
Nurse	3	3.8	1	1.8	4	3.0
Pupil supervisor	32	40.5	15	27.3	47	35.1
Teacher, instructor or prepositor	5	6.3	3	5.5	8	6.0
Expert (university degree)	2	2.5	4	7.3	6	4.5
Vigilante	9	11.4	-	-	9	6.7
Administrative adjutant	3	3.8	-	-	3	2.2
Others	4	5.1	5	9.1	9	6.7
Impaired (1984)	<u>13</u>	<u>16.5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>11.9</u>
Total	79	100	55	100	134	100

Source: Response from Brazil to the First United Nations Survey on the Situation of Women and the Administration of Criminal Justice Systems, 1970-1982.

9. Despite these changes, the number of women in high positions in the criminal justice system remained much lower than that of men. Women had had little access to positions of authority and decision-making positions. It was reported that the movement towards attaining equal rights was still at its preliminary stages and that many more changes were necessary before equal rights in the criminal justice system could be fully realized in Brazil.

II. INDONESIA

A. Female delinquency and criminality

10. A slight overall increase in female criminality since 1970 was reported in Indonesia. Police reports indicated that the types of crimes committed by women had become more complex.

11. There was no considerable female involvement in crimes of violence during the 1970-1982 period, with the exception of abortion and infanticide, the incidence of which significantly increased. Female offenders were most often between 18 and 25 years of age.

12. There was a significant increase in the extent and seriousness of drug- and alcohol-related female delinquency. This was seen to be a result of illegal alcoholic beverages being made available to school children by street vendors.

13. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, female criminality constituted 3.3 per cent of the total crime rate in 1980 and 3.8 per cent in 1981. The crimes committed more frequently by women than men were fraud and theft, illegal abortion and infanticide. Information on the changes in their incidence since 1970 was not available.

14. Cultural and demographic factors contributed to the patterns of female delinquency and criminality observed from 1970 to 1982. In particular, it was reported that changing attitudes and an increase in opportunities for females had resulted in a considerable change in the profile of the female offender.

B. Treatment of female offenders

15. The proportion of incarcerated female offenders in relation to the total prison population had remained stable since 1970.

16. Female offenders, it was reported, had been treated more leniently than male offenders, and they had often been sent back to their families to try to resolve conflicts. It had been the practice of law-enforcement officers to try to settle cases of female criminality outside the court room. However, female prisoners were, by law, given the same treatment as male offenders.

C. Female practitioners in criminal justice systems

17. All positions were open to women in the criminal justice system, without restriction. In fact, women had served as justices in the District Court, the Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court. Women had also been employed as prosecutors and police officers. That situation may be attributed to the fact that many educated women had played an important role in gaining independence for Indonesia. Once independence had been gained, women were entrusted with positions of power and authority. Since then, women had been entitled to the

same opportunities as men in obtaining positions in the criminal justice system.

D. Regional and international co-operation

18. The following recommendations were made in the report by Indonesia: (a) to exchange information, relevant data and expertise between countries; (b) to co-ordinate law-enforcement programmes designed to counteract trafficking in women; (c) to establish regional training programmes and activities specifically dealing with the problems of crime prevention, criminal justice and women; and (d) to involve more professionals, particularly women, in dealing with such problems.

III. PORTUGAL

A. Female delinquency and criminality

19. It was reported that from 1970 to 1980, the proportion of female crime to the total had been 12-13 per cent. Since 1974, female criminality had increased slightly. With regard to violent crime, the female crime rate had remained stable (see tables 5 and 6). Measures had been taken to strengthen crime prevention activities in general, but no specific measures had been taken to address the criminality of women.

20. Available data on drug- and alcohol-related crime and delinquency did not differentiate between females and males, and therefore definitive statements could not be made. The most frequent crimes committed by women were assault, injury against authorities, calumny and defamation.

21. Over the period, the profile of the female offender had been affected by the new social status of women, achieved in 1974.

B. Treatment of female offenders

22. Since 1970, the number of incarcerated females declined (see table 7). This was attributed to changes in penal and court policy rather than to a decrease in female criminality. For example, in 1974, a law was passed that gave parole to all prisoners of certain crimes after half of the sentence imposed had been served. Also prostitutes were imprisoned less frequently during the period.

23. The number of female offenders was relatively small, thus the development of training activities for women offenders had been limited. In comparison to male institutions, female institutions were more informal, and there were less security problems.

24. Between 1970 and 1981, more suspended sentences and more fines and imprisonment with the option of fine were granted to women than men (see table 8). However, it could not be concluded that the sentencing policy for women was more lenient than it was for men. In general, there were no practices allowing for the differential treatment of female offenders. The only exceptions were in health care, where special attention had been given to the specific needs of women in institutions (i.e. obstetrical and gynecological care), and child care (i.e. nurseries in some institutions). For example, by law, a child may remain with a female inmate until three years of age. Mental health care and social welfare were the same for female and male prisoners.

Table 5. Portugal: adult females prosecuted (P) and convicted (C) for crimes of violence, 1970-1982

Year	Violence against authorities		Intentional homicide		Non-intentional homicide		Infanticide		Assault ^{a/}		Calumny and defamation	
	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C
1970	10	9	10	7	11	7	--	9	2 491	1 042	811	257
1971	30	30	7	7	5	4	--	5	2 189	1 082	822	354
1972	6	6	8	5	6	3	--	2	1 976	960	896	375
1973	6	6	3	1	3	--	--	--	1 164	77	704	46
1974	7	5	6	6	12	4	--	5	1 203	571	286	54
1975	3	1	8	6	9	3	--	1	1 240	641	492	223
1976	4	4	4	1	24	8	--	2	2 095	989	507	86
1977	5	4	6	3	5	1	--	--	2 332	1 075	527	198
1978	10	7	8	4	7	1	--	--	2 129	1 015	895	396
1979	19	14	4	2	11	4	8	2	1 939	922	863	381
1980	23	17	3	2	7	2	2	2	1 826	762	855	293
1981	12	12	4	2	7	4	7	6	2 177	406	1 331	262
1982	12	9	7	4	26	9	18	2	1 409	299	1 166	204

Source: Response from Portugal to the First United Nations Survey on the Situation of Women and the Administration of Criminal Justice Systems, 1970-1982.

Note: An em dash (--) indicates that the amount was nil or negligible.

^{a/} Intentional and non-intentional.

Table 6. Portugal: female minors awaiting trial for crimes of violence, 1970-1980

Year	Non-intentional homicide	Assault ^{a/}	Calumny and defamation
1970	0	96	15
1972	0	54	15
1974	0	72	18
1976	0	89	23
1978	0	104	34
1980	1	83	33

Source: Response from Portugal to the First United Nations Survey on the Situation of Women and the Administration of Criminal Justice Systems, 1970-1982.

^{a/} Intentional and non-intentional.

Table 7. Portugal: incarcerated female offenders, 1970-1982

Year	Total (male and female)	Total female	Percentage of females	Awaiting trial		Sentenced	
				Number	Percent- age <u>a/</u>	Number	Percent- age <u>a/</u>
1970	5 544	450	8.1	40	8.8	410	91.1
1971	4 710	384	8.2	-	-	-	-
1972	4 573	337	7.4	28	8.3	309	91.7
1973	3 770	261	6.9	19	7.3	242	92.7
1974	2 519	111	4.4	18	16.2	93	83.8
1975	3 854	144	3.7	40	27.8	104	72.2
1976	4 031	131	3.2	35	26.7	96	73.3
1977	4 658	176	3.8	50	28.4	126	71.6
1978	5 093	209	4.1	62	29.7	147	70.3
1979	5 463	156	2.8	47	30.1	156	76.8
1980	5 721	174	3.0	49	28.2	125	71.8
1981	5 726	203	3.5	66	32.5	137	67.5
1982	5 261	149	2.8	50	33.6	99	66.4

Source: Response from Portugal to the First United Nations Survey on the Situation of Women and the Administration of Criminal Justice Systems, 1970-1982.

a/ Of total females.

Table 8. Portugal: non-custodial measures, by sex, 1970-1981
(Percentage)

Year	Suspended sentences		Fine or imprisonment with option of a fine	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1970	32.1	42.9	55.9	70.9
1972	30.8	39.5	52.1	64.3
1974	34.3	47.1	46.3	58.5
1976	38.0	56.2	48.9	64.0
1978	37.2	49.2	51.4	61.8
1980	34.9	60.6	53.5	62.8
1981	36.7	44.5	50.4	59.5

Source: Response from Portugal to the First United Nations Survey on the Situation of Women and the Administration of Criminal Justice Systems, 1970-1982.

C. Female practitioners in criminal justice systems

25. In 1980, women constituted 22 per cent of the staff of the prison administration. Of the 1,350-member staff of the criminal police, 25 women worked in criminal investigation, 63 were members of the technical staff and 208 were administration staff. (As regards judges and prosecutors from 1975-1982, see tables 9 and 10.)

26. Changes in the employment pattern of women in the criminal justice system were attributed to changes in the employment policy of women, which included a non-discriminatory system of selection based on technical qualifications. (Articles 13 and 59 of the Portuguese Constitution.)

27. There had not been any special incentives for female personnel in the crime prevention and criminal justice field. But, a new Portuguese Constitution had been created in 1976 which asserted equality and non-discrimination. Employment as practitioners and administrators within the criminal justice system was equally open to women and men.

D. Regional and international co-operation

28. Suggestions concerning the improvement of collaboration between regions and countries included: (a) the dissemination of information concerning recent legislative initiatives and the results of scientific studies, particularly those dealing with female crime prevention and the treatment of female offenders; (b) periodic meetings of administrators of various criminal justice systems; and (c) the establishment of guidelines for a uniform method of research and data analysis in order to facilitate cross-cultural comparisons in this area, particularly with respect to differential treatment of male and female offenders.

Table 9. Portugal: judges or magistrates and prosecutors, by sex, 1975-1982

Year	<u>Judges or magistrates</u>			<u>Prosecutors</u>		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1975	585	0	585	219	2	221
1976	622	0	622	324	8	332
1977	607	0	607	353	10	363
1978	..	a/	..	381	30	411
1979	438	48	486
1980	810	5	815	340	51	391
1982	876	36	912	334	91	425

Source: Response from Portugal to the First United Nations Survey on the Situation of Women and the Administration of Criminal Justice Systems, 1970-1982.

Note: Two dots (...) indicate that data were not available.

a/ The first woman judge was appointed in 1978 but figures for that year are not available.

IV. REPUBLIC OF KOREA

A. Female delinquency and criminality

29. Female criminality was reported to have been "steeply increasing" during the period 1970-1982, although the relative proportion of female to male crime still remained constant. The most prevalent female crime, which accounted for 25 per cent of the total female crime, involved property, and a significantly increasing number of crimes involved morality.

30. Crimes related to morality had increased significantly since 1970 owing to the changing patterns of sexual behaviour that contradict traditional customs (see table 10). Female violent crime had slightly increased since 1970 (see table 11), and measures had been taken to counteract that increase, including the improvement and expansion of crime investigation. Conversely, female criminality related to drugs decreased slightly over the period (see table 12).

31. The proportion of female to male offenders and delinquents remained relatively constant. This was explained by the fact that the process of rapid development and the equalization of opportunities for women had reached a stage of relative stability (see table 13).

32. The majority of female offenders during the period were poor and married and had not completed middle school. Some 70 per cent were between the ages of 26 and 50.

B. Treatment of female offenders

33. The proportion of female to male incarcerated offenders remained constant. No particular problems were presented by female offenders in criminal justice administration.

34. Although no female prisons existed, facilities at prisons included separate accommodations for women and men, a procedure set down by legislation (e.g. the Penal Administration Act).

35. Special provisions were made for pregnant women and mothers in prison. For example, women were allowed to live with their children until the children are 18 months old. Clothing and a different diet were provided. Pregnant women and women with children were given preferential treatment in granting parole. No differential provisions had been made for females in regard to mental health or social welfare.

C. Female practitioners in criminal justice systems

36. The number of women employed as practitioners within the criminal justice system from 1970 to 1982 increased in great number. Positions that women have held since 1970 include: judges (12); public prosecutors (2); prison officers (233); policewomen (400); and after-care guidance volunteers (395).

37. The increase in the employment of women was attributed to a change in official policy to address the needs of juveniles, a rise in female criminality and the improvement of public services.

D. Regional and international co-operation

38. The recommendations made regarding regional and international collaboration included the distribution of the results of research on and legislative approaches to criminal justice from different countries. The view was expressed that co-operation might be more effective if regular international seminars for experts in the field of criminal justice were held under the auspices of the United Nations.

Table 10. Republic of Korea: types of crime committed by females,
1970-1982

Year	Property crimes	Crimes of violence	Counter-faiting	Crimes concerning the duties of public officials	Crimes prejudicial to morals	Crimes by negligence	Other criminal offences	Non-criminal offences	Total
1970	10 942	4 131					5 818	25 231	46 122
1971	10 064	3 514	420	6	1 291	1 295	2 562	20 980	40 132
1972	13 895	3 730	643	73	2 045	1 503	2 734	29 135	53 758
1973	13 201	3 905	633	49	2 230	1 683	2 831	25 097	49 629
1974	11 537	3 402	479	40	2 171	1 286	2 440	21 083	42 438
1975	13 886	3 936	629	90	2 930	1 590	2 764	24 850	50 675
1976	18 193	4 568	742	138	4 293	2 076	3 047	34 950	68 007
1977	16 676	4 749	741	75	4 864	2 950	3 016	32 247	65 308
1978	15 380	4 532	643	53	4 939	3 321	2 712	29 030	60 610
1979	15 283	4 393	716	54	6 063	2 917	2 849	30 572	62 847
1980	25 055	4 963	893	60	6 931	3 205	3 178	36 774	81 059
1981	33 777	6 102	1 114	75	7 638	3 439	4 272	30 487	86 904
1982	30 824	6 468	1 254	82	8 567	2 643	4 738	36 845	91 421

Source: Response from Republic of Korea to the First United Nations Survey on the Situation of Women and the Administration of Criminal Justice Systems, 1970-1982.

Table 11. Republic of Korea: crimes of violence committed by females, by age group, 1970-1982 (Percentage)

Year	Age group								
	Below 14	14-19	20-25	25-30	31-35	36-40	41-50	51-60	61 and above
1970	0.6	5.4	13.0	17.0	18.7	16.2	20.0	5.6	2.8
1971	0.2	5.5	13.5	16.0	20.3	16.9	19.9	5.9	1.8
1972	0.2	5.4	12.0	15.7	19.4	17.1	21.4	6.7	2.1
1973	0.2	4.5	12.6	16.1	20.0	17.6	20.4	6.8	1.8
1974	0.4	3.6	11.7	14.4	21.1	18.4	22.1	6.8	1.5
1975	0.1	4.0	12.2	16.5	19.7	18.8	20.4	6.6	1.7
1976	0.3	5.1	13.7	15.8	19.2	18.0	20.1	6.3	1.5
1977	0.1	4.7	13.1	16.2	18.4	18.5	21.6	5.9	1.5
1978	0.1	4.3	14.2	15.9	18.7	19.1	20.0	6.0	1.7
1979	0.2	3.3	14.3	16.2	17.8	19.2	21.8	5.9	1.3
1980	0.1	3.4	14.7	16.4	17.0	18.4	22.2	6.4	1.4
1981	0.1	2.5	12.1	16.9	18.4	18.2	23.3	7.1	1.4
1982	0.1	3.1	12.2	17.4	18.1	17.2	23.8	6.6	1.5

Source: Response from Republic of Korea to the First United Nations Survey on the Situation of Women and the Administration of Criminal Justice Systems, 1970-1982.

Table 12. Republic of Korea: drug-related crimes committed by females, 1970-1982

Year	Total offences	Female offences	Percentage of offences committed by females
1970	505	152	30.1
1971	540	165	30.6
1972	1 195	393	32.9
1973	850	233	27.4
1974	510	111	21.8
1975	121	40	33.1
1976	1 208	187	15.5
1977	1 086	203	18.7
1978	459	78	17.0
1979	492	25	5.1
1980	182	54	29.7
1981	189	60	31.7
1982	239	50	20.9

Source: Response from Republic of Korea to the First United Nations Survey on the Situation of Women and the Administration of Criminal Justice Systems, 1970-1982.

Table 13. Republic of Korea: proportion of crimes committed by females to total crimes, 1970-1982

Year	Total crimes	Crimes committed by females	Percentage of crimes committed by females
1970	415 503	46 122	11.1
1971	289 131	40 132	13.9
1972	442 274	53 702	12.1
1973	391 163	49 629	12.7
1974	360 424	42 438	11.8
1975	393 595	50 675	12.9
1976	646 059	68 007	10.5
1977	507 545	65 308	12.9
1978	591 908	60 610	10.2
1979	659 972	62 847	9.5
1980	706 959	81 059	11.5
1981	743 898	86 904	11.7
1982	792 005	91 421	11.5

Source: Response from Republic of Korea to the First United Nations Survey on the Situation of Women and the Administration of Criminal Justice Systems, 1970-1982.

V. SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

A. Female delinquency and criminality

39. The rate of female crime in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was reported to have remained stable and without significant change during the reporting period. Only a low proportion of the total crime rate was attributed to female offenders.

40. Lack of parental care, unstable family life, unemployment, under-employment and overcrowding were cited as factors contributing to the occurrence of female delinquency. No change was reported in drug- and alcohol-related female delinquency and criminality. There was no considerable increase in female involvement in crimes of violence during the reporting period. However, the crimes most frequently committed by women were said to be assaults and bodily harm.

B. Treatment of female offenders

41. No significant differential treatment was generally accorded to female offenders. However, females were more likely to be fined for an offence than to receive a prison sentence. There were no special programmes or services to meet the specific needs of female prisoners.

C. Female practitioners in criminal justice systems

42. Women increasingly played an active part in the administration of the criminal justice system of the country. During the reporting period there were: in 1970, one female magistrate; from 1972-1980, one senior magistrate;

in 1972, one legal assistant; in 1974, one crown counsel; in 1980, one acting solicitor; and in 1981, one director of prosecutions. In 1982, a woman was appointed to the highest position of Pusine Judge. Also, women held positions as registrars during the 1970-1982 period. The police force was predominantly male but there was a definite slow increase in the number of women pursuing careers in this field. Promotion opportunities in the police force were reported to be the same for female and male personnel.

43. Special incentives for women as practitioners and administrators in the criminal justice system were considered unnecessary due to a policy of equal opportunity in regard to employment, in practice since the country attained its independence.

D. Regional and international co-operation

44. The following recommendations were made concerning improvement in regional and international collaboration: (a) convening seminars periodically to discuss the various aspects relating to women and the criminal justice system; (b) conducting surveys on female crime; and (c) examining current laws relating to sex offences with a view towards reform.

VI. SUDAN

A. Female delinquency and criminality

45. For the period 1971/72-1979/80, the overall proportion of female crime and delinquency relative to the total was reported to be the following: premeditated murder (3.8 per cent), felonious homicide (2.7 per cent), bodily injury (3.9 per cent) and sexual crime (18.0 per cent). Since 1970, the crimes most frequently committed by women included crimes against the person (i.e. family-related crimes), crimes involving property and crimes associated with narcotics. However, no significant changes occurred in the commission of those crimes during the period. However there was an increase in juvenile female vagrancy. Women were not reported to be involved to a great extent in crimes of violence.

46. Female crime was reported to be much lower than male crime. That situation was attributed to the values of a male-dominated society. Social restraint had played a major role in deterring women from involvement in crime. Men were entrusted with the responsibility for women's well-being and protection from crime. Although women had recently been more exposed to criminogenic influences as a result of their increased participation in work outside of the home and the incidence of female crime did increase slightly, the rate was still much lower than that for males.

47. The rate of female drug-related offences did not exceed 4 per cent of the total crime rate from 1971/72 to 1979/80. A general reduction in the use of alcohol was noted as a consequence of the rigorous enforcement by criminal justice authorities of the Islamic Shari'a, which prohibits alcohol. A study by official agencies concerning drug- and alcohol-related criminality was being conducted to enable a comprehensive assessment of the situation.

48. Since women had been placed under the protection of men, action by relevant authorities to confront problems of female crime had often been neglected.

B. Treatment of female offenders

49. The number of incarcerated female offenders in proportion to the total prison population remained stable from 1970 to 1982. Again, that was attributed to women's traditional role in society. The only increase noted was in the number of women sentenced for the sale or production of alcohol owing to intensified enforcement efforts.

50. Given women's status in society, they were accorded more lenient treatment as offenders than men in criminal justice processes. Although the involvement of women in crime had been slight, the differential treatment has caused problems, because of both the limited number of women employed in the police force and the costliness of building prisons exclusively for women. Nonetheless, action had been taken to deal with those problems. More appointments to the police force and as prison guards had been granted to women. Also, a project had been started to establish an all-women's prison.

51. In light of the traditions of society, social rather than legal disciplinary sanctions had often been taken against female offenders to protect them from shame and dishonour that would be caused by trial, detention or imprisonment. The Shari'a emphasized the important role of the family in solving problems, rather than the involvement of the criminal justice system.

52. More efforts had been made to deter women from pre-trial detention and arrest. In regard to prosecution, however, men and women had been granted equal treatment, but women had been treated in a more lenient manner than men in terms of sentencing. The family situation, as well as the condition of health, had been considered before sentencing a woman to prison in order to avoid negative public opinion.

53. By law, women in correctional facilities were kept separate from men. They had been given special privileges when pregnant or breast-feeding. The Constitution guaranteed special, appropriate treatment for women and their children in prison. Children may remain in prison with female inmates until they are two years of age.

54. Women's work in prison had been limited to relatively easy tasks; it was forbidden for them to engage in hard labour. The wages for women and men for prison work were equal. Women prisoners had been given regular visitation rights and, in some cases, had also been given special visitation privileges. Women had not been allowed to leave prison on bail, however.

C. Female practitioners in criminal justice systems

55. Before 1970, women had been employed in the prison system as guards, social workers, social assistants and counsellors. After 1970, women were employed as commissioned police officers in the prisons department and as judges and prosecutors. The number of women working in social welfare had increased significantly from 1970-1985. In the field of social work, a large percentage of those employed were women. However, in the prisons, police, prosecution and courts, the proportion of female employees to male employees remained much lower.

56. The appointment of women to higher positions within the criminal justice system had been prevented as a result of cultural traditions, by which men had always assumed positions of responsibility and authority. Therefore men had been given preference in employment. Women who held such positions were looked down upon by society. The criminal justice positions that had been

held by men were predominantly in the juvenile courts, where the nature of the work was considered more socially and culturally acceptable.

57. Women's organizations had been unable to obtain greater support as a result of government opposition to their participation in criminal justice administration. Consequently, they had been ineffective in creating substantial changes in female employment.

D. Regional and international co-operation

58. The following recommendations were made concerning action to be taken at the regional and international levels: (a) increase the participation and enhance the role of women in the administration of criminal justice; (b) increase women's role in decision-making, freeing them from male domination within the criminal justice system; (c) conduct training courses and seminars for female practitioners; (d) develop new approaches to the treatment of female offenders, including alternatives to imprisonment; (e) establish programmes aimed at reducing female victimization; and (f) exchange information and experiences with regard to female crime and victimization.

VII. SURINAME

A. Female delinquency and criminality

59. Theft, assault, prostitution and drug crimes were reported to constitute the largest portion of female criminality. There had been changes in female criminality: most notably there was a slight increase overall and, specifically, during 1979-1982 there was a greater involvement of females in crimes of violence and drug- and alcohol-related offences. As those were relatively new phenomena, specific measures to counteract the increase were not taken.

60. The proportion of recorded female crime and delinquency relative to the total since 1970 did not exceed 10 per cent and did not fall below 4 per cent. Drug offences had become the most frequently recorded offences. There was evidence that increases in opportunities for females had affected the profile of the female offender, contributing to the change in the dimensions of female criminality and delinquency.

B. Treatment of female offenders

61. There had been a significant increase in the number of incarcerated female offenders in proportion to the total prison population. By law differential treatment of female offenders at different stages of criminal justice processing was not permitted. In practice, however, females were accorded "softer" treatment. There were certain cultural beliefs that females are less dangerous than males. The only basis for differential treatment is culturally defined and determined.

62. There were no services or programmes provided to meet the specific needs of female prisoners, with the exception of child care and the foster placement of children.

C. Female practitioners in criminal justice systems

63. Men constituted the majority of practitioners in the criminal justice system. The highest number of women in criminal justice was found in after-care services. There were no special incentives to recruit, train,

appoint, retain or advance women in the criminal justice field during the period. Nevertheless, there had been slight increases in numbers in the police, courts and legal defence and in prison. Specifically, that was attributed to: an increase in female criminality; an attempt to improve the treatment of female offenders; official policies on equal opportunities in the employment of women in all fields; and the changing sex roles of women.

VIII. TOGO

A. Female delinquency and criminality

64. The nature and frequency of female delinquency in Togo was reported as being very limited. Most criminal matters were settled outside of the court system. Cases that had reached the criminal justice system included crimes such as abortion, abuse of confidence, infanticide, abandonment of family or children, the non-declaration of a child, the non-representation of a child and adultery. It should be noted, however, that abortion and adultery are no longer criminal offences in Togo.

65. Female criminality made up, at most, 1 per cent of the total crime rate. Crimes committed most frequently by women involved children and included infanticide, child abandonment and child abuse.

66. Poor economic conditions, associated with under-development, were cited as factors that contributed to the occurrence of female crime against children. However, increased opportunities for women in education and employment had resulted in an amelioration of that problem.

67. There had not been a significant involvement of females in crimes of violence. Infanticide was reported to be the only violent crime in which women had participated. Drug- and alcohol-related female delinquency had not been a problem in Togo during the reporting period.

B. Treatment of female offenders

68. The number of incarcerated female offenders in relation to the total prison population was small and had remained stable since 1970.

69. Problems existed for women within correctional penitentiary facilities. This was due to the low number of female prisoners. Special quarters for women had been provided, but they were often small and inadequate. A new, larger prison was being constructed, however, in which the women's quarters would be larger and more sufficient. No provisions had been made to address the specific needs of female prisoners.

70. Differential treatment of female offenders by the criminal justice system was not legally grounded but rather based on societal values and traditions, which resulted in the accordance of favourable treatment to females. In particular, women were often treated in a more lenient manner than men by the courts. They were granted judicial pardon, fines and suspended sentences as alternatives to imprisonment more frequently than men. Women were imprisoned in separate areas from men. Prison work for women might involve the preparation of meals or housekeeping tasks, while men engaged in more strenuous work. Pre-trial detention for women was invoked only in very serious cases.

C. Female practitioners in criminal justice systems

71. Women's representation as administrators and practitioners in the criminal justice system included: 10 women in the courts, 60 in the police and 4 members of the bar. There were also a number of women employed by the Lomé District Court, the responsibility of which was to contribute assistance and support in cases of juvenile delinquency.

72. Overall, the employment pattern of women changed considerably during the period. There were increased opportunities, without discrimination, at all levels of education and equal access to scholarships. A special incentive that had been introduced recently to encourage women's participation in criminal justice administration was the recruitment of women for positions with the police. Previously, only men were considered for such positions.

D. Regional and international co-operation

73. Recommendations made concerning regional and international collaboration were that: (a) seminars should be convened to discuss issues concerning the situation of women in relation to the criminal justice system and; (b) organizations promoting progress for women should work more closely with related agencies of the United Nations and strengthen collaboration at the regional and international levels.

This archiving project is a collaborative effort between United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and American Society of Criminology, Division of International Criminology. Any comments or questions should be directed to Cindy J. Smith at CJSmithphd@comcast.net or Emil Wandzilak at emil.wandzilak@unodc.org.