

Wykład:

***Koszty przestępczości***

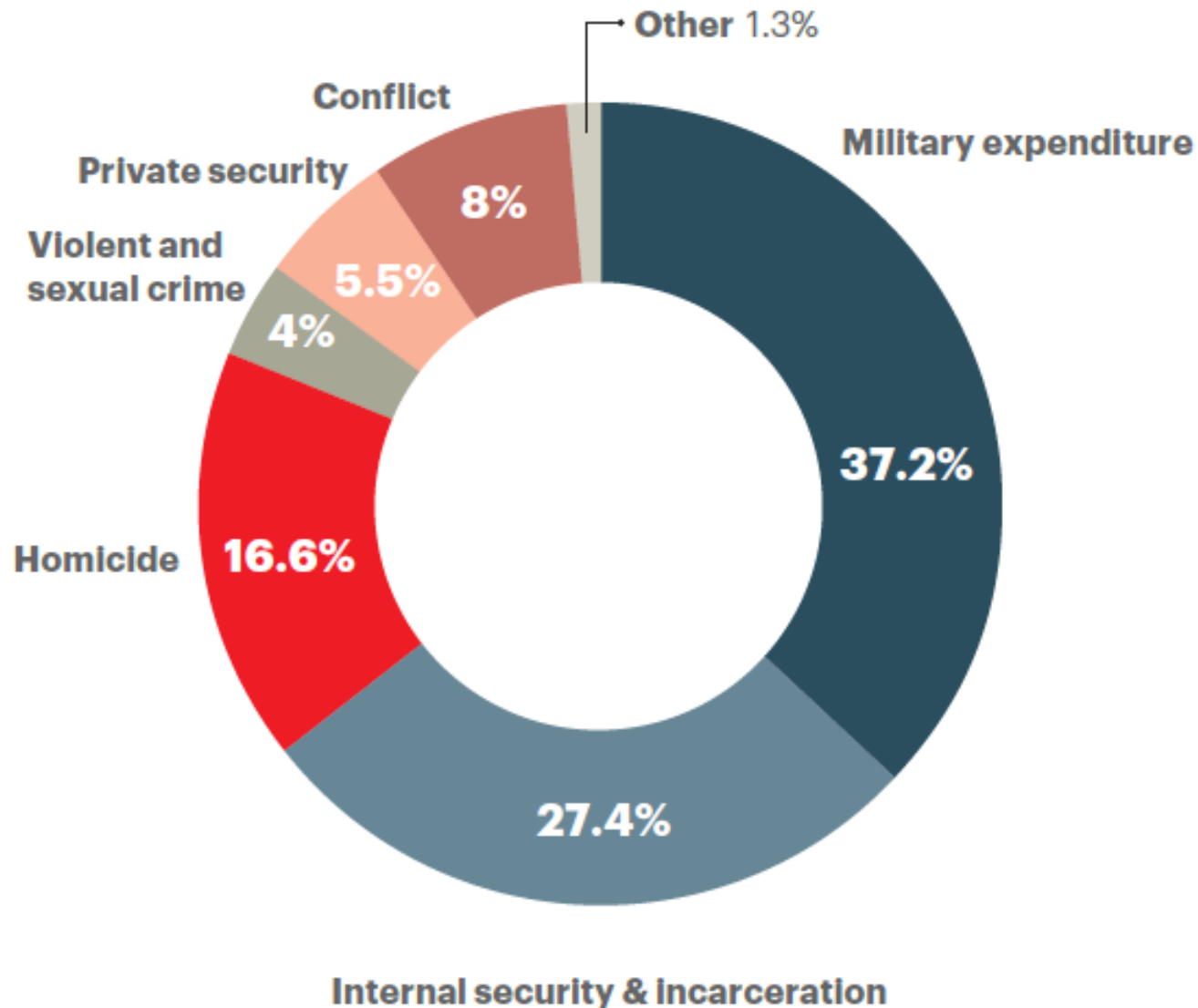
# Ekonomiczny wymiar przemocy (w bln USD PPP)



Źródło: Institute for Economics & Peace. *The Economic Value of Peace 2018.*



# Udział poszczególnych kosztów przemocy (w %)



# Ekonomiczne koszty przemocy (wg rodzajów)

Indicator	2016 (billions)	2017 (billions)	Change (billions) 2016-2017	Change (%) 2016-2017
Conflict deaths	249.9	263.5	13.6	5%
Refugees and IDPs	386.1	356.5	-29.7	-8%
GDP losses	368.3	390.1	21.8	6%
Private security	800.6	810.7	10.1	1%
Incarceration	222.7	233.2	10.5	5%
Violent crime	562.3	594.3	32.0	6%
Internal security	3,643.4	3,809.7	166.3	5%
Small arms	9.5	9.4	-0.2	-2%
Homicide	2,332.5	2,452.3	119.8	5%
Fear	129.4	137.6	8.2	6%
Military expenditure	5,563.2	5,487.3	-75.9	-1%
Peacebuilding	28.3	27.8	-0.5	-2%
Terrorism	142.6	160.9	18.3	13%
Peacekeeping	16.9	25.1	8.2	48%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,455.9</b>	<b>14,758.4</b>	<b>302.4</b>	<b>2%</b>



# Ekonomiczne skutki przemocy w USA i Niemczech

	GERMANY		UNITED STATES	
	US\$ (billion)	% of GDP	US\$ (billion)	% of GDP
National Defence (including homeland security)	\$42	1.2%	\$1,203	8.3%
Police, Justice & Legal, Corrections	\$32	1.0%	\$131	0.9%
Other Public Sector Security Spending	\$5	0.1%	\$227	1.6%
<b>Public Sector Total</b>	<b>\$80</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>\$1,560</b>	<b>10.8%</b>
Household, Personal and Corporate Market - capital costs	\$7	0.2%	\$15	0.1%
Security Services Market	\$14	0.4%	\$228	1.6%
Consequences of Violence	\$42	1.2%	\$315	2.2%
Private Defence	\$3	0.1%	\$43	0.3%
<b>Private Sector Total</b>	<b>\$67</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>\$602</b>	<b>4.2%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 147</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>\$2,162</b>	<b>15.0%</b>

Źródło: Institute for Economics & Peace, *The Economic Cost of Violence Containment*, 2014.

# Liczba ofiar wojen

Country Name	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Afghanistan	5055	890	687	715	1595	4750	6906	5552	6341	6864	7403	7720	8056	12284	17273	17981	19014	25682
Syrian Arab Republic				1							1141	39959	69199	57297	46020	41340	21108	11631
Yemen, Rep.								21	94	175	1140	2330	582	1660	6703	2447	2351	4512
Somalia	228	114		0		547	1575	1521	1477	2150	1937	2624	913	1111	1197	1925	1913	2207
Iraq	7	26	7927	4094	2608	3939	2217	2200	1043	1144	1072	638	1882	12179	10058	9622	10209	1254
Nigeria				128					405		324	811	1629	3811	4493	2488	1879	1173
India	1154	1797	1512	1374	1382	1372	1084	1076	1115	1029	433	409	384	463	495	656	660	818
Congo, Dem. Rep.	486	76				177	632	767	1978	300	283	773	1531	985	197	745	3630	770
Cameroon														969	924	181	98	753
Egypt, Arab Rep.														184	767	355	497	704
South Sudan											220	266	926	1674	493	735	484	536
Mali					12		39	112	126	28	18	218	808	189	168	96	359	517
Turkey	81	25	90	183	359	210	453	429	126	197	421	743	19		902	1395	398	436
Philippines	749	662	1056	339	470	360	439	481	894	332	350	295	514	470	572	550	1620	420
Sudan	3457	2312	2008	3673	246	1030	217	620	373	1054	1404	1411	593	849	1264	1316	163	246
Ukraine														4378	1314	252	409	234
Pakistan	20	32	174	359	110	419	747	3537	6864	6052	2863	3018	1802	3136	2095	740	666	209
Chad	226	294	37	50	100	1250	69	991	135	4					275		57	150
Colombia	1072	2263	737	1234	1389	502	314	219	377	419	202	211	140	119	134	30		142
Myanmar	193	271	38	27	139	244	348	46	188	150	713	702	278	187	629	116	517	96
Niger				4			81	47					31		368	274	209	74
Kenya	10						1				2	29	29	42	48	49	85	69
Iran, Islamic Rep.	112				28	52	72	117	133	74	205					22	27	60
Israel	244	611	309	378	120	565	276	665	679	27	56	64		1674				58
Mozambique													27			26		52
Central African Republic	234	131				46			88	47	48	45	415	17				47
Libya											3762		31	274	275	1727	404	44

# PKB państw ogarniętych konfliktami (w mld USD)

Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Afghanistan	4,1	4,6	5,3	6,3	7,1	9,8	10,2	12,5	15,9	17,9	20,5	20,3	20,6	19,2	19,5	20,8
Congo, Dem. Rep.	8,7	8,9	10,3	12,0	14,5	16,7	19,8	18,6	21,6	25,8	29,3	32,7	35,9	37,9	35,0	37,2
Nigeria	59,1	67,7	87,8	112,2	145,4	166,5	208,1	169,5	369,1	411,7	461,0	515,0	568,5	481,1	404,7	375,8
Sudan	14,8	17,6	21,5	26,5	35,8	45,9	54,5	53,2	65,6	67,3	68,1	72,1	82,2	97,2	95,6	117,5
South Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,3	11,3	14,9	15,1	10,9	2,9	..
Syrian Arab Republic	21,6	21,8	25,1	28,9	33,3	40,4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ukraine	42,4	50,1	64,9	86,1	107,8	142,7	180,0	117,2	136,0	163,2	175,8	183,3	133,5	91,0	93,3	112,2
Yemen, Rep.	10,7	11,8	13,9	16,8	19,1	21,7	26,9	25,1	30,9	32,7	35,4	40,4	43,2	34,6	18,2	..

Źródło: World Bank 2018.



# 10 najbardziej dotkniętych przemocą państw

Most affected countries	Economic cost of violence as % of GDP	GPI 2017 rank
Syria	68%	163
Afghanistan	63%	162
Iraq	51%	160
El Salvador	49%	116
South Sudan	49%	161
Central African Republic	38%	155
Cyprus	37%	62
Colombia	34%	145
Lesotho	30%	104
Somalia	30%	159





# 10 najmniej dotkniętych przemocą państw

Least affected countries	Economic cost of violence as % of GDP	GPI 2017 rank
Switzerland	1.4%	12
Indonesia	2.2%	55
Burkina Faso	2.2%	88
Canada	2.2%	6
Taiwan	2.4%	34
Ghana	2.4%	41
Malawi	2.6%	44
Iceland	2.7%	1
Madagascar	2.7%	38
Equatorial Guinea	2.7%	65



# 10 państw o najwyższych kosztach zabójstw

Country	Economic cost of homicide as % of GDP
El Salvador	43%
Honduras	25%
Lesotho	21%
South Africa	17%
Jamaica	15%
Venezuela	13%
Colombia	13%
Trinidad and Tobago	12%
Guatemala	12%
Brazil	9%

# Wskaźnik zabójstw na 100 tys. mieszkańców

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
El Salvador	60,5	60,8	47,7	56,2	64,9	64,4	64,8	57,5	52,0	71,4	64,7	70,6	41,7	40,2	62,4	105,4	82,8
Honduras	48,7	52,1	52,8	57,9	50,5	43,6	41,3	46,5	56,6	65,7	76,1	85,1	84,3	74,3	66,9	57,5	56,5
Jamaica	33,4	42,5	38,8	35,9	53,9	61,0	48,5	57,1	58,0	60,0	51,4	40,0	38,7	42,1	35,1	42,1	47,0
Lesotho								45,1	37,6	35,8	37,4	34,5	30,7	31,1		41,2	
South Africa	47,6	46,1	45,8	41,6	39,0	38,0	38,7	36,9	35,9	32,9	30,8	29,8	30,6	31,7	32,6	33,8	34,0
Belize	16,6	25,1	33,2	24,9	28,6	28,6	31,6	32,5	33,6	30,9	40,1	37,7	43,1	28,8	35,0	33,1	37,6
Trinidad and Tobago	9,5	11,9	13,4	17,8	20,1	29,8	28,5	29,9	41,6	38,4	35,6	26,4	28,3	30,3	29,9	30,9	
Guatemala	24,9	27,1	29,7	33,9	35,2	40,8	43,9	42,2	44,9	45,4	40,7	38,0	33,8	33,7	31,4	29,4	27,3
Brazil	23,7	24,7	25,3	25,7	24,0	23,3	23,9	23,4	23,8	22,8	22,0	24,2	26,5	26,8	28,0	28,4	29,5
Colombia	65,7	67,9	68,3	55,8	47,3	41,8	39,9	38,8	35,9	34,8	33,7	34,8	35,1	32,6	27,9	26,5	25,5
Guyana	10,1	10,6	19,0	27,8	17,4	18,9	20,4	15,4	21,2	15,7	18,8	17,4	18,5	20,4	19,5	19,4	18,4
Mexico	10,6	10,0	9,7	9,5	8,7	9,1	9,5	7,9	12,3	17,1	22,0	22,9	21,5	18,8	16,1	16,5	19,3

Źródło: World Bank 2018.



# 10 państw o najwyższych wskaźnikach strachu przed przestępczością

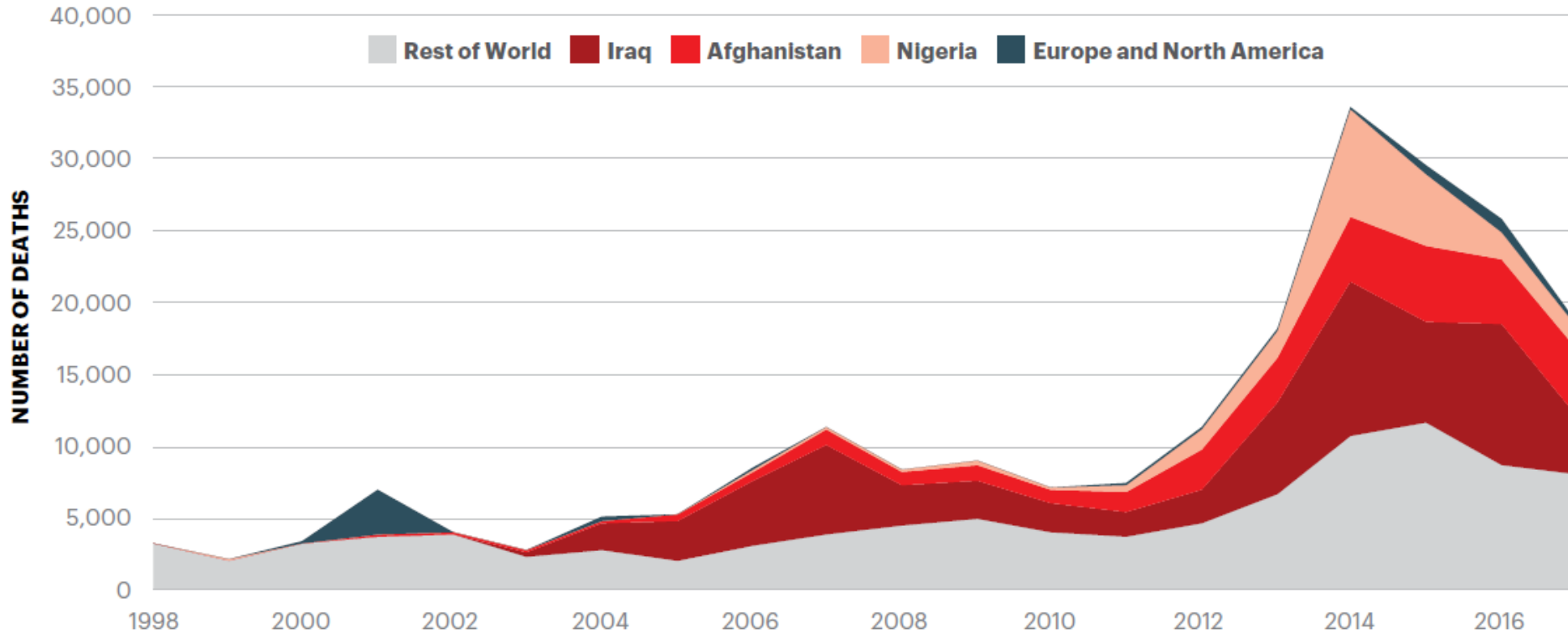
Country	% of people who do not feel safe walking alone at night where they live
Venezuela	88%
El Salvador	72%
Dominican Republic	67%
Gabon	67%
Liberia	65%
Brazil	64%
Afghanistan	64%
South Africa	63%
Botswana	62%
Mauritania	61%

# Ekonomiczne koszty przemocy, 2017

ECONOMIC COST OF VIOLENCE (Rank by % GDP)	COUNTRY	ECONOMIC IMPACT OF VIOLENCE (Millions, 2017 PPP)	ECONOMIC COST OF VIOLENCE (Millions, 2017 PPP)	PER CAPITA (2017, PPP)	AS % OF GDP
1	Syria	41,982.7	29,065.2	1,589.6	68%
2	Afghanistan	67,811.1	42,662.6	1,172.9	63%
3	Iraq	366,416.8	277,839.6	7,062.6	51%
4	El Salvador	32,621.7	26,959.2	4,204.8	49%
5	South Sudan	13,131.3	11,255.2	871.2	49%
6	Central African Republic	1,469.5	1,215.9	256.6	38%
7	Cyprus	11,488.6	10,247.4	8,617.9	37%
8	Colombia	276,178.2	233,897.9	4,728.6	34%
9	Lesotho	2,633.7	1,983.0	876.3	30%
10	Somalia	2,406.8	1,881.2	123.9	30%
11	Honduras	15,339.9	12,996.4	1,380.1	30%
12	North Korea	9,084.1	4,726.2	184.5	27%
13	Yemen	26,693.1	17,892.7	618.8	26%
14	Libya	28,963.6	17,715.9	2,737.8	26%
15	South Africa	239,480.2	175,191.0	3,052.2	24%
16	Eritrea	1,941.4	1,504.0	289.9	22%
17	Jamaica	7,054.9	5,359.2	1,848.8	21%
18	Ukraine	102,780.6	68,977.3	1,567.3	20%
19	Sudan	43,067.8	35,286.7	850.0	19%
20	Congo	8,339.3	5,512.9	1,020.9	19%
114	Poland	113,068.2	59,202.6	1,553.7	6%
163	Switzerland	13,789.7	7,472.9	874.6	1%

Źródło: Institute for Economics & Peace. *The Economic Value of Peace* 2018.

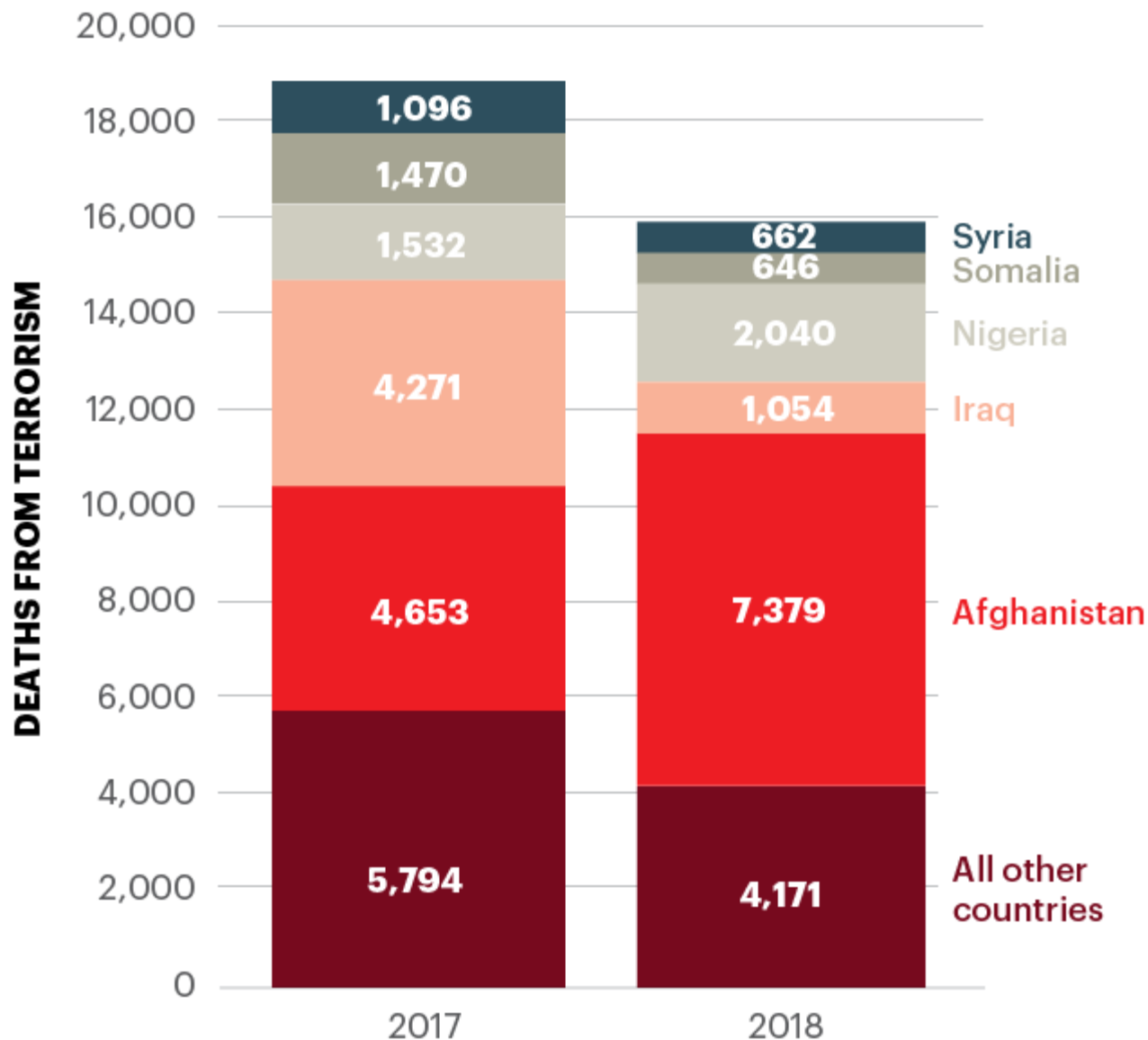
# Liczba zgonów w wyniku zamachów terrorystycznych



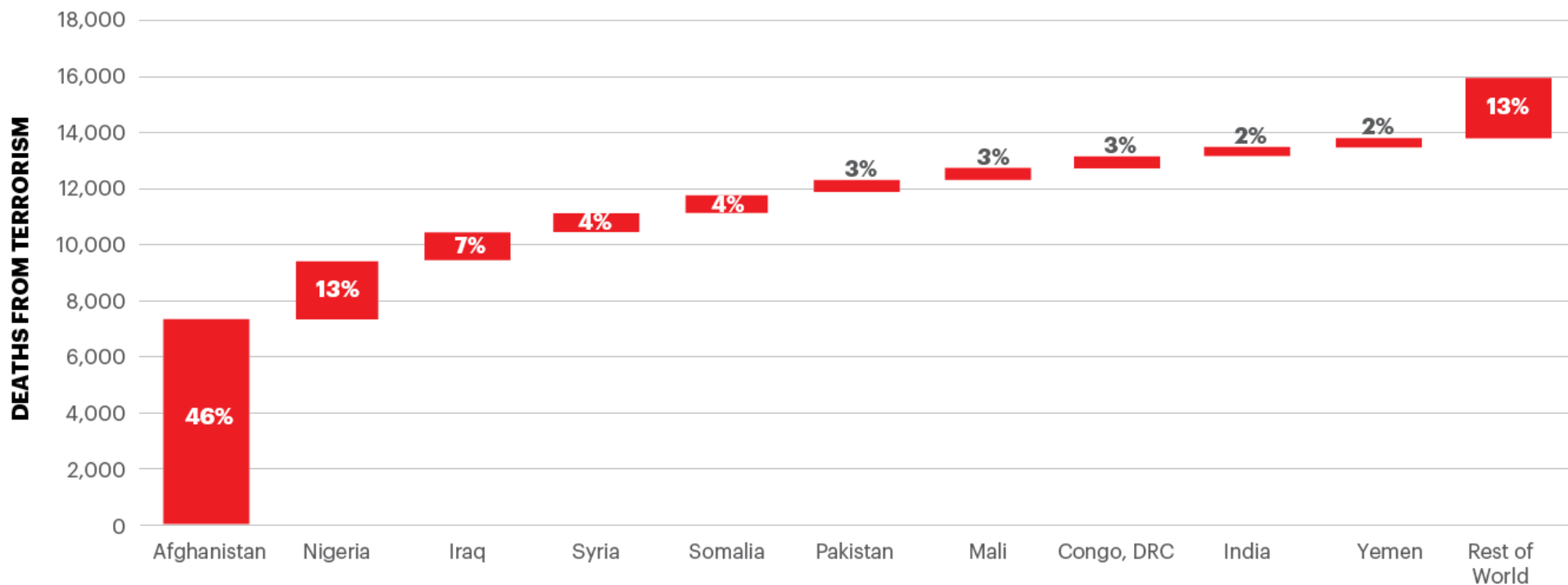
Źródło: Global Terrorism Index 2018.



# Liczba zgonów w wyniku zamachów terrorystycznych



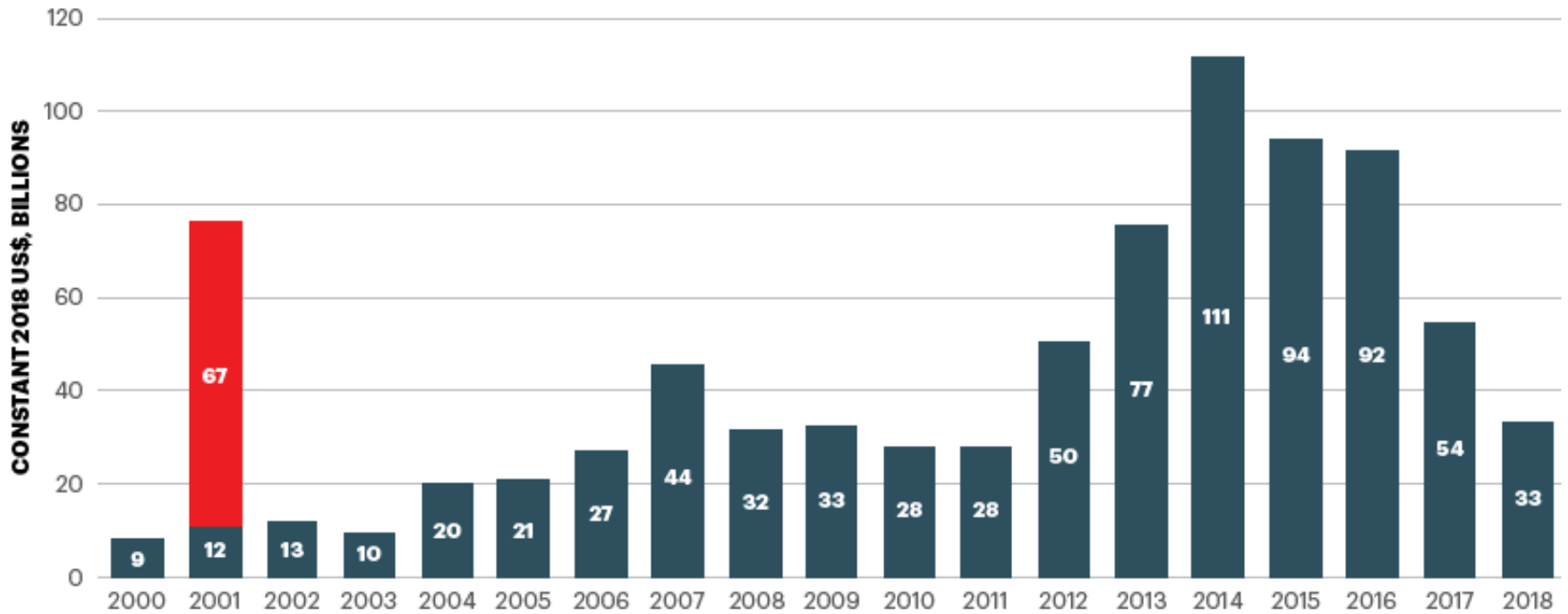
# Odsetek zgonów w wyniku zamachów terrorystycznych w poszczególnych państwach



Źródło: Global Terrorism Index 2019.



# Koszty terroryzmu w latach 2000-2018



Źródło: Global Terrorism Index 2019.

Country	% of GDP	GTI 2019 Rank
Afghanistan	19.4%	1
Iraq	3.9%	2
Nigeria	2.7%	3
Central African Republic	1.6%	14
Syria	1.6%	4
Mali	1.4%	13
Libya	1.2%	12
Somalia	1.1%	6
South Sudan	0.8%	17
Yemen	0.6%	8

# Koszty netto i brutto przestępczości w USA

Szacunkowe koszty netto przestępczości w USA wynoszą ok. **1.655 mld USD** (co przekracza 10% PKB).

Szacunkowe koszty brutto przestępczości w USA wynoszą ok. **3.216 mld USD** (co przekracza 20% PKB).





















The total cost of crime	\$ (billions)
Crime-induced production	646
Opportunity costs	253
Risks to life and health	756
Transfers	1561
Gross	\$3216
Net of transfers	\$1655
Net per capita (dollars)	\$5284

- 1.Koszty zwalczania przestępczości (policja, sądy, więzienia, DEA, sejfy, alarmy etc.)
- 2.Strata czasu ofiar i sprawców
- 3.Wycena życia / zdrowia ofiar przestępstw
- 4.Pieniadze uzyskane w wyniku kradzieży / przywłaszczenia mienia





17 284 zabójstw, 135 755 gwałtów, 319 356 napadów rabunkowych


# Przykłady kosztów przestępczości w USA


	Costs in anticipation of crime	Costs as a direct consequence of crime	Costs in response to crime
/materialne/ <b>Tangible</b>	Expenditures to reduce likelihood of victimization (e.g., purchasing security systems) 	Lost wages and productivity because of victimization   	Criminal justice costs like police investigations and incarceration 
	Government crime prevention programs 	Cost to recover or repair property 	Cost to defend accused offenders in court  
/niematerialne/ <b>Intangible</b>	Avoidance behavior (e.g., avoiding people and places)  	Pain, suffering, lost quality of life because of victimization  	Psychological cost to offender's family and community  
	Fear of crime  	Second generation costs (e.g., increased likelihood of some victims becoming offenders) 	Overdeterrence costs (e.g., accusing innocent individuals, restricting legitimate activity in a community)  


  


  
Victim


  
Potential victim


  
Victim's family

  
Society

  
Offender




























  
Offender's family





  
Business/ employer








  
Innocent individual

Roczne koszty przestępczości w USA szacowane na od 1,6 do 3,5 bln USD.

# Szacunkowe koszty przestępstw

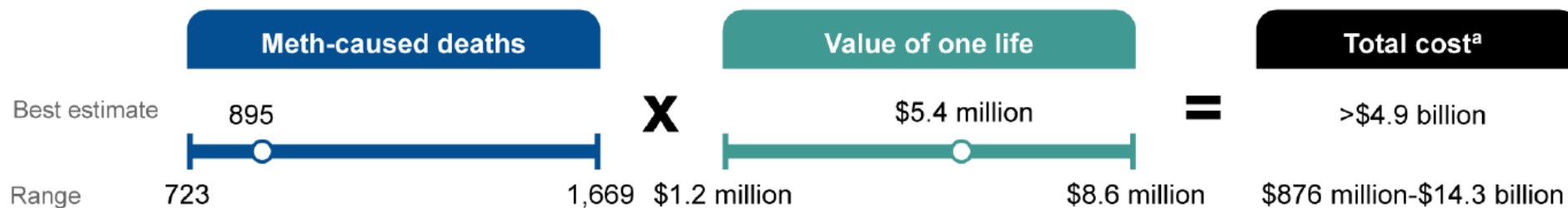
Authors	Cost of Crime and unit of analysis	Overall cost estimation methodology	Estimated Cost <sup>a</sup> (converted to 2016 dollars)		Who bears the cost?
			Tangible	Intangible	
Cohen, M.A., et al. (2004)	Average national willingness to pay to reduce risk of murder by 10 percent per victimization <sup>b</sup>	 National contingent valuation survey	\$13,201,590 <sup>c</sup>		   
DeLisi, M., Gatling, J. (2003)	Victimization cost of murder committed per career criminal	  Used previous estimates of a value of statistical life and conducted survey of career criminals in a metropolitan area	\$580,036		  
DeLisi, M., Kosloski, A., et al. (2010)	Cost of murder per victimization	   Aggregated tangible costs, value of statistical life, and public willingness-to-pay to reduce crime	\$19,379,998		   
McCollister, K., French, M., Fang, H. (2010)	Cost of murder per victimization	  Summed tangible costs for murder and associated criminal justice system costs; for intangible used mean value of statistical life	\$1,436,060	\$9,482,943	  
Miller, T., Cohen, M., Wiersema, B. (1996)	Fatal crime losses (excluding arson and drunk driving) per victimization	  Identified six major tangible cost categories by crime type; for intangible used a mean value of a statistical life	\$1,572,036	\$2,928,303	  

Methodology  Economic effect on markets  Using jury awards  Public willingness to pay to reduce crime  Calculating categories of costs separately to develop a total cost

Who bears the cost  Victim  Potential victim  Victim's family  Society  Offender  Offender's family  Business/employer

Źródło: US GAO, Cost of crime, 2017..

# Koszty związane z przedawkowaniem metamfetaminy



## Methods used to estimate the number of deaths attributable to meth



- Identified World Health Organization medically defined causes of death resulting from methamphetamine usage.



- Estimated a range of death counts involving a broad category of psychostimulant drugs proposed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



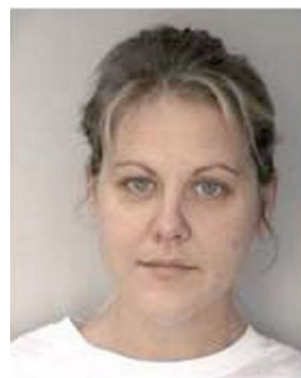
- Reviewed federal substance abuse treatment records to estimate the narrower range of methamphetamine-caused deaths.

## Method used to estimate the cost of premature mortality

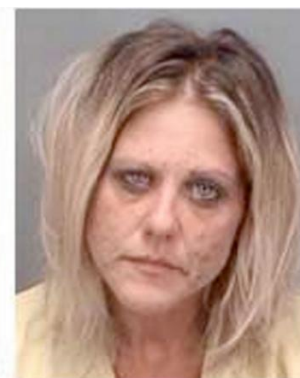


- Determined the value of life based on a range provided in the economics literature using market-based estimates and surveys revealing a willingness to pay to avoid mortality risk.

Źródło: US GAO, Cost of crime, 2017..



1 AGE: 31



2 AGE: 33



3 AGE: 34



# Koszty przestępstw (na 1 zdarzenie w USD)

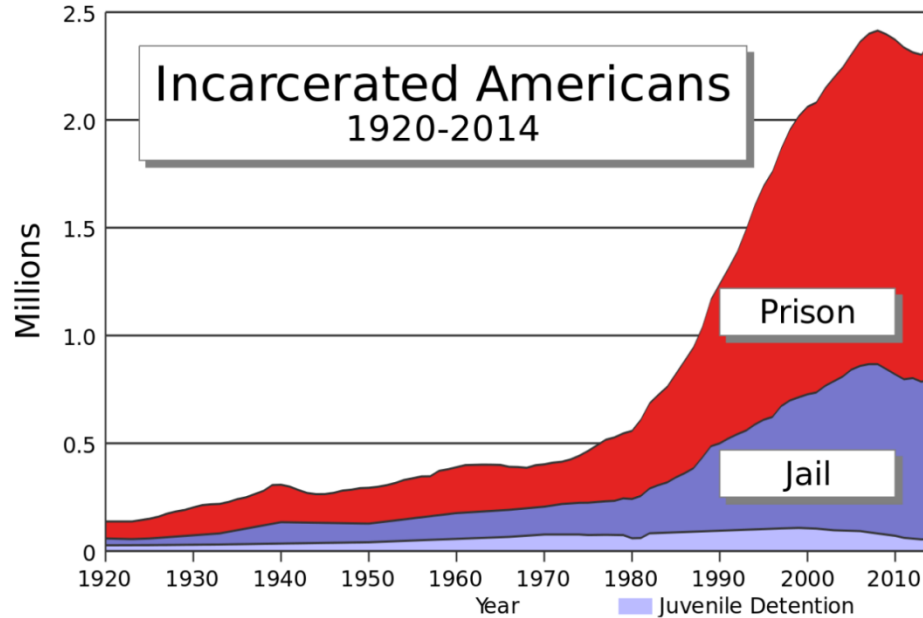
<b>Rodzaj przestępstwa</b>	<b>Koszty (w tys. USD)</b>
Zabójstwo	8 982,9
Gwałt	240,8
Pobicie	107,0
Napad rabunkowy	42,3
Podpalenie	21,1
Kradzież samochodu	10,8
Włamanie	6,5
Defraudacja	5,5
Fałszerstwo	5,3
Kradzież	3,5

Źródło: McCollister, French i Fang (2010).

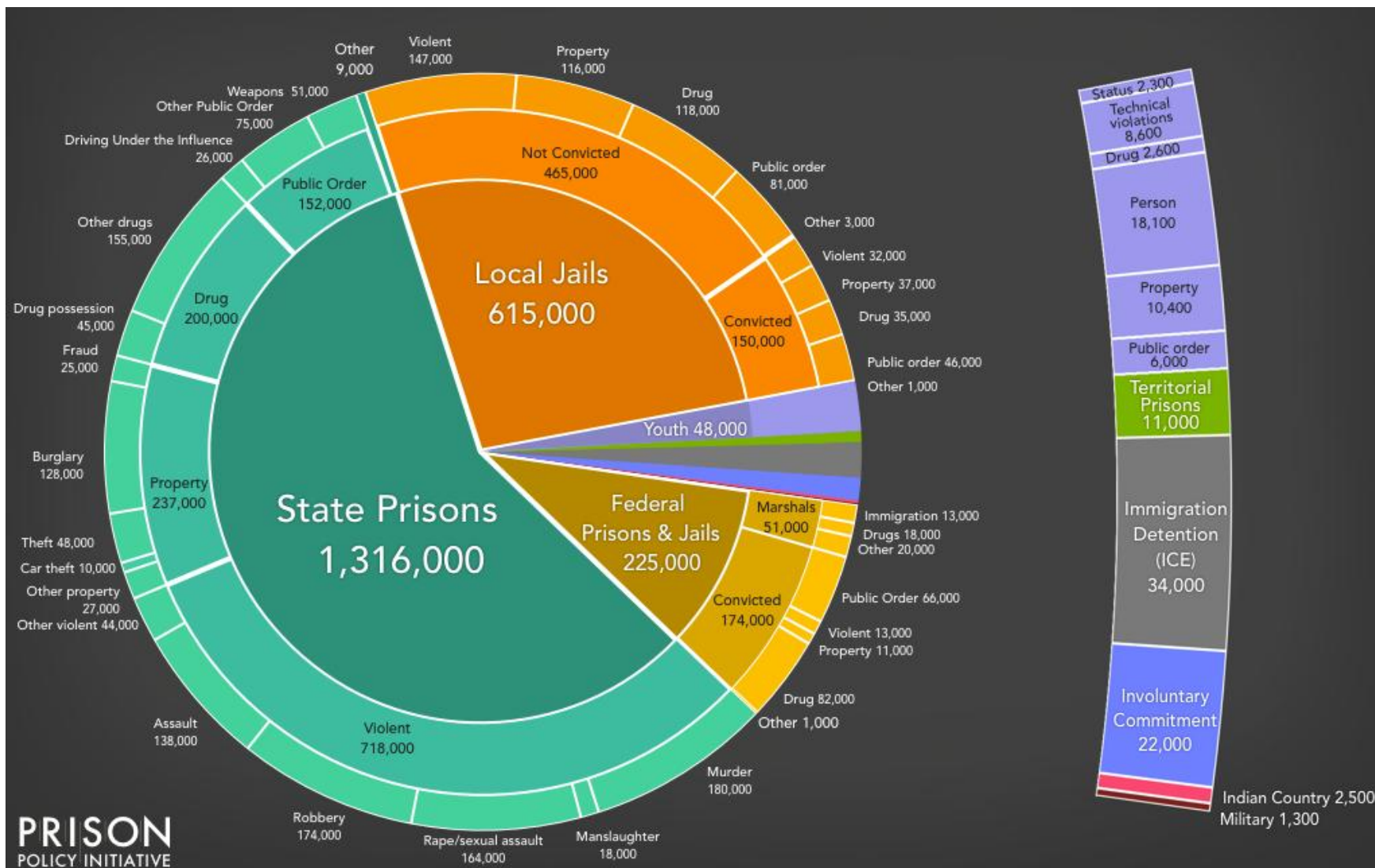
# Łączne koszty więziennictwa w USA

Cost	\$ (Billions)	\$ excluding jail (Billions)
To correctional institutions	91.1	65.9
To incarcerated persons	392.6	200.4
To families, children, and communities	513.2	234.9
Total	997.0	501.2

Źródło: McLaughlin, Pettus-Davis, Brown, Veeh, Renn, 2016.



# Liczba osób przebywających w więzieniach i aresztach w USA



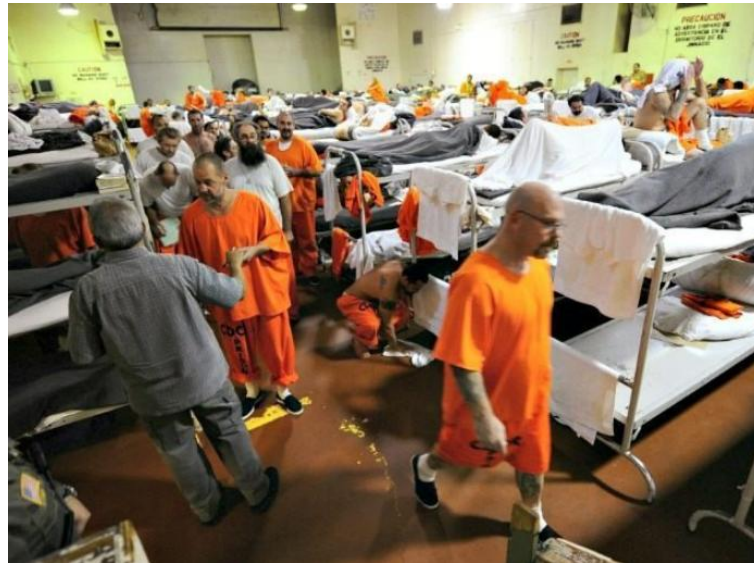
Źródło: [www.prisonpolicy.org](http://www.prisonpolicy.org).



# Koszty ponoszone przez osoby przebywające w więzieniach w USA

Cost	\$ (Billions)
Reduction in lifetime earnings of incarcerated persons	230.0
Lost wages while incarcerated	70.5
Higher mortality rate of formerly incarcerated persons	62.6
Nonfatal injuries to incarcerated persons	28.0
Fatal injuries to incarcerated persons	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>392.6</b>

Źródło: McLaughlin, Pettus-Davis, Brown, Veeh, Renn, 2016.



# Koszty ponoszone przez rodziny osób przebywających w więzieniach oraz przez społeczności lokalne

Cost	\$ (Billions)
Criminogenic nature of prison	285.8
Increased criminality of children of incarcerated parents	130.6
Children's education level and subsequent wages as an adult	30.0
Divorce	17.7
Decreased property values	11.0
Adverse health effects	10.2
Reduced marriage	9.0
Child welfare	5.3
Interest on criminal justice debt	5.0
Reentry programs, nonprofits, movement to end mass incarceration	2.9
Homelessness of formerly incarcerated persons	2.2
Infant mortality	1.2
Children rendered homeless by parental incarceration	0.9
Visitation costs	0.8
Moving costs	0.5
Eviction costs	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>513.2</b>

# Koszty przestępczości w handlu detalicznym w Wielkiej Brytanii

## COST OF CRIME TO CONVENIENCE STORES

Crime against convenience retailers costs an estimated

**£193m**  
TO THE SECTOR

**£3,873**  
PER STORE

**7p**  
CRIME TAX  
PER TRANSACTION

## RETAILERS ARE MOST CONCERNED ABOUT



**1**  
VIOLENCE  
AGAINST STAFF



**2**  
ROBBERY



**3**  
THEFT BY  
CUSTOMERS



**4**  
BURGLARY



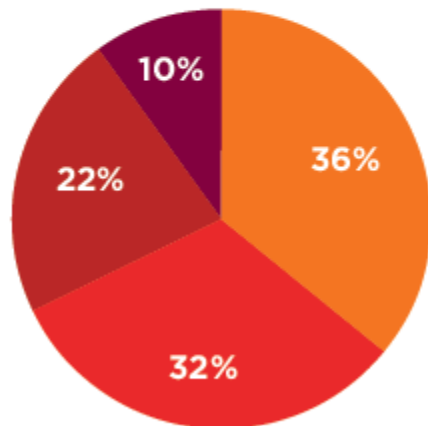
**5**  
ATM RAM RAIDS

# Kradzieże dokonywane przez klientów w sklepach w Wielkiej Brytanii

## TOP THREE PRODUCTS TARGETED BY THIEVES



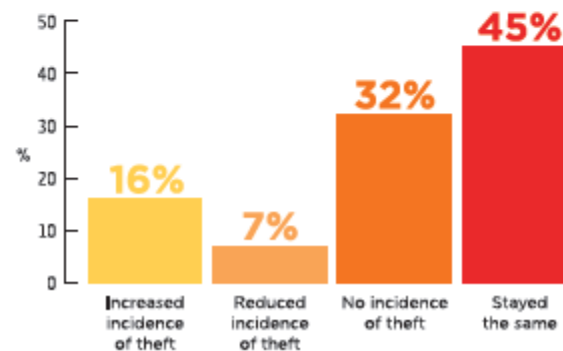
## PERCEIVED MOTIVATIONS FOR SHOP THEFT



- An opportunist
- Someone motivated by drug or alcohol addiction
- An organised group of criminals
- Someone motivated by poverty

**£1,739** THE TOTAL COST OF SHOP THEFT PER STORE

## EXPERIENCE OF SHOP THEFT IN THE LAST YEAR (AVERAGE)<sup>1</sup>



# Kradzieże dokonywane przez pracowników w sklepach w Wielkiej Brytanii



**£23m**

18,591

INCIDENTS OF STAFF THEFT IN THE SECTOR

the total cost of staff theft to the sector

**£1,214**

the cost per staff theft incident



## MOST COMMON INTERNAL THEFTS\*

- 1 Cash directly from tills
- 2 Consumption of products in-store
- 3 Lottery process
- 4 Partial scanning of products
- 5 Bill payment process

# Rabunki i włamania w sklepach w Wielkiej Brytanii

## » DEFINITION

**Robbery** is an offence where force, or the threat of force, is used either during or immediately prior to a theft or attempted theft, which can include use of a weapon.

9,304

INCIDENTS OF ROBBERY

£1,986

THE AVERAGE COST  
PER INCIDENT

£18m

THE TOTAL COST OF ROBBERY  
TO THE CONVENIENCE SECTOR

## BURGLARY

## » DEFINITION

**Burglary** with entry is defined as entering any building on the premises without permission with intent to steal.

2,859

INCIDENTS OF BURGLARY

£7,002

THE AVERAGE COST  
PER INCIDENT

£20m

THE TOTAL COST OF BURGLARY  
TO THE CONVENIENCE SECTOR

# Koszty walki z przestępczością - policja

Lata	Budżet (w mld PLN)
2017	9,2
2016	9,0
2015	8,6
2014	8,6
2013	8,6
2012	8,3
2011	8,1
2010	7,6
2009	8,3
2008	8,5
2007	7,2
2006	6,2
2005	6,0
2004	5,9
2003	5,5
2002	5,3

Źródło: KGP,  
MSWiA.

# Liczba więźniów w Polsce

		Ogółem	W tym		
			Tymczasowo aresztowani	Skazani	Ukarani
Stan na 31 grudnia	2010	80 728	8389	71 867	472
	2011	81 382	8159	72 692	531
	2012	84 156	7009	76 657	490
	2013	78 994	6589	71 595	810
	2014	77 371	6238	70 125	1008
	2015	70 836	4162	65 664	1010
	<b>2016</b>	<b>71 528</b>	<b>5576</b>	<b>65 079</b>	<b>1053</b>
	2017	73 822			
	2018	72 204			

Źródło: MSWiA, 2017.

Wydatki na więziennictwo w 2018 r.: ok. **4,6 mld PLN.**

Źródło: SW, 2019.

Wydatki na utrzymanie jednego osadzonego w 2018 r.:  
miesięczne **3 518 zł**, roczne **42 220 zł**.