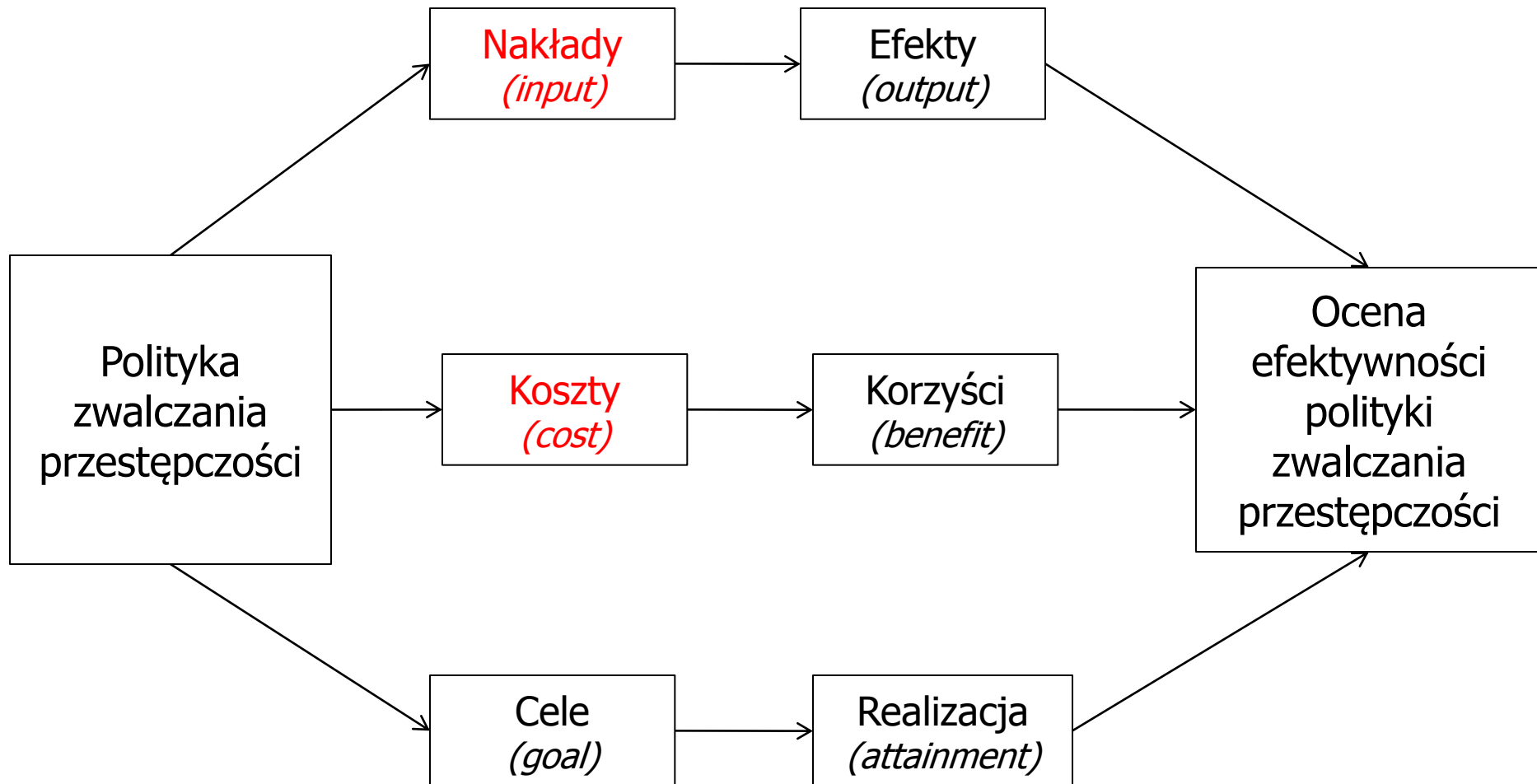


Wykład:

***Efektywność różnych polityk  
zwalczania przestępczości***

# Efektywność polityki zwalczania przestępczości



# Zabójstwa (na 100 tys. mieszkańców)

Country	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
El Salvador	57,5	52,0	71,4	64,7	70,6	41,7	40,2	62,4	105,4	83,1	61,8
Honduras	46,5	56,6	65,7	76,1	85,1	84,3	74,3	66,9	57,5	56,5	41,7
Venezuela	47,5	51,8	48,9	45,1	47,8	53,8	..	61,9	..	56,3	..
Jamaica	57,1	58,0	60,0	51,4	40,0	38,7	42,1	35,1	42,1	47,0	57,0
South Africa	36,9	35,9	32,9	30,8	29,8	30,6	31,7	32,6	33,8	34,0	35,9
Brazil	23,4	23,8	22,8	22,0	24,2	26,5	26,8	28,6	28,4	29,7	30,5
Colombia	38,8	35,9	34,8	33,7	34,8	35,1	32,6	27,9	26,5	25,5	24,9
Mexico	7,9	12,3	17,1	22,0	22,9	21,5	18,8	16,1	16,5	19,3	24,8
Russian Federation	17,7	16,6	14,9	..	..	11,3	11,2	11,5	11,6	11,0	9,2
United States	5,7	5,4	5,0	4,8	4,7	4,7	4,5	4,5	5,0	5,4	5,3
Lithuania	8,5	9,3	8,0	7,0	6,9	6,7	6,6	5,4	5,9	5,2	4,5
Hungary	1,5	1,8	1,4	1,4	1,5	1,3	1,6	1,5	2,3	2,1	2,5
France	1,6	1,6	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,6	1,4	1,3
Germany	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,8	1,2	1,0
United Kingdom	1,4	1,2	1,1	1,2	1,0	1,0	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,2	1,2
Sweden	1,2	0,9	1,0	1,0	0,9	0,7	0,9	0,9	1,1	1,1	1,1
Denmark	0,7	1,0	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	1,3	1,1	1,0	1,2
Greece	1,1	1,3	1,3	1,5	1,6	1,5	1,4	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,7
<b>Poland</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>0,8</b>
Switzerland	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,5	0,7	0,5	0,5
Norway	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,6	2,2	0,5	0,9	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5
Japan	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2
Singapore	0,4	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2
<b>World</b>	<b>6,0</b>	<b>6,1</b>	<b>6,1</b>	<b>6,1</b>	<b>6,2</b>	<b>6,2</b>	<b>6,1</b>	<b>6,1</b>	<b>6,0</b>	<b>6,0</b>	<b>6,1</b>

# Rabunek (na 100 tys. mieszkańców)

Country	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
France	196.59	203.46	206.44	182.17	171.13	180.02	192.24	191.19	194.79	195.25	177.93
Spain					155.88	140.75	181.13	187.80	207.15	185.20	153.17
USA	136.77	140.96	150.32	148.29	145.68	133.04	119.11	113.56	112.79	108.82	101.08
Italy	79.29	112.05	120.78	125.35	108.79	85.31	80.55	97.53	104.86	106.69	97.59
United Kingdom	171.23	183.29	187.90	155.87	146.11	135.97	136.80	132.97	115.18	101.54	87.52
Sweden	95.63	104.07	94.46	94.75	96.56	102.87	98.26	102.71	96.54	86.87	86.20
Netherlands	112.59	100.69	88.32	82.97	79.75	98.13	96.95	92.21	88.15	78.05	61.18
Canada	97.09	100.56	106.22	103.64	97.03	96.20	89.31	86.35	79.58	65.99	58.79
Lithuania	157.64	155.72	131.39	116.47	107.21	106.01	87.32	81.48	63.75	62.96	57.87
Germany	73.36	67.50	66.25	65.49	61.88	61.25	59.88	59.71	60.53	58.63	56.39
Russian Federation	174.55	239.82	249.27	206.08	170.45	143.49	114.94	89.22	76.81	64.22	54.19
Switzerland	39.93	53.68	54.65	59.27	55.19	64.97	56.27	66.06	75.74	66.81	48.80
New Zealand		56.16	69.63	64.94	62.00	61.56	57.04	53.13	47.03	45.51	44.85
Australia							66.03	60.55	57.44	50.33	41.88
Greece	21.17	18.83	22.19	25.36	29.50	42.18	54.39	59.50	53.94	44.50	34.54
Poland	126.48	109.58	91.43	59.13	54.73	49.98	50.19	45.94	43.21	32.08	24.45
Czechia	59.80	54.25	46.57	47.01	44.63	44.81	38.25	36.84	32.39	28.93	24.16
Norway	34.78	31.31	29.74	31.04	33.49	36.77	34.49	32.76	29.57	32.79	20.65
Hungary	31.90	29.54	26.88	30.99	31.12	31.48	33.91	32.07	30.49	23.15	19.76
Japan	5.75	4.72	4.02	3.59	3.38	3.56	3.18	2.91	2.90	2.62	2.41

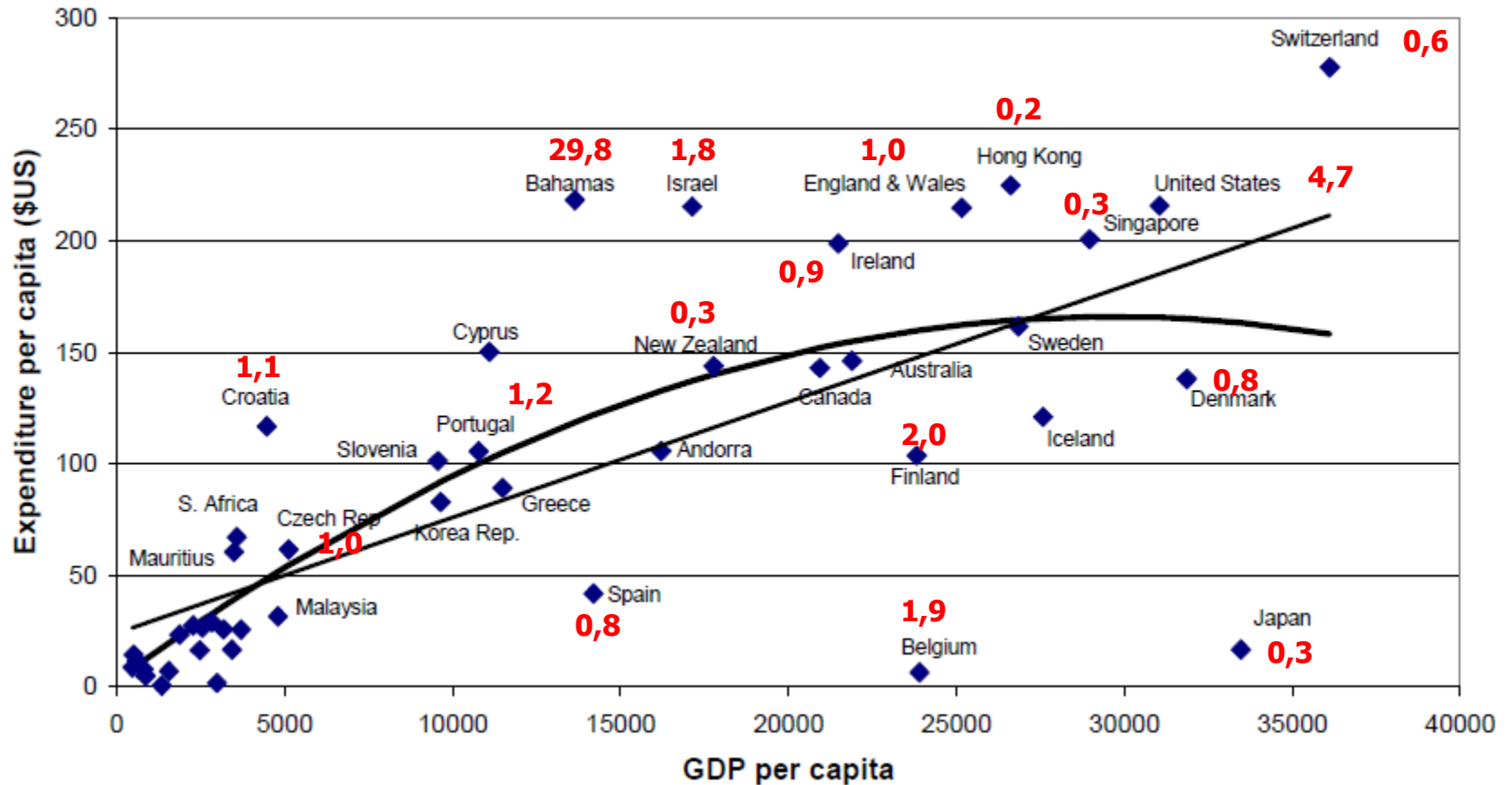
Robbery - means unlawfully taking or obtaining property with the use of force or threat of force against a person with intent to permanently or temporarily withhold it from a person or organization.

# Włamania (na 100 tys. mieszkańców)

Country	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Netherlands		1,884.50	1,834.11	1,794.20	1,741.21	1,712.11	1,759.21	1,821.73	1,791.27	1,732.95	1,507.76
Denmark	1,684.55	1,418.78	1,315.70	1,440.50	1,703.40	1,939.62	1,741.74	1,644.95	1,444.93	1,403.82	1,233.19
Sweden	1,328.03	1,258.05	1,097.34	1,059.51	1,021.84	1,029.99	988.27	996.75	922.79	887.89	915.14
Belgium	825.32	818.15	877.06	864.77	866.14	894.76	836.19	887.04	924.69	896.02	858.87
Austria	1,674.71	1,402.89	1,282.23	1,263.18	1,251.83	1,284.56	793.50	777.68	819.88	861.72	821.00
Switzerland	958.03	825.99	758.07	760.48	728.28	830.62	794.88	822.28	918.83	846.56	775.83
Australia	1,544.50	1,390.90	1,271.48	1,189.71	1,131.29	1,022.77	938.95	927.79	938.44	835.95	770.00
United Kingdom	1,280.02	1,204.04	1,152.92	1,073.24	1,060.48	978.80	938.52	892.01	812.82	778.27	716.68
France	639.13	580.23	561.67	520.02	493.90	511.52	519.89	546.09	573.40	603.83	591.31
Greece	239.77	339.62	379.06	448.16	528.83	571.84	723.36	781.33	716.11	611.89	557.83
Germany	544.12	487.56	478.16	488.21	483.93	480.19	493.99	523.77	534.57	543.06	553.12
USA	730.57	727.85	734.45	726.06	732.05	717.15	699.78	699.49	670.25	609.25	536.28
Spain		904.04	859.99	360.06	381.43	414.41	430.00	362.64	348.80	360.18	479.98
Czechia	633.51	566.48	520.89	531.68	513.38	524.36	559.25	566.47	526.82	591.58	467.66
Canada	864.29	810.27	770.78	701.95	632.63	610.43	576.52	524.43	504.50	442.99	426.57
Hungary	441.61	421.83	393.12	405.86	427.85	375.67	441.85	453.24	470.53	379.75	302.17
Norway	598.66	552.18	485.83	454.02	461.35	490.15	435.43	363.00	346.55	309.63	289.24
Poland	693.26	574.62	451.58	367.80	322.03	351.17	363.15	351.38	331.42	306.93	227.25
Japan	229.22	192.77	161.61	138.10	121.96	116.83	107.41	99.32	90.72	84.51	73.79

Burglary - means gaining unauthorized access to a part of a building/dwelling or other premises with or without the use of force against the building/dwelling, with intent to commit theft or when actually committing theft.

# Wydatki na policję i PKB (per capita)



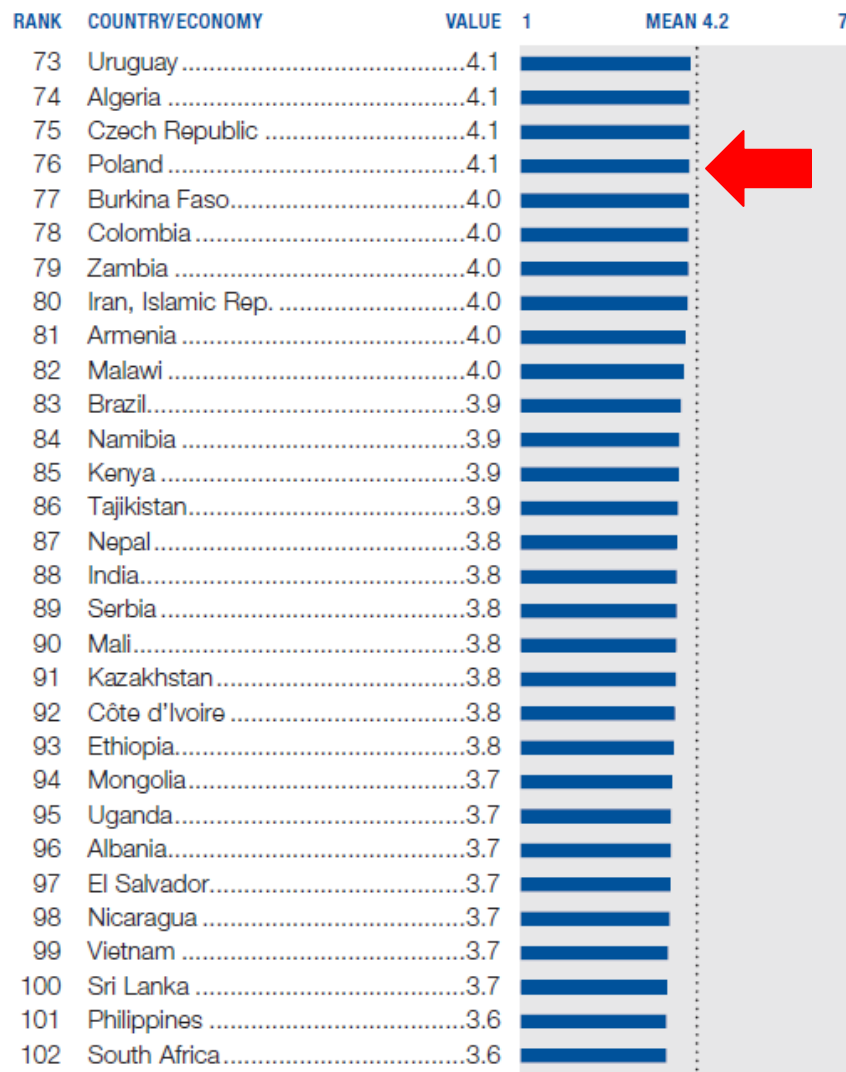
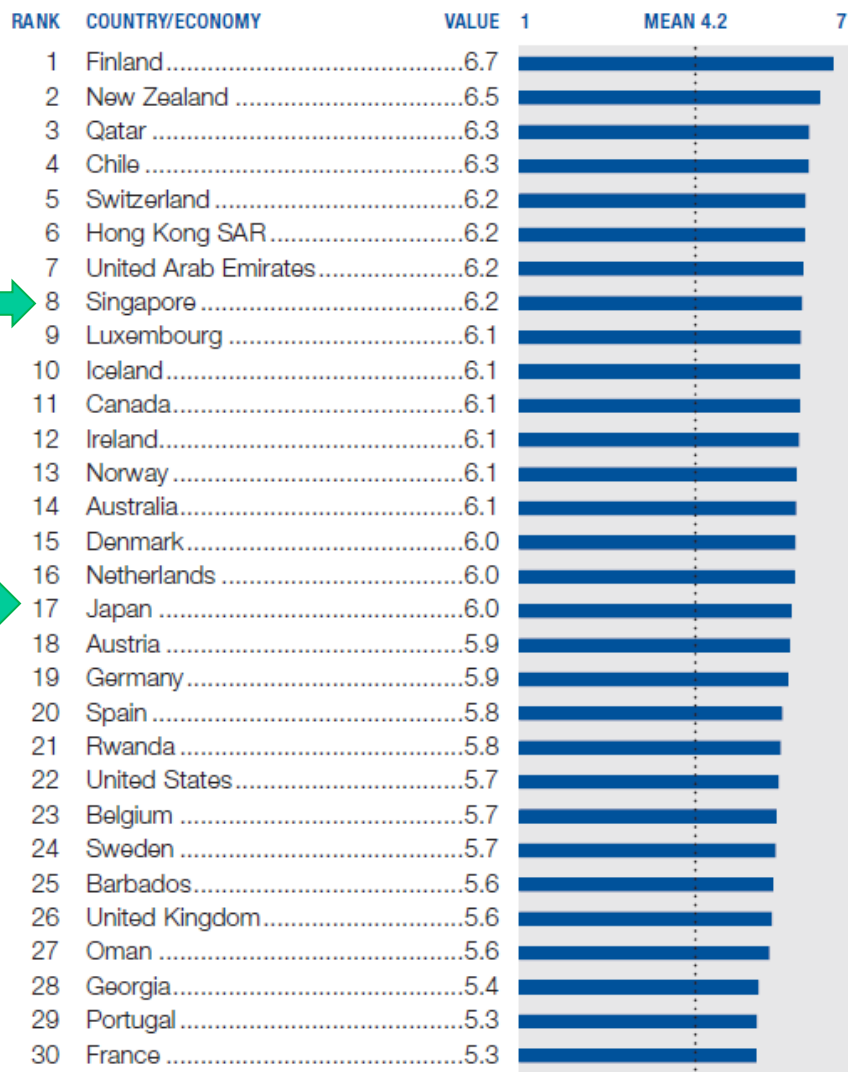
**wskaźnik zabójstw na 100 tys. mieszkańców (2011)**

# Liczba policjantów (na 100 tys. mieszkańców)

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Russian Federation	544.74	521.60	521.00	520.07	522.33	476.87
Greece	478.61	495.09	491.98	483.40	471.53	473.65
Italy	463.61	466.60	463.28	462.62		457.11
Spain	383.06	387.75	384.49	378.68	373.57	368.20
El Salvador	341.01	352.66	356.41	365.74	376.49	376.93
Belgium	365.27	343.89	346.08	345.48	343.69	340.17
Austria	327.74	329.03	328.71	327.36	327.56	327.19
Lithuania	343.85	323.26	315.93	317.70	325.15	309.72
Netherlands	299.10	303.10	307.79	306.96	304.97	298.43
Germany	302.88	302.40	303.17	304.19		
France	298.32	291.73	291.81	289.86	333.77	332.47
Australia	261.78	265.37	263.47	263.41	266.56	263.51
Brazil	138.75	257.42	240.74	262.42		
Poland	252.85	252.56	249.48	253.15	255.90	256.12
United Kingdom	249.78	238.74	229.08	224.61	221.56	
Switzerland	219.76	217.81	219.75	219.44	216.99	218.71
Sweden	216.28	215.57	208.42	206.88	206.64	203.52
Japan	199.89	200.70	201.90	202.46	202.69	
United States of America	227.51	223.59	212.97	197.69	196.57	197.59
Denmark	199.68	194.89	192.77	191.10	187.59	185.80
Singapore	172.38	164.82	162.73	162.44	164.71	167.75
Norway	157.10	157.03	158.24	162.25	167.11	

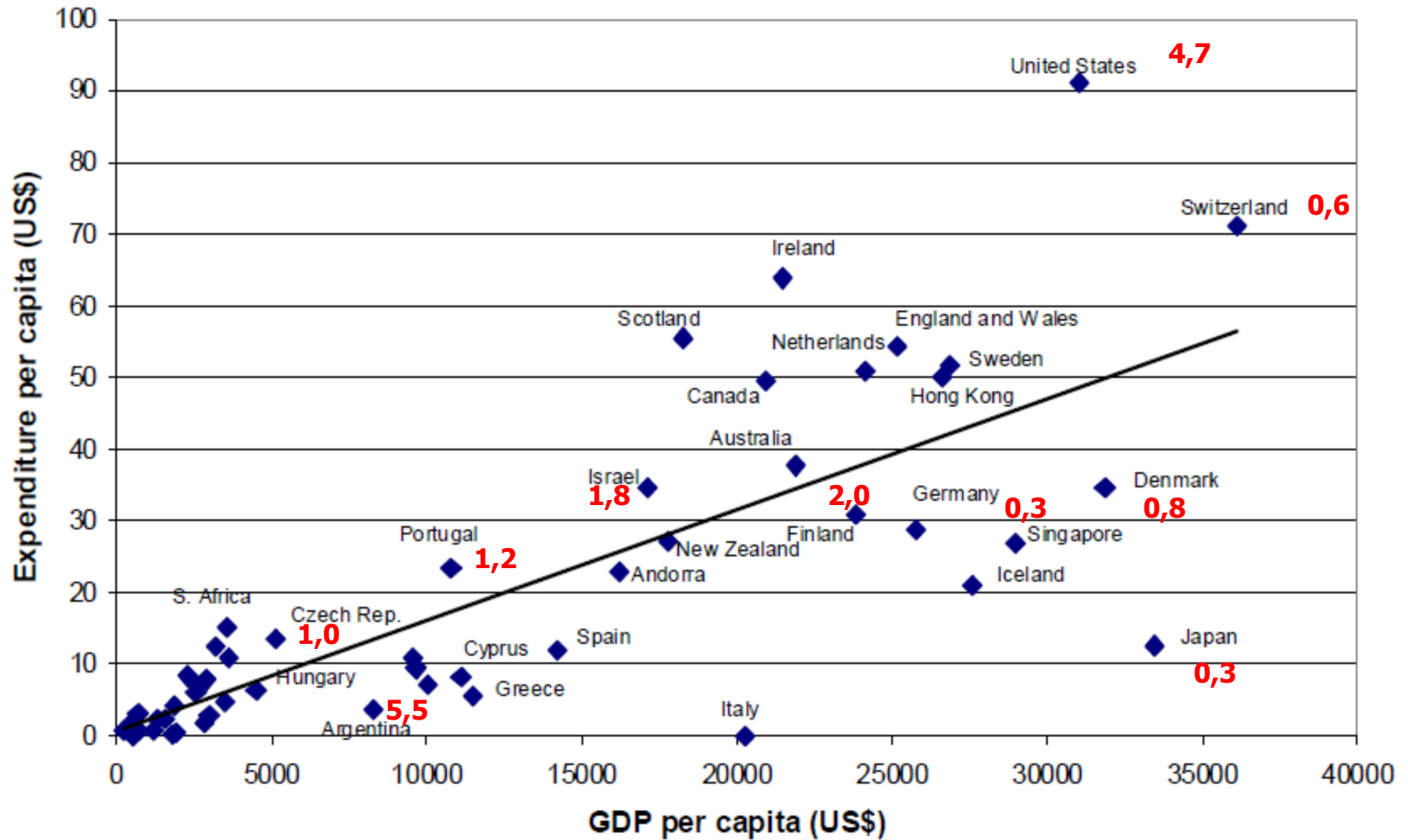
# Policja, na której można polegać – badania WEF

In your country, to what extent can police services be relied upon to enforce law and order? [1 = cannot be relied upon at all; 7 = can be completely relied upon] | 2013–14 weighted average





# Wydatki na więzienia i PKB (per capita)



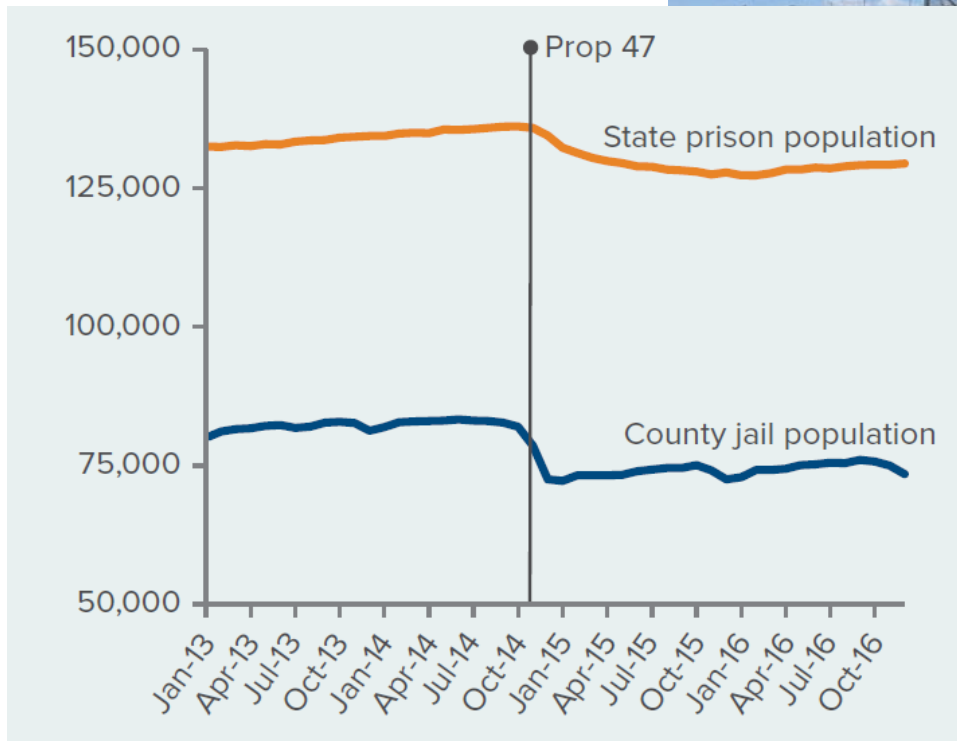
**wskaźnik zabójstw na 100 tys. mieszkańców (2011)**

# Populacja więźniów (na 100 tys. mieszkańców)

Country	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
USA	734.47	743.03	755.07	761.26	758.79	747.87	735.49	721.05	708.83	703.61	696.54
Russian Federation	529.53	573.31	607.90	616.82	620.10	603.59	571.42	527.64	489.86	472.41	468.28
Lithuania	240.62	243.38	244.41	240.97	248.46	272.82	292.65	323.06	322.53	312.47	296.08
Turkey	86.63	82.47	102.65	130.52	147.04	162.67	166.22	174.45	182.55	189.05	204.70
Poland	208.99	220.66	235.27	232.85	220.57	222.43	213.54	214.62	221.34	207.58	202.90
New Zealand	160.73	179.70	181.20	177.77	183.41	190.43	195.60	191.51	190.88	184.15	192.22
Hungary	163.54	156.05	147.07	142.62	146.69	153.78	163.04	172.29	172.51	179.77	180.90
Czechia	179.62	185.10	180.87	182.96	197.17	208.92	208.44	219.95	214.73	157.84	176.98
United Kingdom	140.14	140.22	141.91	144.23	148.93	148.16	150.84	150.31	150.06	143.79	145.76
Australia	120.94			129.79	129.22	134.66	134.01	129.12	128.24	132.25	143.05
Spain	137.55	139.22	143.74	148.42	160.55	164.33	158.64	150.88	147.09	143.72	140.55
Canada	106.05	108.61	114.84	116.48	117.04	114.99	115.71	116.61	116.78	106.56	113.02
Greece		89.17	92.63	101.11	110.33	101.65	110.48	111.89	112.29	114.82	107.25
Belgium	88.11	88.77	90.62		91.45		96.62		101.20	108.72	104.83
France	90.96	90.30	94.79	98.56	99.91	97.35	96.16	102.40	104.74	105.06	103.35
Austria		108.76	108.90	108.56	99.00	104.15	105.02	106.30	104.13	104.42	102.06
Italy	97.52	103.00	67.54	84.03	99.94	110.31	116.24	114.49	112.33	106.82	91.56
Norway	63.17	68.55	72.57	73.06	72.87	69.15	72.86	78.04	80.74	76.11	79.70
Switzerland	81.45	82.84	74.42	69.81	69.35	72.44	73.62	70.98	76.06	81.93	79.39
Germany	99.40	98.71	96.31	92.95	91.48	89.79	88.05	86.47	85.16	82.19	78.40
Sweden	81.63	81.69	81.40	76.22	76.66	78.32	72.97	70.48	65.97	59.46	58.76
Japan	60.28	62.26	63.91	62.72	60.39	59.09	57.32	54.91	52.70	49.59	47.70

Persons Held in Prisons, Penal Institutions or Correctional Institutions” means persons held in Prisons, Penal Institutions or Correctional Institutions on a specified day and should exclude non-criminal prisoners held for administrative purposes, for example, persons held pending investigation into their immigration status or foreign citizens without a legal right to stay.

# Populacja więźniów w Kalifornii



Populacja więźniów:  
163,000 w 2006;  
111,000 w 2015.

# Struktura populacji mężczyzn w Kalifornii (ogółem i wśród więźniów)

California adult male population



California adult male prison population

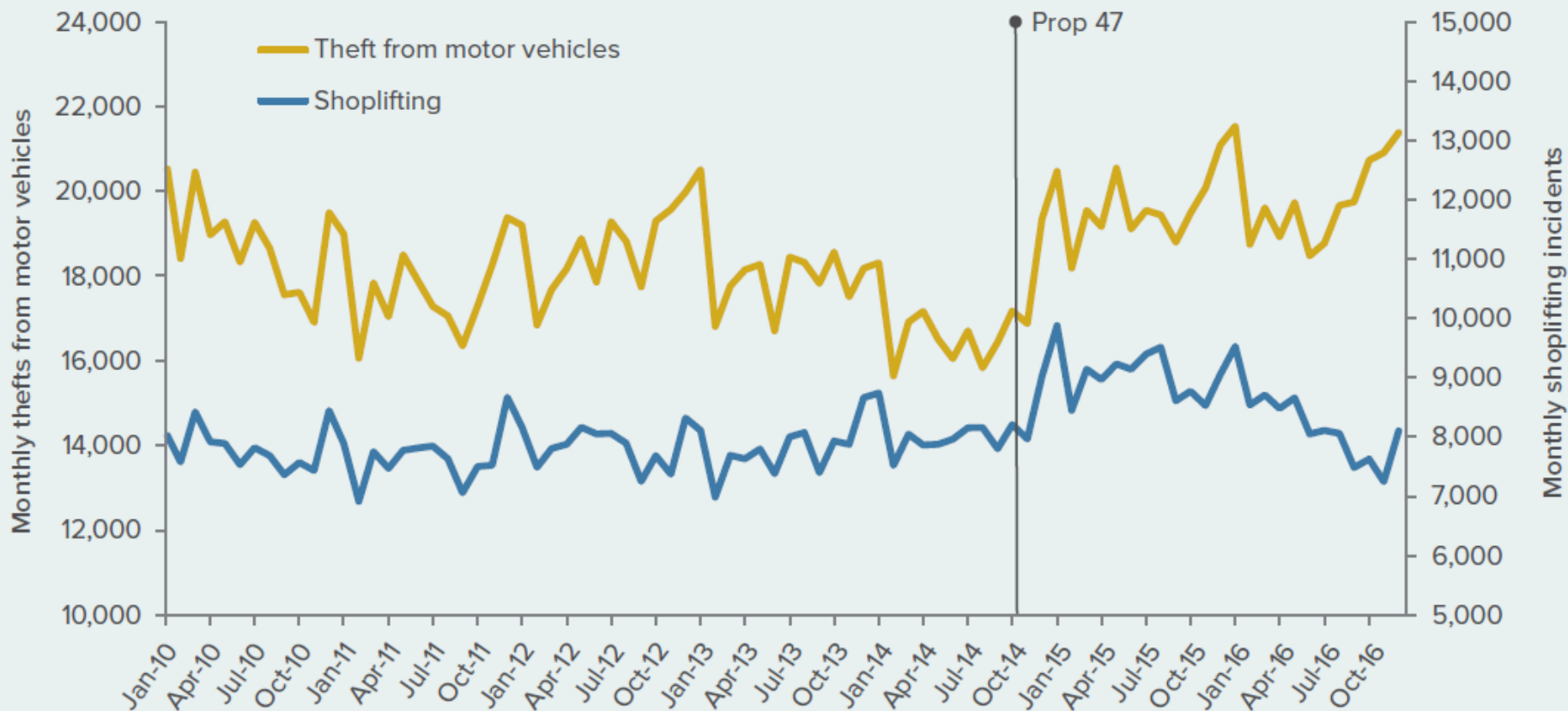


- White
- Latino
- African American
- Other

Źródło: Public Policy Institute of California, 2018.



# Kradzieże z samochodów i ze sklepów w Kalifornii

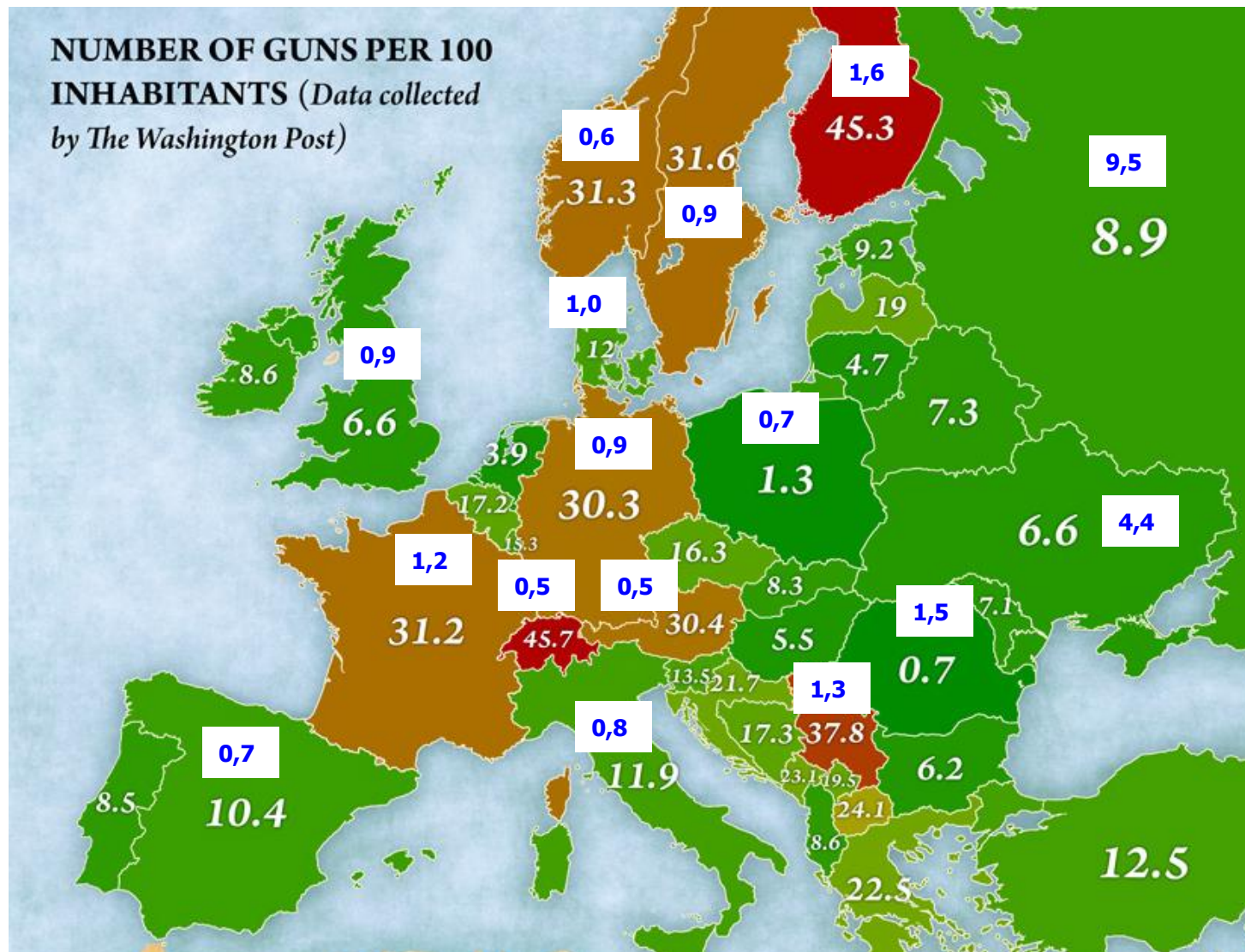


Źródło: Public Policy Institute of California, 2018.

Proposition 47 raised the value of stolen goods necessary to charge a felony from \$400 to \$950.



# Liczba sztuk broni na 100 mieszkańców



wskaźnik zabójstw na 100 tys. mieszkańców (2014)

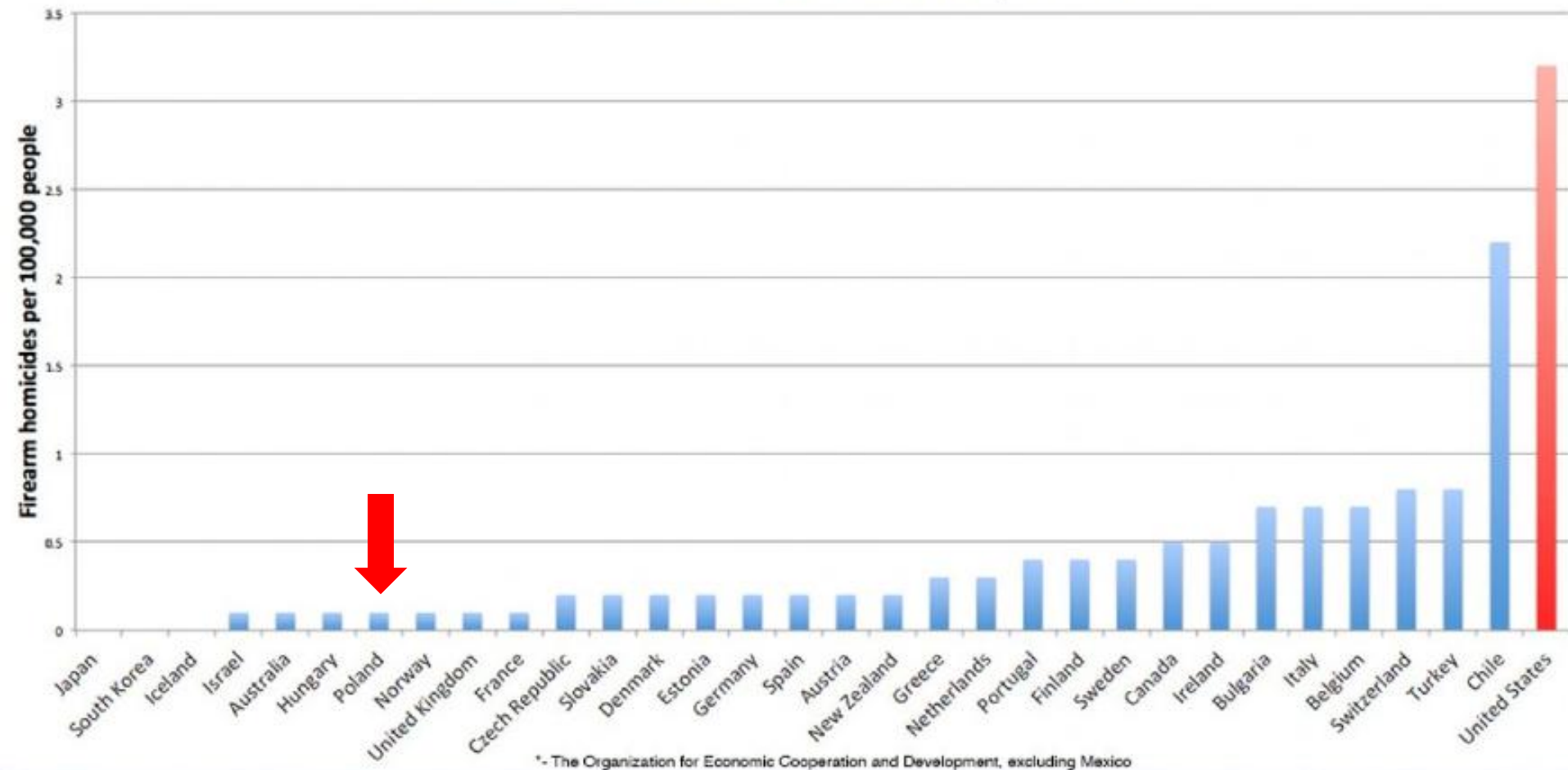
# Masowe strzelaniny w Europie, 1987-2015

Date	Place	Shot dead	Legal status of Firearms and Perpetrators	
24 Feb 2015	Uherský Brod, Czech Republic	8 + 1	Legal pistols, licensed gun owner	16,3
9 Apr 2013	Velika Ivanča, Serbia	13 + 1	Registered pistol, licensed gun owner	37,8
22 Jul 2011	Oslo, Norway	69	Legal firearms, licensed gun club member	31,3
30 Aug 2010	Bratislava, Slovakia	7 + 1	Legal assault rifle, licensed gun club member	8,3
2 Jun 2010	Cumbria, England	12 + 1	Legal rifle & shotgun, licensed gun owner	6,6
11 Mar 2009	Stuttgart, Germany	15 + 1	Legal handgun, father a pistol club member	30,3
23 Sep 2008	Kauhajoki, Finland	10 + 1	Legal handgun, licensed pistol club member	45,3
7 Nov 2007	Tuusula, Finland	8 + 1	Legal handgun, licensed pistol club member	45,3
15 Oct 2002	Chieri, Italy	7 + 1	Legal guns, licensed gun collector	11,9
26 Apr 2002	Erfurt, Germany	16 + 1	Legal guns, licensed pistol club member	30,3
27 Mar 2002	Nanterre, France	8	Legal guns, licensed pistol club member	31,2
27 Sep 2001	Zug, Switzerland	14 + 1	Legal guns, licensed pistol owner	45,7
9 Nov 1999	Bielefeld, Germany	7 + 1	Unconfirmed – pistol, most likely unlawfully held	30,3
13 Mar 1996	Dunblane Scotland	17 + 1	Legal guns, licensed pistol club member	6,6
19 Aug 1987	Hungerford, England	16 + 1	Legal guns, licensed pistol club member	6,6
<b>Total victims + perpetrators shot:</b>		<b>227 + 13</b>		

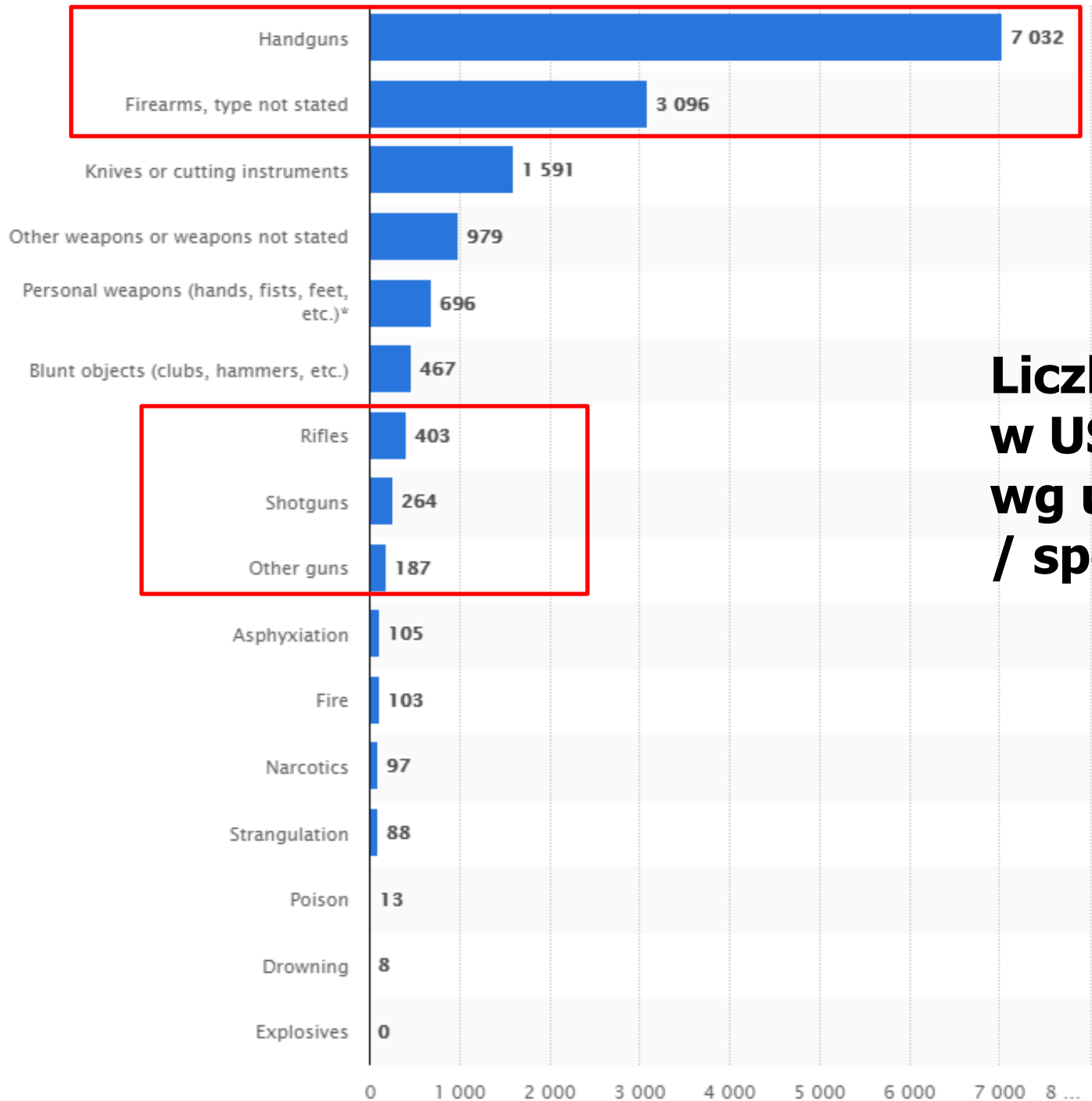
'Mass Shooting' is defined here as a multiple homicide committed by one or more perpetrators in which seven or more victims died by gunshot in proximate events in a civilian setting not involving terrorism and where one or more firearms were the primary cause of death, not counting any perpetrators killed by their own hand or otherwise.

# Morderstwa przy użyciu broni palnej w krajach OECD

Gun-related murder rates in the developed world \*







## Liczba zabójstw w USA w 2017 r., wg użytej broni / sposobu

Źródło: [www.statista.com](http://www.statista.com), 2018.

# Kary za wyrabianie i posiadanie broni palnej

Art. 263 kodeksu karnego

§ 1 Kto bez wymaganego zezwolenia wyrabia broń palną albo amunicję lub nią handluje, podlega karze pozbawienia wolności od roku do lat 10.

§ 2 Kto bez wymaganego zezwolenia posiada broń palną lub amunicję, podlega karze pozbawienia wolności od 6 miesięcy do lat 8.

§ 3 Kto, mając zezwolenie na posiadanie broni palnej lub amunicji, udostępnia lub przekazuje ją osobie nieuprawnionej, podlega grzywnie, karze ograniczenia wolności albo pozbawienia wolności do lat 2.

§ 4 Kto nieumyślnie powoduje utratę broni palnej lub amunicji, która zgodnie z prawem pozostaje w jego dyspozycji, podlega grzywnie, karze ograniczenia wolności albo pozbawienia wolności do roku.

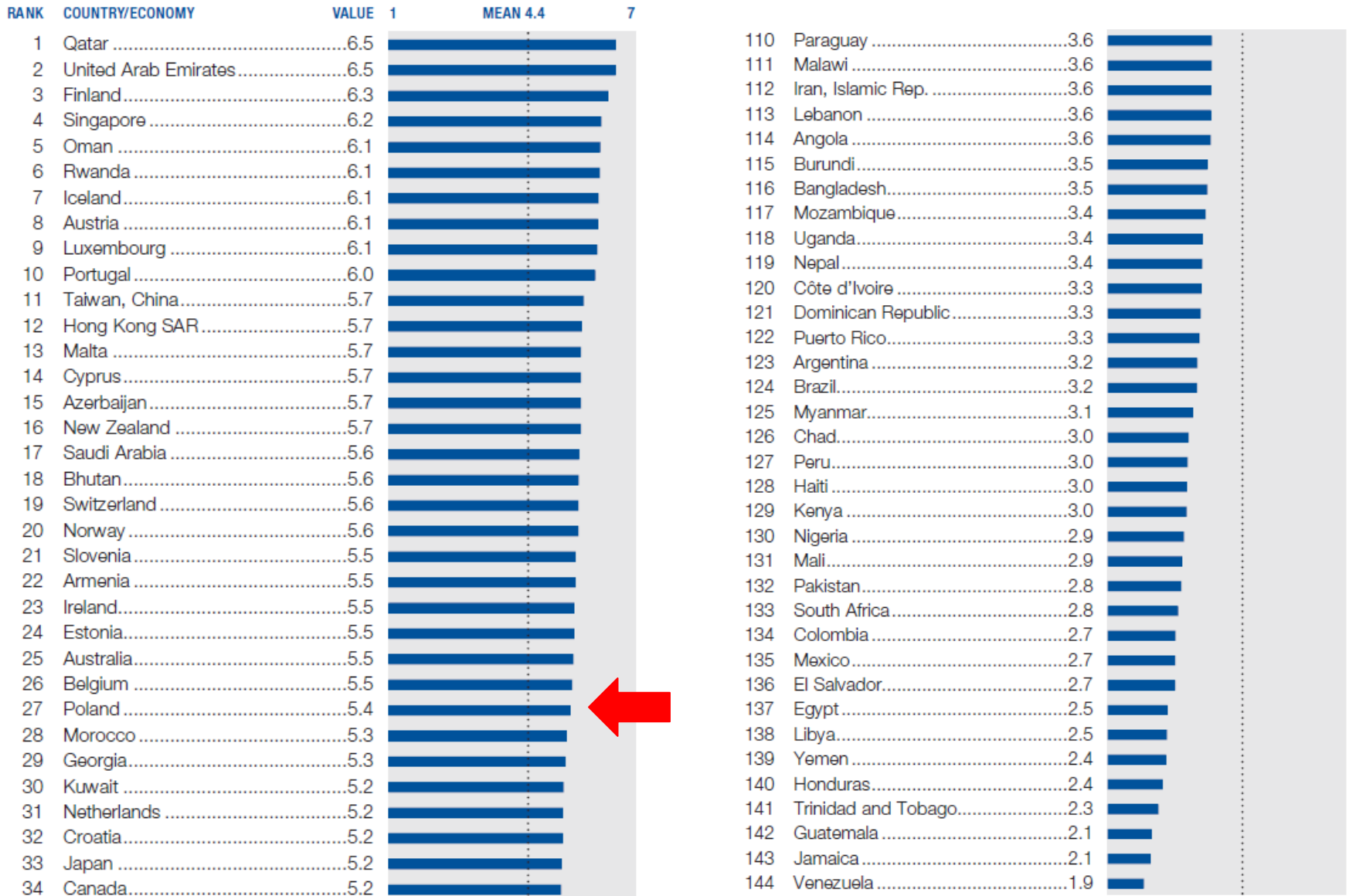
# Liczba zabezpieczonej przez Policję nielegalnie posiadanej broni palnej

Rodzaje zabezpieczonej przez Policję broni (w szt.)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Krótką (pistolety i rewolwery)	525	402	349	439	325	387	627
Długa: automatyczna, półautomatyczna, powtarzalna, jednostrzałowa (karabinki, karabiny, strzelby)	503	475	502	484	389	409	442
Pistolety maszynowe	37	47	14	23	13	112	44
Sygnalowa	43	24	38	37	28	20	40
Alarmowa (kaliber powyżej 6 mm)	19	6	24	32	49	18	46
Gazowa	885	430	418	397	355	303	356
Kulowa przerobiona z gazowej	22	8	19	18	15	6	16
Samodziały	96	76	75	68	63	52	79
Inna (np. rusznice)	48	48	10	19	25	35	18
<b>RAZEM ZABEZPIECZONA BRONŃ PALNA</b>	<b>2178</b>	<b>1491</b>	<b>1449</b>	<b>1517</b>	<b>1262</b>	<b>1342</b>	<b>1668</b>
Broń pozbawiona cech użytkowych	38	29	31	9	15	2	4
Istotne części broni (szkielet broni, baskila, lufa, zamek, komora zamkowa, bęben naboju)	606	482	934	367	440	574	340

Źródło: MSW, Raport o stanie bezpieczeństwa w Polsce w 2016 roku.

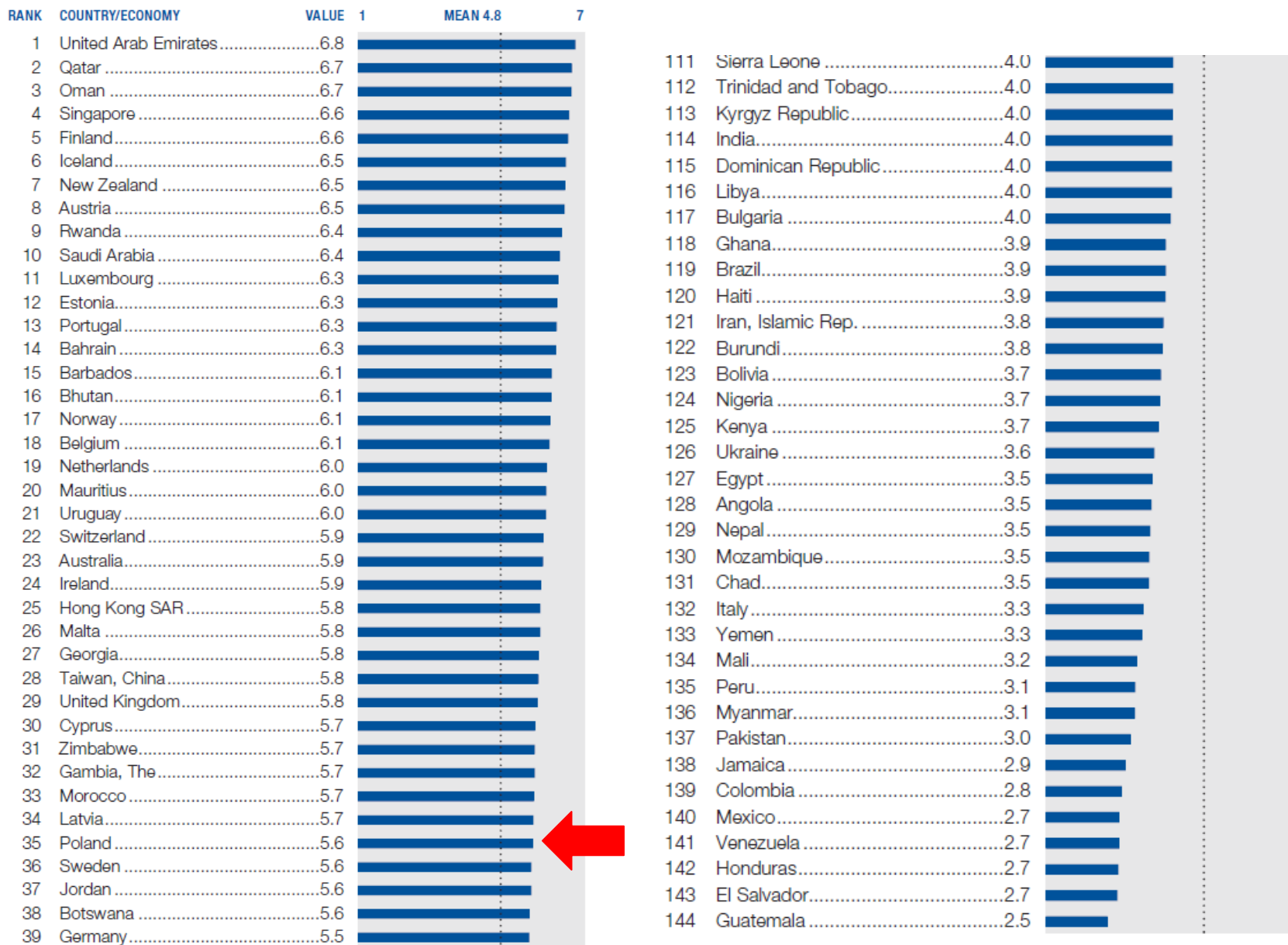
# Koszty przestępczości dla biznesu (WEF)

In your country, to what extent does the incidence of crime and violence impose costs on businesses? [1 = to a great extent; 7 = not at all] | 2013–14 weighted average



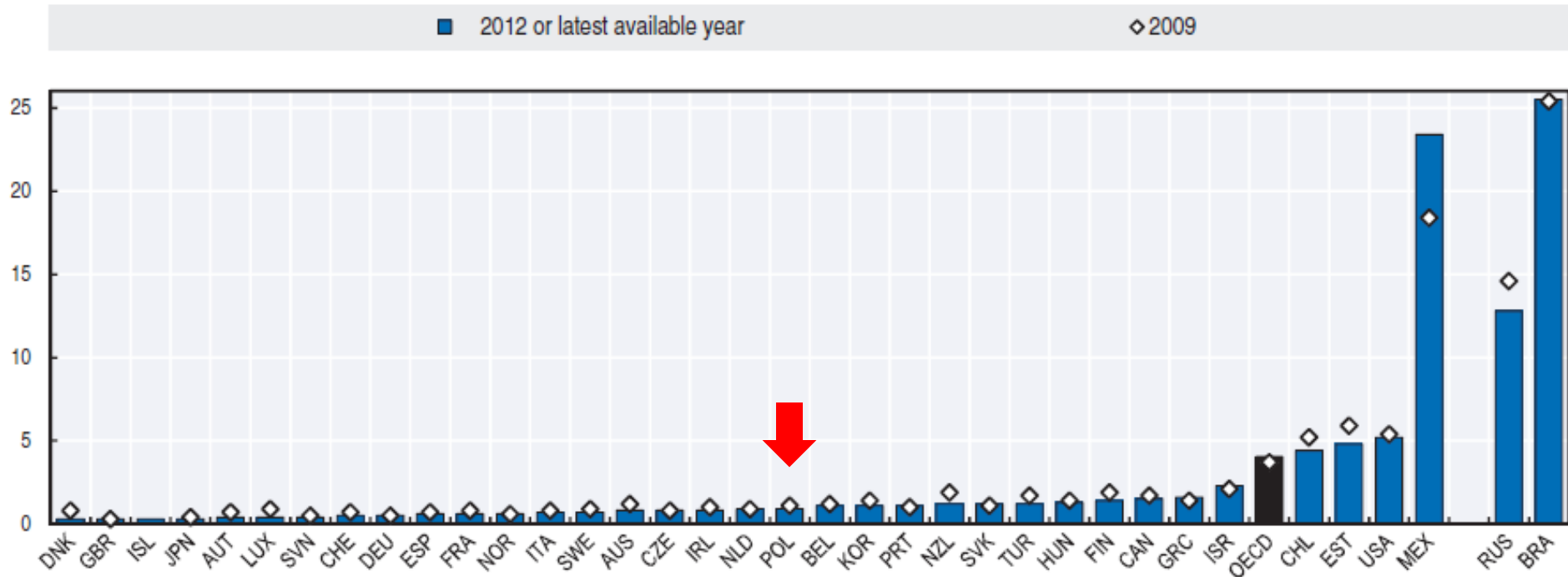
# Koszty przestępczości zorganizowanej dla biznesu (WEF)

In your country, to what extent does organized crime (mafia-oriented racketeering, extortion) impose costs on businesses? [1 = to a great extent; 7 = not at all] | 2013–14 weighted average



# Śmierć w wyniku napaści (na 100 tys. mieszkańców)

Źródło: OECD, 2015.



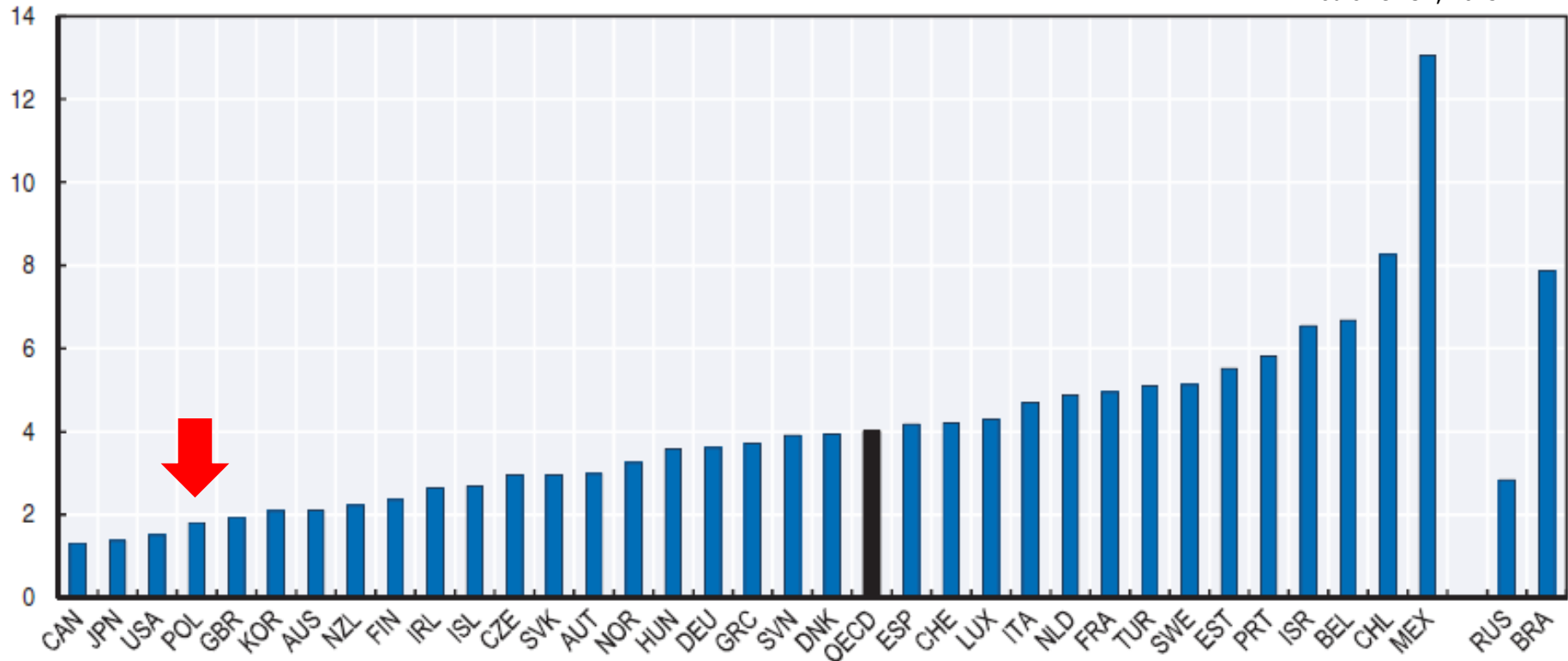
Note: The latest available year is 2011 for Australia, Canada, Chile, France, Greece, Israel, Luxembourg, Japan and Turkey; 2010 for Belgium, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States, the Russian Federation and Brazil; and 2009 for Iceland. The OECD average is population-weighted.

Deaths due to assault refer to cases in which assault is registered as the cause of death in official death registers. It is shown as an age-standardised rate, and expressed per 100 000 people.\* Cause-of-death statistics come from country civil registration systems, compiled by national authorities and collated by the World Health Organisation (WHO). Only medically certified causes of death are included. The data shown here are available in the OECD Causes of Mortality Database.

# Ofiary przestępstw (w ostatnich 12 miesiącach)

% populacji w wieku 15 i więcej lat

Źródło: OECD, 2015.

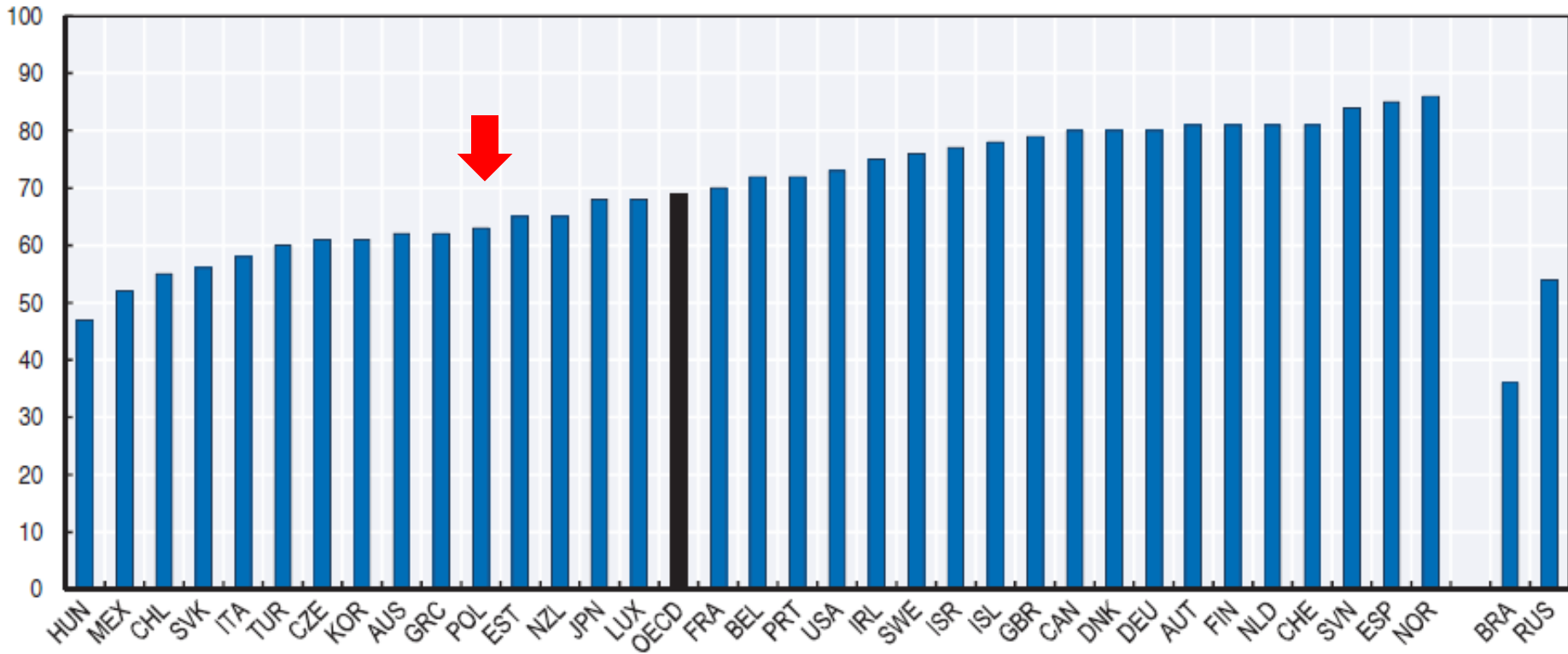


Note: Data refer to 2012 for Mexico; 2011 for Chile; 2009 for Estonia and Switzerland; and 2008 for Iceland and Norway. The OECD average is population-weighted.

**Self-reported victimisation** is based on the survey question: “Within the past 12 months, have you been assaulted or mugged?”, and the data shown here reflect the percentage of all respondents who replied “yes”. The data come from the Gallup World Poll, which samples around 1 000 people per country, per year. Latest data refer to 2010 because this question has been discontinued in the Gallup core questionnaire. The sample is *ex ante* designed to be nationally representative of the population aged 15 and over, including rural areas (see Box 2.7 for details).

# Poczucie bezpieczeństwa na spacerze w nocy w miejscu zamieszkania

Źródło: OECD, 2015.



Note: The latest available year for Iceland is 2013. The OECD average is population-weighted.

Feeling safe when walking alone at night is based on the survey question: "Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?", and the data shown here reflect the percentage of all respondents who replied "yes". The source for these data is the Gallup World Poll (see above and Box 2.7 for details).