

Conferences About Us Home Journals Books News Jobs Home > Journal > Social Sciences & Humanities > BLR **BLR Subscription** Indexing View Papers Aims & Scope Editorial Board Guideline Article Processing Charges Free Newsletter Subscription BLR> Vol.2 No.2, June 2011 Most popular papers in BLR Open Access **Publication Ethics Statement** The Social Costs of Crime and Crime Control PDF (Size:138KB) PP. 74-87 DOI: 10.4236/blr.2011.22008 About BLR News Author(s) Klara Kerezsi, József Kó, Szilvia Antal Frequently Asked Questions **ABSTRACT** Recommend to Peers There is currently no generally accepted method of estimating the costs of crime. After presenting the most commonly used methods of estimating crime, the authors attempt to explore the situation in Hungary. Recommend to Library Taking 2009 as a base year, they recon the crime-related social expenditure accounts. The authors, with the help of other Hungarian research data and databases, have also taken into account the costs of the Contact Us secondary social effects. The results of the calculations depend on the applied approach to crime and the interpretations of the social impacts of the delinquency. According to the authors calculations the social cost caused by crime was about 2.17 billion USA dollar: (\$) (1.6 billion euro (EUR) in 2009. The authors deduct Downloads: 39,270 the sum that was drawn by the offenders as a benefit/profit from committing crime; therefore the crime caused 1.17 billion \$ as a net social damage in 2009 in Hungary. The amount of 1.63 billion \$ was spent on Visits: 141,651 the crime control (e.g. law enforcement, judiciary, prison and crime prevention) in 2009. The results show that delinquency caused a total of 3.8 billion \$ as a damage, or as an expenditure spent by the government in 2009. The cost of crime control was about 500 million \$ higher (1.63 billion \$) than the amount of damage Sponsors, Associates, and caused by crime (1.17 billion \$). The offenders benefit/profit from committing crime (= 1 billion \$) was only Links >> 15% less than the damage they caused to the state and to the citizens (= 1.17 billion \$). In other words, the half of the criminal damage shall never be repaid: it will remain at the criminals! **KEYWORDS** Cost of Crime, Victimization Costs, Methodology Cite this paper K. Kerezsi, J. Kó and S. Antal, "The Social Costs of Crime and Crime Control," Beijing Law Review, Vol. 2 No. 2, 2011, pp. 74-87. doi: 10.4236/blr.2011.22008. References B. C. Welsh and D. P. Farrington, "Monetary Costs and Benefits of Crime Prevention Programs Crime [1] & Justice," The University of Chicago, Vol. 27, 2000, pp. 305-361. [2] H. G. Demmert, "Crime and Crime Control: What Are the Social Costs?" Stanford University, Hoover Institution, Center for Econometric Studies of the Justice System, 1979, pp. 2–5. M. A. Cohen and R. Bowles, " Estimating Costs of Crime," In: A. R. Piquero and D. Weisburd, Eds., Handbook of Quantitative Criminology, 2010, pp. 143-162. doi:10.1007/978-0-387-77650-7_8 [4] Cohen, "The Costs of Crime and Justice," Routledge, New York, 2005. doi: 10.4324/9780203313145 K. Kerezsi and J. Kó, "Victimisation in Hungary in the Light of the Victimology Survey of 2005," In: [5] Gy. Virág, Ed., Criminological Studies, Vol. 47, OKRI, Budapest, 2010, pp. 113-130. F. Irk (Ed.), "Victims and Opinions," Vol. 1-2, OKRI, Budapest, 2004. [6]

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