Cost of Crime

The research methodology is mature and robust, having been published for over 20 years as peer-reviewed articles and in significant publications.

Both Michigan State University and the University of Michigan have published substantial research findings and articles.

Cost of Crime – National Institute of Health

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Table 3

Tangible Per-Offense Costs (Including Crime Victim, Criminal Justice System, and Crime Career Costs) for Different Crimes in 2008 Dollars

Type of Offense	Crime Victim Cost	Criminal Justice System Cost	Crime Career Cost	Total Tangible Cost
Murder[a]	$737,517	$392,352	$148,555	$1,278,424
Rape/Sexual Assault	$5,556	$26,479	$9,212	$41,247
Aggravated Assault	$8,700	$8,641	$2,126	$19,537
Robbery	$3,299	$13,827	$4,272	$21,398
Motor Vehicle Theft	$6,114	$3,867	$553	$10,534
Arson	$11,452	$4,392	$584	$16,428
Household Burglary	$1,362	$4,127	$681	$6,170
Larceny/Theft	$480	$2,879	$163	$3,523
Stolen Property[b]	N/A	$6,842	$1,132	$7,974
Vandalism[b]	N/A	$4,160	$701	$4,860
Forgery and Counterfeiting[b]	N/A	$4,605	$660	$5,265
Embezzlement[b]	N/A	$4,820	$660	$5,480
Fraud[b]	N/A	$4,372	$660	$5,032

Note: Formulae used for the calculations were based on Rajtumar and French (1997). Sources: Cohen and Miller (1998); Federal Emergency Management Agency (2007); U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (2004); Max et al., (2004); U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2008a); U.S. Census Bureau (2007); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (1999, 2001, 2004a, 2006a, 2007a, 2007b, 2007c); U.S. Department of Justice, FBI (2004b, 2008).
N/A = no available or not applicable.
[a]Crime victim cost for murder was calculated as the mean present value of lifetime earnings for a homicide victim.
[b]Because these are generally considered "victimless" crimes, they do not include crime victim costs.

- Source: NIH, "The Cost of Crime to Society: New Crime-Specific Estimates for Policy and Program Evaluation", Drug and Alcohol Depend., April, 2010, at:

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2835847/

While cost estimates vary, they are substantial

Rape costs survivors stress, trust, sleep and about $122,000

Anne Godlasky, USA TODAY Published 3:10 p.m. ET April 3, 2017 | Updated 5:57 p.m. ET April 5, 2017

Source: USA Today, April 3, 2017, found at: https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/2017/04/03/sexual-assault-awareness-month/99834118/

Since the First Systemic Impaired Driving Reforms in 1991, U of M has been tracking the data.

UMTRI

Societal Costs of Traffic Crashes and Crime in Michigan: 2011 Update

- Web access at:
- http://www.michigan.gov/documents/msp/2011_Crash_and_Crime_Final_Report_361083_7.pdf

2009 - Cost of Crime to Michigan Citizens

Index Crime Category	Number of Crimes	Crime Costs
Murder	579	$ 2,482,263,324
Rape	4,357	$ 829,202,455
Aggravated Assault	27,270	$ 376,353,270
Robbery	12,422	$ 240,875,002
Larceny	177,555	$ 276,808,245
Burglary	75,066	$ 279,095,388
Motor Vehicle Theft	29,647	$ 233,736,948
Total	**326,896**	**$ 4,718,334,632**

Web access at:
http://www.michigan.gov/documents/msp/2011_Crash_and_Crime_Final_Report_361083_7.pdf

VIOLENT CRIME COSTS MICHIGAN FAMILIES

Using National Institute of Health estimates and 2015 Michigan crime data:

Murder/homicides	610 victims	$780 M tangible costs
Sexual Assault	6,310 victims	$260 M tangible costs
Aggravated Assault	25,952 victims	$507 M tangible costs
Robbery	7,536 victims	$161 M tangible costs

$1,708,000,000

For just these four crimes alone, Michigan families are facing over $1.7 Billion in annual tangible costs. Including intangible costs to victims and communities raises the estimates for 2015 to just over $10 Billion.

Source: NIH website, "The Cost of Crime to Society: New Crime-Specific Estimates for Policy and Program Evaluation", Drug and Alcohol Depend., published April 2010 at: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2835847/
Source: MSP crime data for 2015, at: http://www.michigan.gov/documents/msp/Crime_At_A_Glance_528343_7.pdf

Insurance premiums and taxpayers cover most of the cost of sexual assault

The National Alliance to End Sexual Violence provides a critical voice for sexual assault advocates in Washington, D.C.

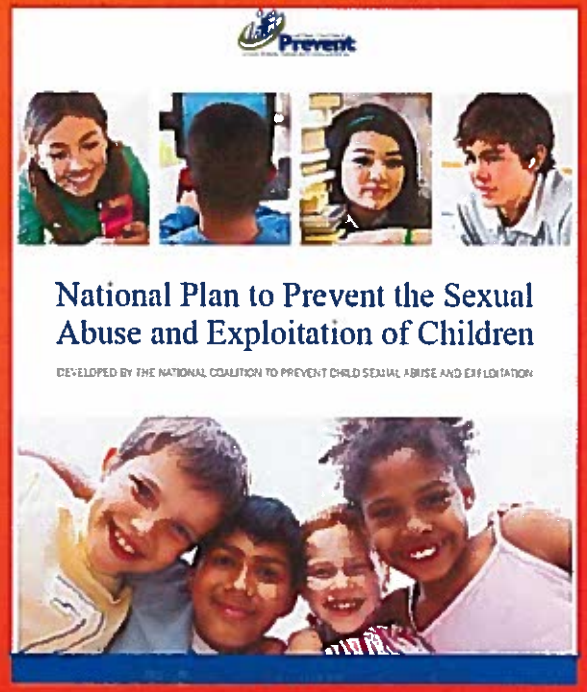
The Costs and Consequences of Sexual Violence and Cost-Effective Solutions
April 2011

The best available research tells us that crime victimization costs the United States $450 billion annually (National Institute of Justice, 1996). Rape is the most costly of all crimes to its victims, with total estimated costs at $127 billion a year (excluding the cost of child sexual abuse). In 2008, researchers estimated that each rape cost approximately $151,423 (DeLisi, 2010). Sexual abuse has a negative impact on children's educational attainment (MacMillan, 2000), later job performance (Anda et al., 2004), and earnings (MacMillan, 2000). Sexual violence survivors experience reduced income in adulthood as a result of victimization in adolescence, with a lifetime income loss estimated at $241,600 (MacMillan, 2000). Sexual abuse interferes with women's ability to work (Lyon, 2002). Fifty percent of sexual violence victims had to quit or were forced to leave their jobs in the year following their assaults due to the severity of their reactions (Ellis, Atkeson, & Calhoun, 1981). In 2008, violence and abuse constituted up to 37.5% of total health care costs, or up to $750 billion (Dolezal, McCollum, & Callahan, 2009).

In 2008, consequences of violence and abuse constituted up to 37.5% of total health care costs.

Source: http://www.nsvrc.org/sites/default/files/CostsConsequencesSV.pdf

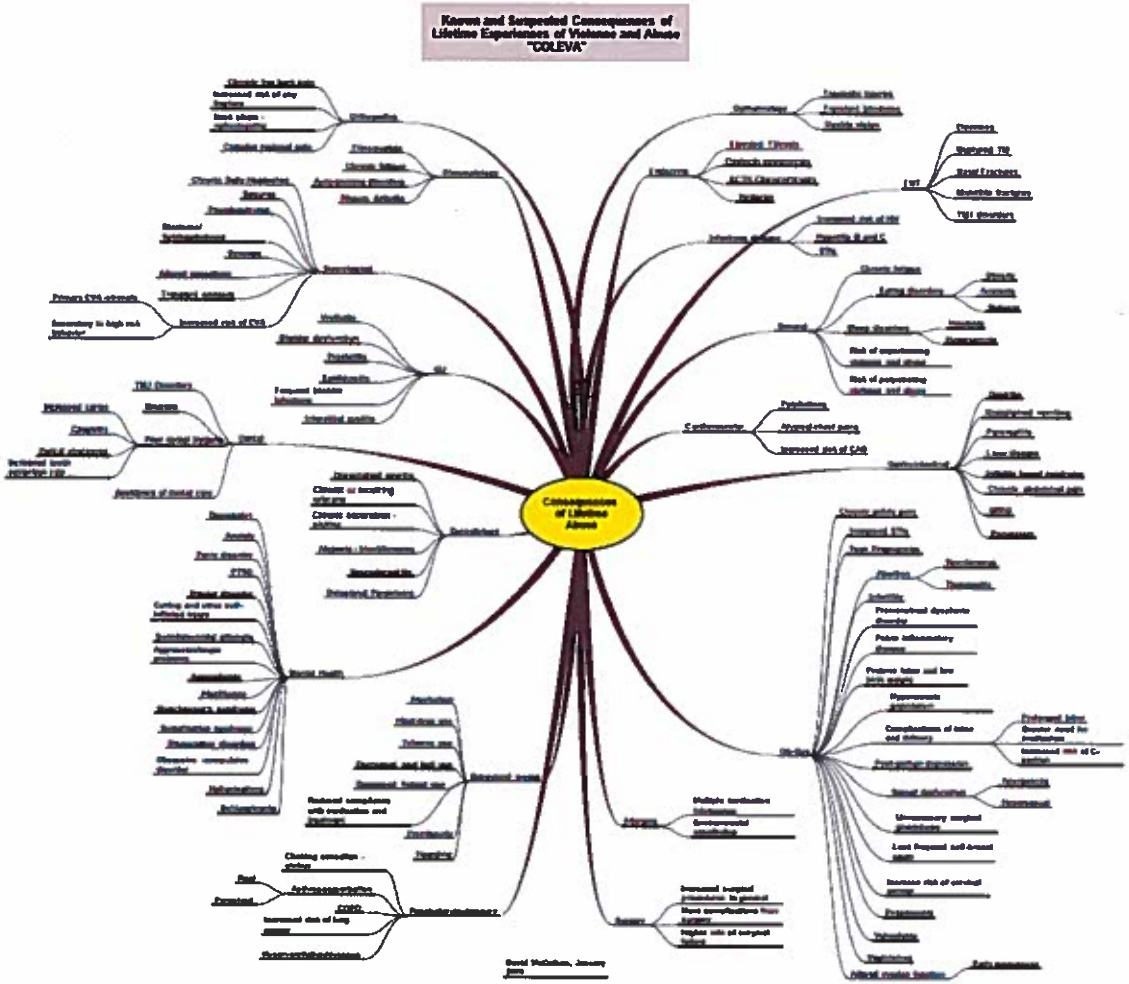
Prevalence of Child Abuse and lifetime costs



- The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) studies show that 25% of females and 16% of males have experienced sexual abuse as children (Dube et al., 2005).

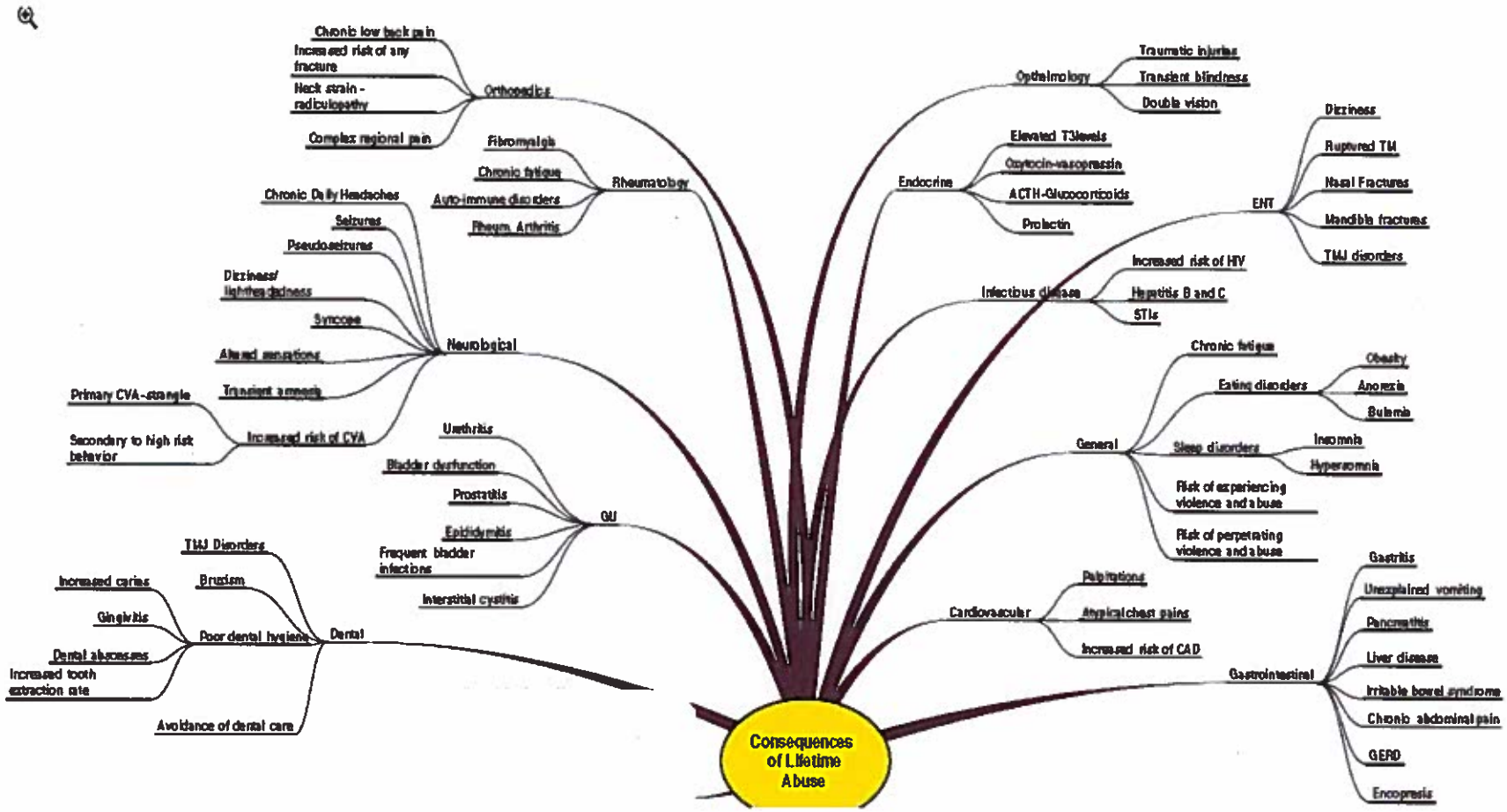
- It is estimated that 325,000 children per year are currently at risk of becoming victims of commercial child sexual exploitation (prostitution of children) (Estes & Weiner, 2002, 2003, 2005).
- Depending on the study and definition, the average age at which girls first become victims of prostitution is 12–14, and 11–13 for boys (Estes & Weiner, 2002).
- Youth living on the streets for longer than 7–10 days are at greater risk of resorting to or being coerced into "survival sex" (Estes & Weiner, 2003). These children are often abused and neglected in several other ways, which contributes to long-lasting mental and physical health consequences (Estes & Weiner, 2005).
- In 1996, it was estimated that the cost of child sexual abuse in the United States was $23 billion annually (Miller, Cohen, & Wiersema, 1996).
- Child sexual abuse impacts healthcare costs across a woman's lifespan. Healthcare costs are 16% higher for women who experienced child sexual abuse and 36% higher for women who experienced both physical and sexual abuse (Bonomi et al., 2008).

Website: http://www.preventtogether.org/Resources/Documents/NationalPlan2012FINAL.pdf



The Medical Community continues to research the effect of abuse and violence on life-long health care needs.

Source: "Hidden Costs in Health Care: The Economic Impact of Violence and Abuse", Academy on Violence and Abuse, p.4
Pdf available by clicking on the link to the title, at: http://www.avahealth.org/resources/resource_index/resource_material_index.html



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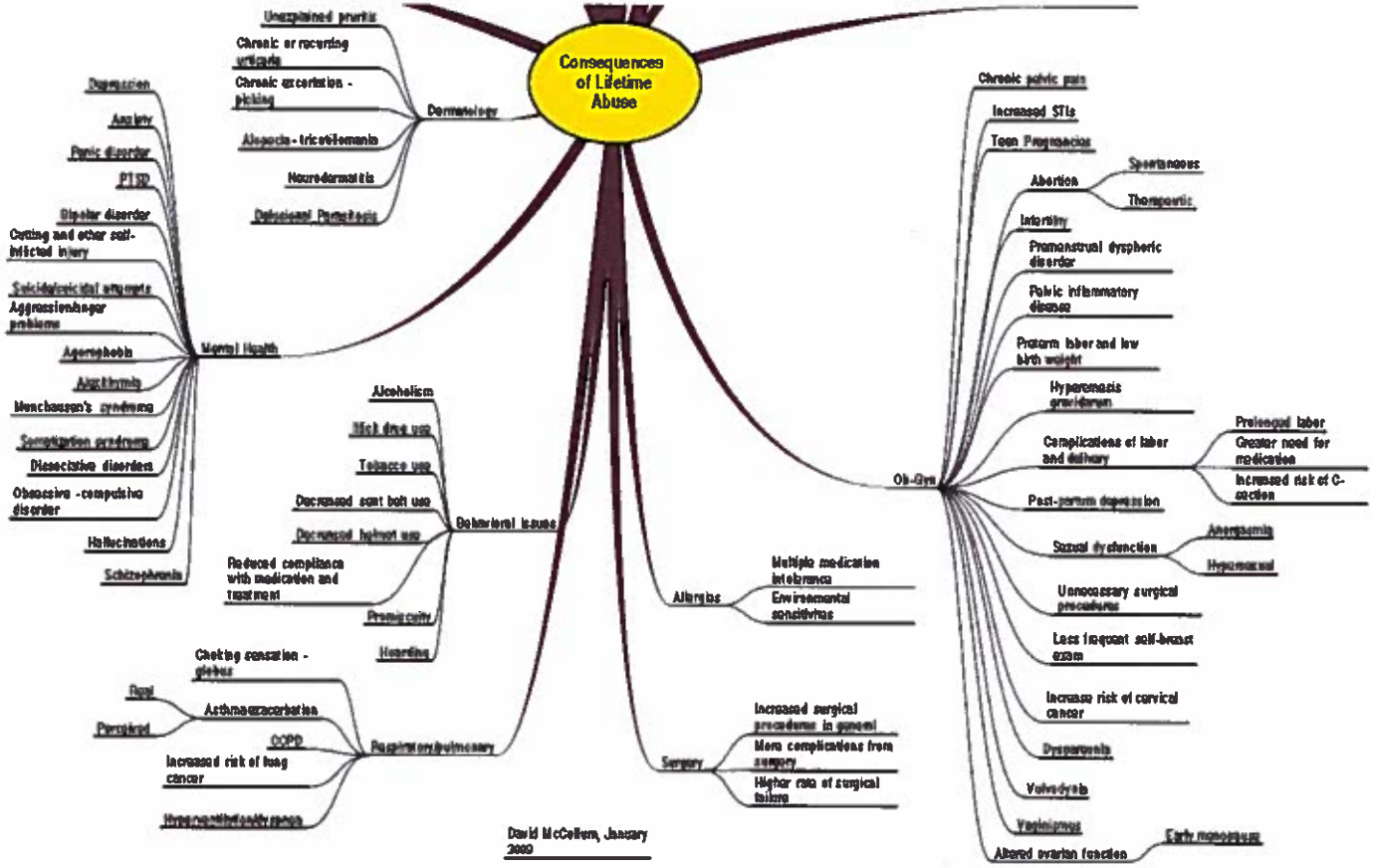

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Pdf available by clicking on the link to the title, at: http://www.avahealth.org/resources/resource_index/resource_material_index.html

What did sexual assault look like in 2002?

The Rape Tax

Tangible and Intangible Costs of Sexual Violence

LORI A. POST
NANCY J. MEZEY
CHRISTOPHER MAXWELL
WILMA NOVALÉS WIBERT
Michigan State University

In the VAMWS, 1.9% of women in the weighted sample reported having been forced into sexual activity against their will in the past year by any male. The U.S. Census (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000) estimated that 3,239,323 women from 18 to 69 years old resided in Michigan in 1996. Therefore, we estimate that 61,581 women between the ages of 18 and 69 were raped and/or sexually assaulted in Michigan in 1996. This number is higher than those found in other surveys, but it is consistent with UCR trends revealing that Michigan has the second-highest rape prevalence in the nation (Kuecker, 1999). Because the survey did not count homicide victims, we added 5 women into the analysis from the FBI Supplementary Homicide Files.

Source: JOURNAL OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE, Vol. 17 No. 7, July 2002 773-782
http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0886260502017007005?related-urls=yes|17%2F7%2F773c17%2F7%2F773&related-urls=yes&legid=spjiv%3B17%2F7%2F773

As an indication of unreported crime, compare updated CDC findings to the 236,713 forcible rapes reported in Michigan from 1960 to 2013:

Table 7.1 — *continued*

State	Rape	
	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims[1]
Louisiana	15.9	280,000
Maine	17.3	94,000
Maryland	20.5	466,000
Massachusetts	15.1	406,000
Michigan	25.6	1,005,000

Today – estimated
1,005,000
lifetime victims

Released November 2011 (Updated November 2014) by the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia: http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/pdf/NISVS_Report2010-a.pdf

From the June 3, 2017 Free Press

Nowhere to run: Survivor of brutal abuse faces death threats, ex's parole

Kristen Jordan Shamus, Detroit Free Press Published 11:23 p.m. ET June 3, 2017 | Updated 46 minutes ago

Domestic violence survivor Nicole Beverly of Ypsilanti Township plans to disappear with her children when her ex-husband gets out of prison in two months. He has been threatening to kill their children in front of her and then torture her to death. Junfu Han/Detroit Free Press

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Sapphire was pacing, whining and not acting like herself on a Wednesday night in mid-May

Nicole Beverly got up to let out the pit bull she rescued three years ago and noticed the light was on in the backyard shed.

She has to disappear

Escaping her ex-husband won't be easy. Nicole Beverly has to quit her job, sell her house and simply disappear.

There's no victim relocation program in Michigan to help survivors of domestic violence and stalking move to another place that might offer safety. There's no help with changing your identity or programs that provide financial support.

And because Michigan is among 14 states nationally without an address confidentiality program, Nicole Beverly said she can't remain here. She'll need to live in a state that offers at least that tiny bit of protection.

"There's no direct help or services provided to people like me," she said.

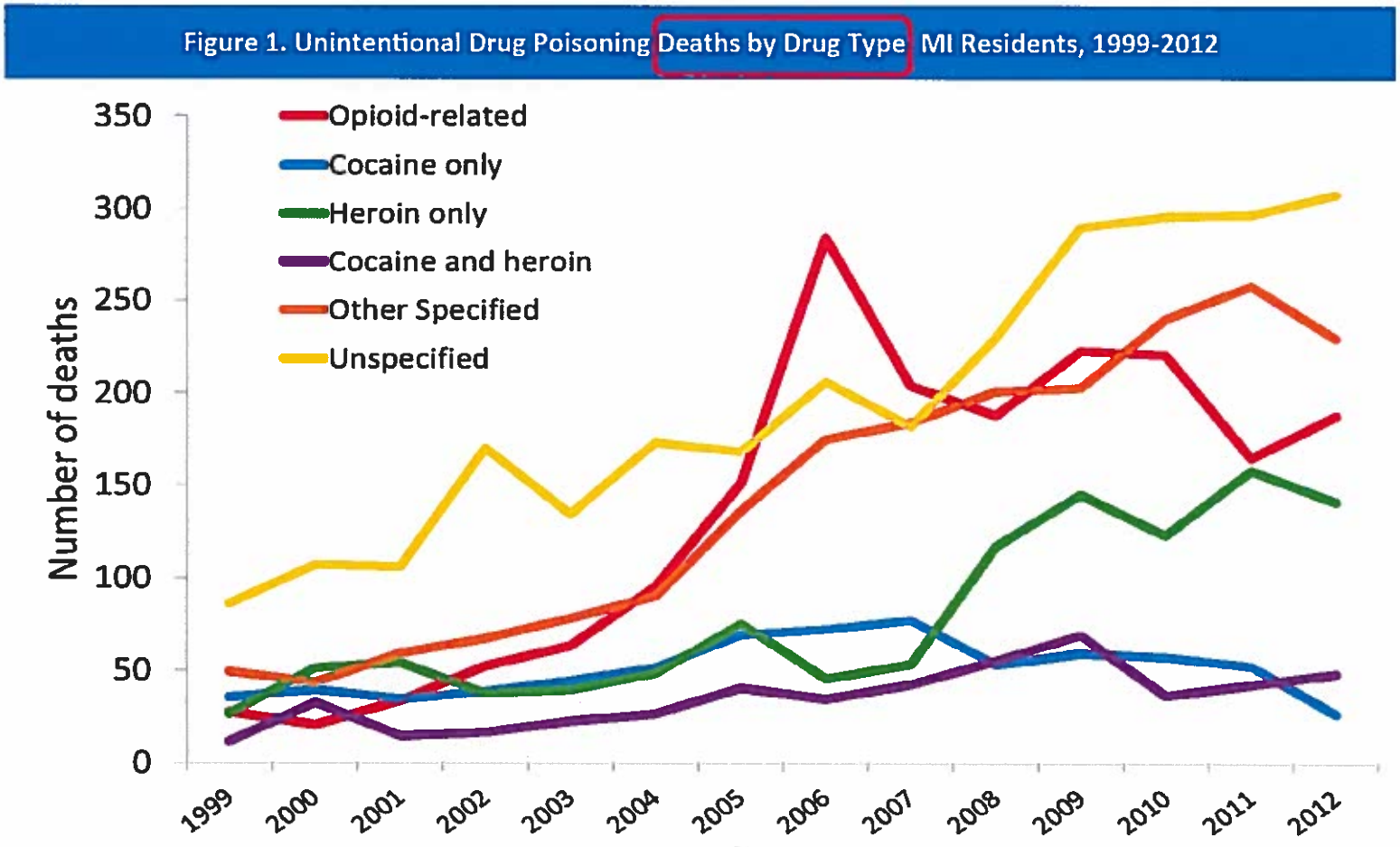
She knows she has until Aug. 24 to figure it out. She's scrambling to save money because she's afraid she won't be able to easily find a job in a new place. A friend set up an emergency relocation GoFundMe account to help her at least pay for some of the costs of uprooting her life.

"I'm going to have to change my name, change my Social Security number, then change my license to practice social work," she said. "And then I'm going to have to explain it to anyone who wants to hire me, and then they know and they're taking a risk by hiring me. That might be a turnoff to some people. Why would you want to hire somebody who ... brings up safety concerns?"

Source: http://www.freep.com/story/news/2017/06/04/domestic-violence-michigan/366046001/

Controlled Substances and Addiction Costs

What does a "victimless" crime look like?



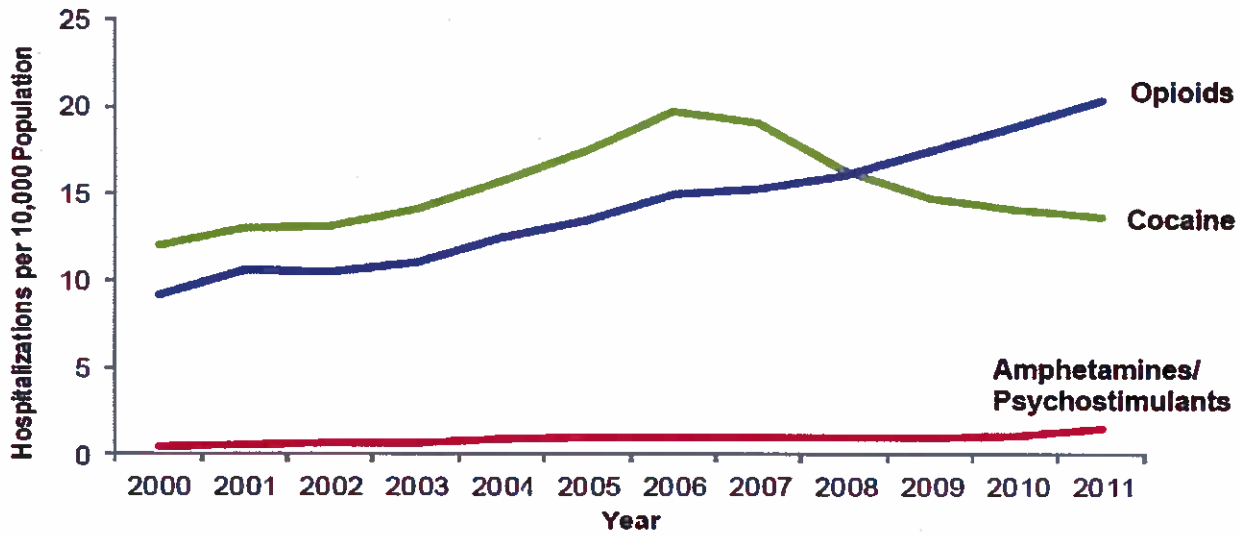
Source: DHHS, page 6 at: http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdch/MAPS_Report_2014_-_FINAL_464112_7.pdf

What does a "victimless" crime look like?

Opioid-Related Hospitalizations in Michigan, 2000-2011

The number of hospitalizations involving opioids[1] increased 120 percent between 2000 and 2011, from 9,157 to 20,191 hospitalizations, respectively.

Hospitalizations involving Opioids, Cocaine, and Amphetamines, Michigan Residents, 2000-2011



Source: DHHS, at: http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdch/Opioid-Related_Hospit_2000-2011_05-31-13_427136_7.pdf

What does a "victimless" crime cost all of us?

Table 3.1
Burden of Substance Abuse and Addiction on Federal Programs by Budget Sector

Federal Budget Sector	$ in Millions	Percent of Burden on Federal Programs	Per Capita Spending
Health	$170,269	74.1	$561.34
Child and Family Assistance	36,693	16.0	120.97
Child Family Assistance	9,809		
Child Welfare	7,172		
Income Assistance	5,608		
Employment Assistance	1,350		
Housing/Homeless Assistance	3,763		
Food/Nutritional Assistance	8,990		
Public Safety	7,490	3.3	24.69
Justice	5,552	2.4	18.30
Adult Corrections	3,951		
Juvenile Justice	194		
Judiciary	1,407		
Education (Elementary/Secondary)	5,391	2.4	17.77
Mental Health/Developmental Disabilities	3,601	1.6	11.87
Mental Health	2,062		
Developmental Disabilities	1,539		
Federal Workforce	891	0.4	2.94
Total	$229,887*	100.0	$757.89[a]

* Numbers may not add due to rounding.
[a] CASA used population estimates for 2005 from the U.S. Census Bureau to calculate per capita spending.

The Federal Government spends large sums on health care and family assistance

As well as funds on public safety and criminal justice

Resulting in a 2005 cost for every man, woman, and child, or $3,000 for a family of 4

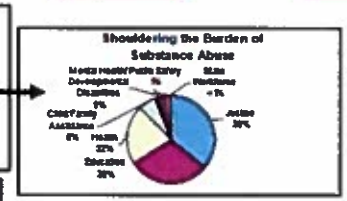
Report can be downloaded at: http://www.casacolumbia.org/addiction-research/reports/shoveling-ii-impact-substance-abuse-federal-state-and-local-budgets

What does a "victimless" crime cost all of us?

Michigan

Summary of State Spending on Substance Abuse and Addiction (2005)*

	State Spending by Category ($000)	Spending Related to Substance Abuse: Amount ($000)	Percent	As Percent of State Budget	Per Capita
Burden Spending		***$4,673,041.1***		***16.1***	***$462.88***
Justice	2,015,069.5	1,647,943.5		5.7	163.23
Adult Corrections	1,818,150.4	1,488,220.5	81.9		
Juvenile Justice	50,019.3	40,231.2	80.4		
Judiciary	146,899.8	119,501.8	81.4		
Education (Elementary/Secondary)	11,119,066.4	1,398,360.2	12.6	4.8	138.51
Health	3,237,405.8	1,024,296.0	31.6	3.5	101.46
Child/Family Assistance	663,709.8	300,031.9		1.0	29.72
Child Welfare	299,379.2	224,924.0	75.1		
Income Assistance	364,330.6	75,107.9	20.6		
Mental Health/Developmental Disabilities	494,722.9	222,347.1		0.8	22.02
Mental Health	360,646.6	206,665.4	57.3		
Developmental Disabilities	134,076.3	15,681.7	11.7		
Public Safety	184,018.8	63,963.8	34.7	0.2	6.33
State Workforce	4,171,629.0	16,188.5	0.4	0.1	1.60
Regulation/Compliance	***558,354.9***	***558,354.9***	***100.0***	***1.9***	***55.31***
Licensing and Control	993.9	993.9			
Collection of Taxes	200.0	200.0			
Liquor Store Expenses	557,161.0	557,161.0			
Prevention, Treatment and Research	***49,644.3***	***49,644.3***	***100.0***	***0.2***	***4.92***
Prevention	8,573.2	8,573.2			
Treatment	35,585.2	35,585.2			
Research	5,486.9	5,486.9			
Total		***$5,281,040.3***		***18.2***	***$523.10***



Total State Budget	$28,981 M
• Elementary and Secondary Education	$11,119 M
• Substance Abuse and Addiction	$5,281 M
• Medicaid	$3,743 M
• Higher Education	$2,151 M
• Transportation	$2,149 M
Population	10.1 M

Tobacco and alcohol tax revenue total $1,330,759,000; $131.82 per capita.
Liquor store revenue total $688,927,000; $68.24 per capita.

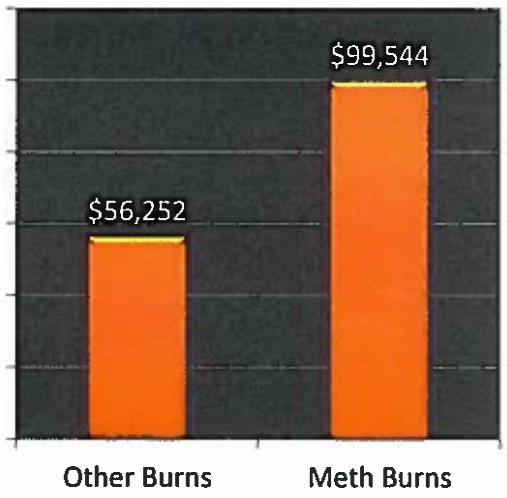
*Numbers may not add due to rounding

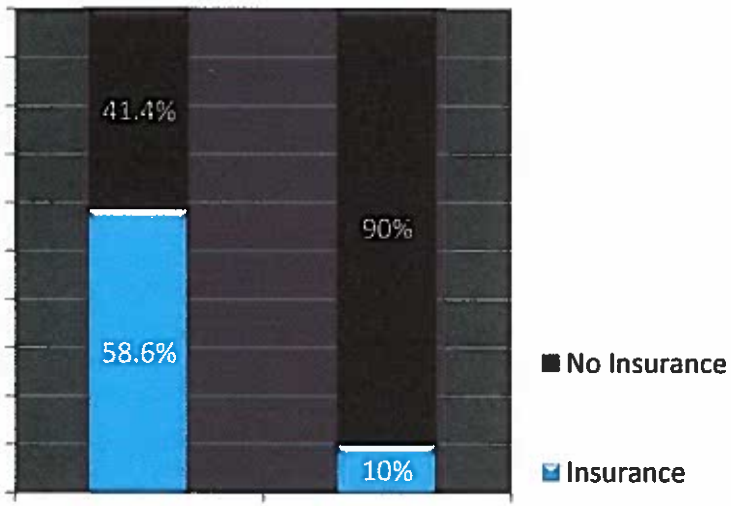
In 2005, $5.28 Billion out of a $28.98 Billion state dollar budget, over 18% all state dollars

For a per capita cost of $523, or $2,086 for a family of four.

Combined with the federal per capita cost, substance abuse costs each MI resident $1,281, or $5,124 for a family of four.

Report can be downloaded at: http://www.casacolumbia.org/addiction-research/reports/shoveling-ii-impact-substance-abuse-federal-state-and-local-budgets





In approximately 90% of meth burn cases tax dollars and private citizens end up footing the bill, to the tune of an average of $90,000 dollars per case. And the rate is increasing.

From "a five-year study of meth-burned patients at the Trauma and Emergency Center at Bronson Methodist Hospital in Kalamazoo."

"The Bronson study, published in the June 2009 edition of The Journal of Trauma Injury, Infection and Critical Care, is the second largest of its kind in medical literature, Blostein said."

"That bill doesn't include the doctor bills, or the follow-up plastic surgery or physical and occupational therapy often required in the aftermath of serious burns, Blostein said."