

## The Price and Efficiency of the Law Enforcement in the Republic of Kazakhstan

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**Abstract:** The research considers the issues of financing the activities of the law enforcement authorities in the Republic of Kazakhstan, basing on the foreign experience in budget expenditure on maintenance of the rule of law. An analysis of the budget spending on the law enforcement is presented, deficiencies are revealed in the allocations planning and in the financial resources utilization for the law enforcement purposes.

**Key words:** Law enforcement authorities, the police, budgets of the law enforcement agencies, spending on security, price of crime

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### INTRODUCTION

In any society, the rule of law implies the necessary conditions for its existence. However, it is not possible to achieve the perfect order in real life. “Any tightening or expansion of the criminal law requires budget money and in a certain way, changes the ratio of executive and judicial power. A growth in the number of convicts increases social stratification”.

Moreover, maintenance of the rule of law requires fairly significant expenses and effort. Foreign researchers, while exploring the problem of minimizing social loss from the offenses have listed the gains and losses arising from the criminal activities and also noted that society collectively spends resources on the criminal justice system which identifies, detains, punishes and corrects offenders (Anderson, 1976).

“That is why the rule of law, always arising from the human activity can be regarded as an economic good: first, it is not perfect (the offer is limited in quantity and quality) and secondly, to maintain it you need to spend resources”.

In principle, society would have arbitrarily low crime rate, if it decided to spend a lot of funds on police, courts and prisons, etc. However, the public interest would be better served with a different approach: “...we should spend money on crime prevention, provided that every dollar invested in crime prevention would give as much benefit ... [utility] as a dollar spent in any other direction”. Among the main resources of the law enforcement is the state budget.

It is known that the state budget comprises two interrelated parts-revenue and expenditure and thereby forms the budgetary system of the state. The revenue part accumulates funds for financing certain activities of the state. The expenditure part shows what needs are funded.

Budget expenditures fulfil the state’s obligations to allocate assets from the central fund of the country to various purposes. State, given the economic situation, including the overall level of the economy and the welfare of citizens, determines the amount and structure of expenditures of the republican budget. Each year, the national budget of the country, adopted by the Parliament is also published in the media.

### MAIN PART

The state budget funding of the Kazakhstan law enforcement agencies in the 1st years of independence did not meet the objective realities because of the difficulties caused by the country’s transition to market relations. In this regard, measures have been taken to increase the MIA RK state budget. So, it was increased in 3.8 times between 2007 and 2013.

The MIA funding needs to be increased due to the fact that despite the measures taken, crime in the country is one of the reasons hampering reforms in the social and economic spheres. As noted, “The increase of financial provision for law enforcement bodies created not only good conditions for the effective struggle against crimes and crime prevention but also the improvement of the maintenance and staffing for law enforcement. Besides, it increases their business activity in market relationships” (Nurgaliyev and Kusainova, 2014).

The main objective of budgetary financing of the law enforcement agencies is to coordinate national spending to receive meaningful results for the society.

**Foreign experience in financing of the combat against crime:** All countries provide internal and external security, in one way or another, allocating assets from the

budget. This problem exists not only in Kazakhstan but also in developed countries. "In order to organize law enforcement effectively, society must determine how the anti-crime combat costs should be allocated". American scholar Mark Kleiman notes that "The current total budget for law enforcement and criminal justice, adding together all levels of government, comes to about \$200 billion a year". The issues of financing police in the UK are also becoming important because it determines the effectiveness of the police. British researchers estimate the cost of fighting crime to range from £35-60 billion a year. Its experience shows that the effectiveness of the police increases with proper funding, in particular bonuses (Drake and Simper, 2003). For instance, one third of the total state budget in India is the cost of police and despite this, the law enforcement agencies claim that the financing is inadequate (Verma and Gavirneni, 2006). Other Western scholars point out that financing plays an important role in improving the efficiency of the police.

Crimes not only result in tangible and intangible expenses of crime victims but also force to spend billions on crime prevention, detection, prosecution and punishment of offenders. The Netherlands is a small country in comparison with Kazakhstan but the annual funding of the crime combating is 20.2 billion Euros or about 4.1% of GDP.

In Israel, the cost estimates of the fight against crime are astronomical. According to the Ministry of Public Security's 2011 summary, crime has cost the state an astronomic sum of 14.4 billion NIS. Compared to 2010, this is a decrease of 5.3%. However, the financial damage caused by crime is still estimated at 1.7% of the gross domestic product. According to a report each sexual offense costs the Israeli economy an average of 39,000 NIS; violent crimes cost an average of 27,500 NIS and murders cost the economy 2.3 million.

The criminal justice system activities do not differ from any other economic production process as note the western criminologists. The same as in other public services production areas (such as education or health care), it is difficult to determine the effectiveness of the system. Apparently, its main indicator is the rate of convictions that determines the deterrent effect of the criminal justice system.

**The major budget expenditures on maintenance of the rule of law in the country:** The expenditures on maintenance of the rule of law in the country belong among the major expenditures of the republican budget. These expenses cover the law enforcement agencies' funding to ensure domestic security and implementation of the state criminal policy. These obligations of the state

are enshrined in Article 2 of the Basic Law the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The fulfilment of this function is entrusted to the police in the form of special activities and solely to address the obligations and tasks of the state.

A law enforcement agency in the Republic of Kazakhstan is a government agency that ensures compliance with the functions mentioned above, the legitimate interests of individuals, legal entities and the state; implements the state policy on combating crime and other offenses in accordance with its competence; the agency is endowed with special powers to ensure the rule of law and maintenance of public order, detection, prevention, suppression and investigation of crime, enforcement of judicial decisions in criminal matters.

The law enforcement agencies traditionally include the courts, the prosecutor's office, bodies of national security, justice, customs authorities and lawyers, operational search bodies, inquiry and investigation. The major law enforcement agency is the Ministry of Internal Affairs and its local bodies.

After the reorganization of the law enforcement agencies in 2014, the functions of inquiry and preliminary investigation have been transferred to the Agency of RK on civil service affairs and anti-corruption as well as to the economic investigations service of the State revenue committee at the Ministry of finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Analysis of the budget expenditures in Kazakhstan in the last 5 years shows that spending on law enforcement activities is much lower compared with defence spending.

A comparison of these expenses with spending on education shows a picture unfavourable for law enforcement. At the same time the main part of this budget is directed to the internal affairs bodies. But in general, the financing of the law enforcement and security functions of the state during 2010-2015 has increased by almost a quarter (Fig. 1 and 2). Yet, even smaller part of the budget expenditure on the law enforcement is used to finance the police.

Thus, the expenditures of the republican budget on the law enforcement as well as the state security in 2011-2015 have increased only by 58% and spending on defence and education, by 62 and 67%, respectively.

**Review of foreign practices of cost allocation on the law enforcement:** An analysis of the budget spending distribution on the law enforcement purpose in foreign countries shows a significant dispersion in the financial flows. The distribution of resources between various "law enforcement services" or integral parts of the rule of law

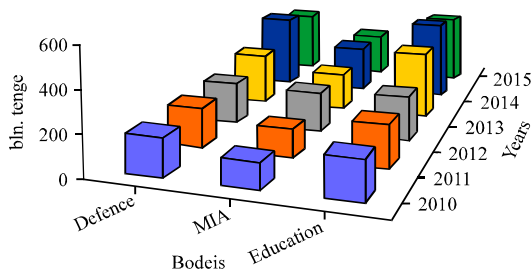


Fig. 1: Financing of the internal affairs bodies in 2010-2015

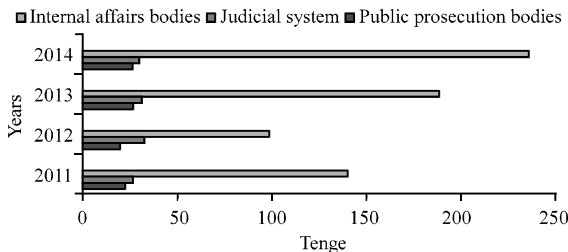


Fig. 2: Expenses on internal affairs bodies in comparison to other elements of the rule of law

within each country does not follow any logic and is determined primarily by state's wealth. That is we do not see global unity in this issue and the differences in the law enforcement financing are visible to the naked eye they depend on the income per capita of a country.

We have summarized the data on the police, judicial and penal systems expenditures in 11 developing and 15 industrialized countries. The analysis shows that an average funding of the law enforcement per capita in the industrialized countries equals \$76 spent on the police, \$22 on the judicial system and \$11 on the penal system. The ratio of expenses in the developing countries is in different proportions, respectively -\$52, \$1 and \$10.

This analysis leads us to conclusion that the industrialized countries give greater priority to the judicial system financing than the developing countries. The impression is that they are driven by the knowledge that the primary demand of the state is an independent and fair judicial system that requires spending priorities for the financing of the competent judicial body, resistant to corruption.

If the developing countries were able to redistribute a part of the allocated resources from the police and penal systems to the courts, then an increase in the efficiency of the entire system of law and order could be expected.

In general, Kazakhstan spends up to 4.2-5% of GDP annually on security which includes the police expenditures (i.e., the financial, economic), the courts and the penal system. In the highly developed and middle-income countries, this figure ranges from 0.5-1.6%.

There are other numbers close to this index. Thus, the average portion of GDP allocated to the law enforcement is 2.39% in the CIS countries and 2.15% in the Eastern Europe while the average spending is 2.28%.

The costs of crime fighting in Western countries, for example, in the Netherlands are estimated at 20.2 billion euros in 2005 or about 4.1% of GDP.

The diagram demonstrates that on average, the CIS countries allocate 2.39% of GDP to the country's security, Eastern Europe 2.15%. The expenses range between the countries, accordingly, Belarus spends 2.04% of GDP, Russia 2.48%, Moldova 3.28%, Georgia 3.81%, Kazakhstan 4.2% and Latvia 2.63%. The analysis shows that the lowest quantities of the law enforcement employees in the CIS countries are in Kazakhstan, Georgia and Moldova. It can be noted that despite the fact that Kazakhstan holds the largest GDP, the police activities are paid better in Georgia and Moldova rather than in Kazakhstan, Russia and Belarus which are not the poorest in the CIS countries. Latvia represents an example of the proportionality of the law enforcement personnel number and the cost of their maintenance with its index of spending 2.63% GDP on the law enforcement officers. The same can be said about all the Eastern European countries analysed. We ought to agree with St. Petersburg researchers' opinion that for the most part, the correlation between the police officers number and their financing is inverted. The countries with a large number of the police officers spend less on financing the "enforcers" than others. And by contrast, they are financed generously enough in the states, where the number of law enforcement officials is one of the lowest. It should be noted that as a rule, in most countries, the costs of the police is between 45 and 60% of total expenses on the law enforcement.

**The main shortcomings of the current system of financing the rule of law in Kazakhstan:** Among the main shortcomings of the existing financing system, the economists have mentioned that "it is focused on maintenance of the institutions network, rather than on the actual production of services of the public sector while the funds are allocated primarily to current needs and capital needs remain without an adequate funding. This also applies to the judicial system but this is also true with regard to the penal system and law-enforcement bodies". Another disadvantage is that the current financing system is not based on long-term planning.

And finally, the next and perhaps the biggest drawback is that this system provides a steady and uncontrolled growth of spending on the police activities, neglecting the quality.

Can the law enforcement targeted subsidies achieve the desired success? Yes, they can, if certain conditions are created. The advantages of such funding programme is that it supports not a network of institutions but services, provided by the police and other law enforcement agencies in the public interest.

It is possible to construct a long-term budget and therefore, mobilize resources not only for the current but also the future needs. Abroad, there is an experience of flexible redistribution of funds between the various components of the judicial system and strengthening it in key areas.

An interesting approach to estimation of the expenditure needs of individual territorial units was proposed by the US Advisory Commission on intergovernmental fiscal relations. As it is known, the most of the costs for the “production” of law and order in the US are covered through sub-federal budgets. The amount of each state’s expenses on the function is determined by the political choice of the citizens of the state. With the aim to evaluate the objective expenditure needs of each state (needs, “peeled” from the policy choices as much as possible), there has been developed the so-called method of representative expenditures.

Their essence is that it is a conditional volume of expenditures, calculated for all states by a single method which depends on the objective factors determining the demand for budgetary services (for example, the demographic composition of the population) and does not depend on the local policy for budget expenses. To such objective factors for the judicial and penal systems, the researchers of the concept include total population, population aged 18-25 years (probably the most criminogenic age group) and the number of murders committed in the previous reporting period. The relative supply of the state population with the budget services in the field of “production” of law enforcement can be assessed comparing the actual share of state expenditure with a share calculated according to the method of representative expenditures.

**The distribution of costs between the law enforcement agencies:** Among legal scholars as well as the budgets’ distributors there has been formed a common opinion that the rule of law is an integrated service, provided mainly by the state. There are usually five service components distinguished:

- The production of legal regulations
- The supervision over compliance with regulations and identification of offenders
- The trials and resolution of legal conflicts

- The prevention of offenses
- The execution of court decisions and decisions of other competent authorities, including the execution of punishment

Any of these components can be presented as a separate service, among them exists a certain interdependence and interchange ability.

From the standpoint of public financing, this means that each component can be funded separately, independently of each other. The researchers of a financial report claim that “it is virtually happening that way now. The General Prosecutor’s Office and the Ministry of Internal Affairs get resources to finance the supervision over compliance with regulations and detecting violations; the Constitutional Council, the Supreme Court for trials and resolution of legal conflicts; the Ministry of Justice for execution of the court decisions. All of these institutions are equal as distributors of funds. The financing can be approached comprehensively, using the mechanism of programme-target financing”.

Russian financiers also believe that “flexible redistribution of funds between the various elements of order production and their concentration on the most important areas ensures a more efficient use of budgetary resources”.

Taking into account all the obstacles that come across the transition to such financing of the law enforcement, we should admit the untimeliness and the inability to apply this approach in the near future.

It seems that preservation of the existing system of financing various law enforcement agencies dooms the country to endless and insurmountable reforms, to maintenance of a large number of prisoners which the national budget is unlikely to pull.

Even one of the most powerful countries of the world, the United States that accommodate 5% of the world population and in 40 years (1970-2010) had increased the number of prisoners at 700% or a quarter of prisoners throughout the world; due to the budget deficit have been compelled to conduct drastic reforms in funds allocations for the crime combating and restructuring of the entire penal system. The budget crisis has forced many states to acknowledge the economic necessity and justification of reducing unnecessary and overly bloated prison costs.

The method of programme-target financing is widely used in the budgeting practice of countries such as the USA and Great Britain. It contributes to the concentration of financial resources at the disposal of programme managers and achievement of inner interconnection of financial resources with the objectives of the specific programmes. But, this is not the only method used in the international practice.

**The effectiveness of the police activities as a measure of the economic efficiency of allocations:** One of the components of the law enforcement expenses has been and remains the funding of the police activities. A large portion of the allocations is spent on the police officers' quantity regulation.

In neighbouring Russia as a whole, spending on the police has increased 2.3 times in 3 years, in the internal forces 1.7 times. In 2014, spending on health care equalled 3.9% of the budget, on education 4.2%, on physical culture and sports 0.2%. The police and army are champions in expenditure with 14.3 and 8.7% of budget funds, respectively. Therefore, it is not surprising that of all the CIS countries the greatest number of police is in Russia 1234 employees per 100,000 of population.

In comparison with other countries in ascending order in Japan 207, Sweden 281, the USA 300, Great Britain 346, France 349, it turns out that Russia has the numerous police structure. Considering that in addition to the Ministry of Internal Affairs Russia has a number of law enforcement agencies with huge staff that perform various law enforcement functions, it is safe to note Russia as the most police state.

Let's see another indicator. For instance, in Sweden, the number of police officers per 100 thousands population is 4.5 times fewer than in Russia. However, they "serve" 6.5 times more reported crimes than in Russia. This is a fundamental problem which according to Luneev (2009) is necessary to investigate in order to understand why the effectiveness of our criminal justice system is so low. This is confirmed by Buck *et al.* (1985) who believe that the growth in spending increases containment in the short term but in the long term crime returns to the "natural" level.

These and other data strongly convince us of knowledge of the actual reality in the official crime statistics, the financial costs of the police and the reasons for the low efficiency of its operations.

Now pay attention to the significant difference in the number of crimes per one police officer. It is almost 50 times the size. For example, a police officer in Kazakhstan is engaged in 1.8 crimes a year, in Finland 64.9, in Sweden 52.5, in England and Wales 41.7, in the USA 34.9, in France 30.3 and in Germany 26.1 (Luneev, 2009) (Fig. 3).

But crime in China is 15 times lower than in Russia. However, if you examine the root causes, then the low level of accounted crime is determined not by the number of police officers in these countries and their effectiveness (Newman, 1999).

Note that there was carried out the reformation and increase in capacity of the law enforcement agencies including the police in our country in recent years.

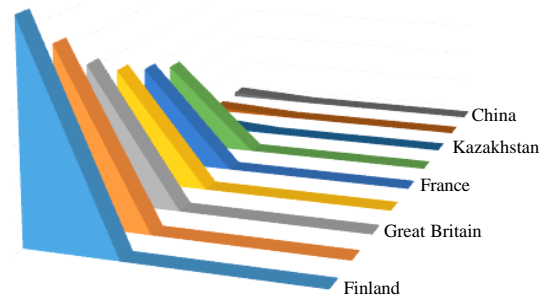


Fig. 3: The number of crimes per 1 police officer

So, it can be assumed that the high number of police forces in our country holds the low level of recorded crime. Recent statistics show that the recorded crimes number per 100,000 of population in Kazakhstan is 80 times higher than in Finland 50 times that of France, 106 times lower than in Sweden and so on. However, the analysis of the root causes shows the other reason a low level of recorded crimes indicates not the number of police officers in these countries and their effectiveness.

We have analysed the results of the economic efficiency of the police and its productivity. The productivity of the police activities in the given period of time underwent changes. Thus, the cost-effectiveness ratio in 2007 was 0.0022, in 2008: 0.00191, in 2009: 0.00165, in 2010: 0.00151, in 2011: 0.0014, in 2012: 0.00126, in 2013: 0.00161. Thereby, taking into account the conditions of economic instability, economic crisis and inflation we can talk about rational allocation of national budgetary resources and as a consequence, high levels of economic efficiency of the law enforcement agencies (Nurgaliyev and Kusainova, 2014).

Let's pay attention to some paradoxical information, indicating the impact of the police investigation the data on the number of crimes that fall on one judge. Only about one-third of registered crimes reach the trial stage in Kazakhstan, in France and Germany no >20%. It is the same picture in most European and other countries. But, if we take a look at picture of the real crime which only just emerges, our judges have to deal with no >10-15% of the actual crimes committed. We can assume that the answer lies not in the efficiency of the judicial system in Kazakhstan but in stiff police bureaucracy, its closedness to reform and the overregulated criminal procedural legislation. Some scholars say that "the answer is to be found in unresolved totalitarianism. And there also lie the reasons for the backlog of social and legal control from the rapidly growing crime, most of which remains latent".

**The effectiveness of the budget expenditures on the operational activities and investigative unit:** Let us note the way the budget is spent within the police system. Take the operational activities of the police. In accordance with Article 19 of the Law “On operative-search activity” the heads of the law enforcement agencies shall have the right, at the expense of their own budgets and other extra-budgetary funds, to independently increase expenditures allocated to the structures carrying out the operative-search activity. The spending of funds allocated to the operational-search activity is controlled by the heads of departments which include those operating units, conducting investigative activities.

The budget expense items for the operational work are an integral part of all costs allocated by the Government of Kazakhstan to relevant agencies in accordance with its annual applications.

From the meaning of this Article of the Law it is seen that order, accounting and distribution of the allocated funds and accounting for their use are entrusted to the head of the body where operate the units eligible to exercise the OSA. In the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kazakhstan, the Minister of Internal Affairs who is in charge of the operational units, performs the function.

Along with all the major problems to be solved by the law enforcement agencies, the tasks performed by the operational units require financing. These expenses are covered through special allocations. In accordance with the departmental orders, regulating the law enforcement agencies’ funding, the costs of maintaining the activities of the operational units and departments as well as the costs of direct implementation of operational activities are allocated by a separate item of the Kazakhstan MIA budget expenditure.

For a long time accounting of the operational work expenses is carried out by special staff of financial services at internal affairs bodies, admitted to the information constituting a state secret. It means that society is informed of the amount of expenses utilized on operational work. However, it is difficult to judge the effectiveness of expenditure of these funds and especially the effectiveness of operational units’ activities as information about them constitutes a state secret.

In the foreign literature there is mentioned the dependence of the probabilities of the crime combating on the amount of resources allocated for this purpose and the effectiveness of their use (Ehrlich, 1973).

Departmental regulations set requirements of a rational and effective spending of the funds allocated to the operational and investigative work. The heads of the operational units and departments are responsible for compliance with these requirements as well as control

over the movement and spending of funds. In each case of exceeding the pre-set limits and illegal use of funds allocated for the operational work an internal investigation is carried out, consequently the alleged perpetrators are prosecuted including criminally liable, if there is a legal basis.

Somehow, legal scholars and economists have omitted the issue of efficiency of the law enforcement funds spending as well as the effectiveness of the various units that feed from the state budget. Partly, it has arisen abroad as the model of the total police cost optimization. Ehrlich I. mentions the difficulty of determining the calculation of various economic parameters of crime and generalized market model of crime and law enforcement as well as thorough development of general theoretical and empirical econometric approaches (Ehrlich, 1987).

Similar concerns were raised in the researchers of our experts in legal procedure and criminologists in 70s of XX century. For example, the investigative unit of the internal affairs agencies performs essentially the bulk of the work on detection and investigation of crimes. In these studies, there was cited information on the actual working timetable of investigators. Even then, work has been done on the issues of determining the norms of staff numbers in the bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The research dealt with the rationing principles and features of labour of various categories of workers in the MIA. Particular attention was paid to revealing the factors determining the quantity of separate structures of the internal affairs agencies, their departments and services. The description of the methods of studying the working timetable as well as recommendations for application of different methods for the standards development attracts interest.

It seems that development of the modern methods for determining the required amount of funds to perform the basic functions of the investigative unit of law enforcement agencies will allow:

- To make a meaningful analysis and justification of the relation of the volume (structure) of budget expenditures to the results of the law enforcement agencies activity
- To give a quality assessment to the effectiveness of budget spending and trends of change
- To justify the measures aimed at optimizing the programme-target method of budget planning

The detailed calculations of the actual amount of funds required for investigative work of the law enforcement agencies will permit, in our view, to clearly formulate the necessary and essential purpose of their

activity. In addition, they will make it possible to describe measurable expected results of the implementation of relevant functions and activities (number of detected and investigated criminal cases, illegally detained and arrested persons, seized property and compensated crimes damage, etc.) as well as their social and economic efficiency.

We believe that development of the evidence-based methods of calculation will enable us to determine the justification of the resources required to achieve the tasks facing various departments of internal affairs agencies. In the end, we can expect the results of their implementation and evaluation of the impact of budget allocations in general.

Currently, the country does not have any analysis of the existing level of expenses for the law enforcement functions. It requires a thorough analysis of all the expenses and comparison of the data with the new regulations. This, in our opinion, will determine excessive losses which in turn, to identify weaknesses in order to avoid similar mistakes in the future and make the necessary adjustments to the next financing plans.

As an example of assessment of the correctional institutions activities attention can be paid to the budget planning technology formed in the UK. There, the Prison Service of Her Majesty (hereinafter-Service) is evaluated with unique indicators that are focused on achieving the stated main purposes of the current budget financing of the penitentiary system of Great Britain for 2000-2001. As such, for example, there are stated:

- The protection of society from criminals by isolating prisoners in safe, decent and healthy conditions
- The reduction of crime through a constructive approach that combines resistance to regime disturbance
- The increasing of the educational and professional level of prisoners and encouraging law-abiding behaviour in custody and after release. Moreover, short-term goals of the service are stated which are elaborated in the list of priorities for this period
- To ensure the security (in the service's institutions) and to prevent escapes
- To embed (in conjunction with the probation service) a flexible mode of punishments execution including wider use of conditional early release and release on bail
- To ensure the safe management of prisoners
- To improve the health care system in prisons
- To establish cooperation with the Council for Juvenile Justice
- To increase the capacity and the potential (PCS)

- To increase the effectiveness of the service
- To upgrade the service activities including the implementation of RESPOND programmes (Programme for racial equality for staff and prisoners) and Quantum (the Service informatization programme)

These indicators and goals for the work of the various law enforcement agencies can be used when planning the budget and in the effectiveness assessment of the operational and service tasks of the financed agency. Such analysis will also allow identifying the existing and hidden reserves of costs reduction, a comparison of data on the indicators of certain official operational costs of the law enforcement, investigation and solving crimes. In addition, a detailed comparative analysis of costs can serve as a basis for careful elaboration and introduction of thorough measures to reduce costs and optimize the operation of law enforcement agencies.

Financing the law enforcement purposes, focused on a positive result assumes an original way to determine the necessary costs. The basis for determining the needs traditionally are a variety of evidence such as number of employees, number of events, occupied area and so on. In the case of results-oriented budgeting, the expenditure needs in the future periods depend on an effectiveness assessment of the allocations already made. To obtain these estimates, goals and objectives, set at the beginning of the fiscal year, are compared with the results achieved at the end of the year.

If, for instance, the goals declared by any agency were not met, this might be grounds to refuse additional funding or even reducing the funds allocated to it. In other words, the level of the forthcoming costs can vary annually depending on what the cost-effectiveness is in the end of the period. The main point in this approach is that the state continues to allocate funds and expenditures in those industries and areas where it receives the most output. Meanwhile, the ministries and departments cannot obtain funding in the same or increasing volumes as in previous years.

## CONCLUSION

The foregoing leads us to conclude that the industrialized countries attach more priority to financing the police and the judiciary system than the developing countries.

At present, the country disregards the absence of any analysis of the current level of the law enforcement expenses. New approaches are needed for a thorough

analysis of all budget expenditure, based on the developed indicators for each law enforcement agency.

In essence, the state has got three possibilities to change the budget financing of the law enforcement. The first to leave as is without changing anything. The second to find new financing options. Third to take the optimal savings path. We believe that society needs to find the most rational way to saving and optimization of the cost of law enforcement and apparently, it must begin with a search for a variety of alternatives to the use of this rule. From the above it can be concluded that in spite of the complexity of relations between funding the law enforcement agencies, crime rate and the number of the police, there is not observed any direct pattern of crime reduction through increasing the number of the police officers. But, we can observe another correlation: in the developing countries operate the police regimes with high numbers of police officers, combined with the low levels of recorded crime in the criminal statistics.

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