

THE METHOD OF REGIONAL ASSESSMENT OF VEHICLES' EXPLOATATION SAFETY IN CONDITIONS OF HETEROGENEITY OF STATISTICAL VARIABLES

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Summary: The thesis presents a method of regional assessment of vehicles' exploitation safety in conditions of heterogeneity of statistical variables. Executed researches concern results of car thefts on the basis of the data from Regional Police Stations. As an indicator a distribution series was adopted of a coefficient of car theft growth in selected regions of the country.

Key words: management of safety, vehicles' exploitation, motor crime, regionalization, cluster analysis.

INTRODUCTION

In so far analyses of work efficiency of control and prosecution agencies for aims of regional development of the country to a little extent were taken into account indicators acquired in elementary administrative units of Police (Regional Police Stations)[Analiza skupień 1999; Burski Z., Burski P. 2003; Burski Z., Burski P. 2005; Burski Z., Burski P. 2007; Burski Z. 2008; Niziński 2006]. Comprehensive apprehension of the issue for an assessment of regional efficiency of their work requires taking into account a varying number of Regional Police Stations in each administrative-economic region of the country. Efficiency of work of Regional Police Stations influences in a substantial way an economic development of the region or macroregion of the country [Pływaczewski 1996; Siemaszko 1999; Siemiński 2000; Woźniak 1997].

PURPOSE OF THE THESIS

The purpose of this thesis is presenting a mathematical statistical method which enables an objective estimation of work efficiency of control and prosecution agencies based on elementary organizational agencies of Police, in condition of various number of Regional Police Stations in each region or macroregion. The subject of the analysis was one of indicators characterizing effectiveness of work of prosecution agencies in the years of government and property transformation (1995-1998). The quoted statistical data of police headquarters and GUS are accordant to art. 9,

reg. 1 of Act from 21.06.1996 about the Agency of Home and Administration Secretary (Dz. U. Nr 106, poz. 491 and Dz. U. from year 1997, Nr 70, item. 443).

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCHES

Methodology of researches concerns efficiency of safety of car exploitation based on an indicator of theft growth from Regional Police Stations (KRP) [Analiza skupień 1999, Ward 1963].

As a comparative indicator for Regional Police Stations of a region (former voivodships) a distribution series was adopted of a coefficient of theft growth in a particular year in proportion to the previous year, e.g.

$$\frac{\text{motor crime 96}}{\text{motor crime 95}} \quad (1)$$

Results were divided into three categories:

- the number of Police Stations where coefficient <95%, which means that danger has decreased;
- the number of Police Stations where coefficient 95% -105%, which means that the level is stable;
- the number of Police Stations where coefficient >105%, which means that danger has increased;

On account of a various number of Police Stations (KRP) in particular voivodships (from 3 to 16), their presented part was calculated. For each of indicators: $\frac{\text{m.cr.96}}{\text{m.cr.95}}, \frac{\text{m.cr.97}}{\text{m.cr.96}}, \frac{\text{m.cr.98}}{\text{m.cr.97}}$. A distribution series was made for each voivodship, placing each Police Station in 1-3 classes, where:

Coefficient <95%,

Coefficient 95% -105%,

Coefficient >105%.

Afterwards, the number of Police Stations was shown in %, which means $\frac{KRP_k}{KRP_w}$ where KRP_k – the number of Police Stations in the class; KRP_w – the number of police Stations in a voivodship (region).

Taking into account the distribution series for each indicator (3 categories) the following were executed:

- agglomeration (joining similar voivodships),
- dividing voivodships to three clusters.

An analysis was made for 16 voivodships; the calculated values are presented in Tab. 1.

Table 1. Specification of analysed variables of distribution series

| Number | Name | Format | BD code | Classes |
|--------|--------------|--------|---------|-------------------------|
| 1 | I-MN-95 | 8,1 | -9999 | 96/95 less than 95% |
| 2 | I-OD-DO | 8,1 | -9999 | 96/95 od 95% do 105% |
| 3 | I-WIEKSZ | 8,1 | -9999 | 96/95 greater than 105% |
| 4 | II-Less -95 | 8,1 | -9999 | 97/96 less than od 95% |
| 5 | II-OD-DO | 8,1 | -9999 | 97/96 od 95% do 105% |
| 6 | II-WIEKSZ | 8,1 | -9999 | 97/96 greater than 105% |
| 7 | III-Less -95 | 8,1 | -9999 | 98/97 less than 95% |
| 8 | III-OD-DO | 8,1 | -9999 | 98/97 od 95% do 105% |
| 9 | III-WIEKSZ | 8,1 | -9999 | 98/ greater than 105% |

Explanations of variables (Tab. 1):

$$I \Rightarrow \frac{mot.c.96}{mot.c.95}, II \Rightarrow \frac{mot.c.97}{mot.c.96}, III \Rightarrow \frac{mot.c.98}{mot.c.97}.$$

SM – % of Police Stations in voivodships, where an appropriate indicator (I, II, III) is <95% (which means that the number of thefts has decreased), e.g.:

(I SM – % of Police Stations, where the indicator $\frac{mot.c.97}{mot.c.95} < 95\%$,
 II SM – % of Police Stations where the indicator $\frac{mot.c.97}{mot.c.95} < 95\%$).

From –To the Police Stations in voivodships, where an appropriate indicator (I<II<III) is from 95% to 105% (which means that the number of thefts has not changed).

GR. % of police Offices in voivodships, where an appropriate indicator (I<II<III) is greater than 105% (which means that the number of thefts has increased).

RESULTS OF CALCULATIONS AND CLASSIFICATION OF DISTRIBUTION SERIES

Table 2. Statistical data of vehicles lost and searches cancelled (1995-1998) and the theft indicator for Regional Police Stations in years 1995-1996 (example)

| Voivodship | Police Station | 1995 lost | 1995 canc. | 1996 lost | 1996 canc. | 1997 lost | 1997 canc. | 1998 lost | 1998 canc. | 96/95 |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| warszawskie | KSP Wwa | 22 | 35 | 19 | 29 | 8 | 24 | 10 | 14 | 86,36% |
| warszawskie | KL Wwa Okęcie | 16 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 31,25% |
| warszawskie | KRP Gr. Maz | 118 | 68 | 104 | 81 | 82 | 48 | 82 | 49 | 88,14% |
| warszawskie | KRP Legionowo | 125 | 98 | 129 | 67 | 138 | 54 | 99 | 47 | 103,20% |
| warszawskie | KRP N.D.Maz. | 100 | 49 | 65 | 44 | 63 | 42 | 41 | 32 | 65,00% |
| warszawskie | KRP Otwock | 202 | 105 | 287 | 113 | 324 | 158 | 302 | 88 | 142,08% |
| warszawskie | KRP Piaseczno | 169 | 82 | 139 | 101 | 183 | 106 | 199 | 96 | 82,25% |
| warszawskie | KRP Pruszków | 367 | 211 | 206 | 161 | 171 | 139 | 255 | 139 | 56,13% |
| warszawskie | I KRP Wwa | 1751 | 580 | 1265 | 322 | 1466 | 250 | 1552 | 227 | 72,24% |
| warszawskie | II KRP Wwa | 1855 | 698 | 1675 | 440 | 1725 | 360 | 1939 | 333 | 90,30% |
| warszawskie | III KRP Wwa | 936 | 396 | 726 | 315 | 871 | 287 | 928 | 227 | 77,56% |
| warszawskie | IV KRP Wwa | 1209 | 560 | 993 | 320 | 1184 | 295 | 1436 | 309 | 82,13% |
| warszawskie | V KRP Wwa | 1193 | 348 | 1058 | 303 | 1109 | 316 | 1205 | 209 | 88,68% |
| warszawskie | VI KRP Wwa | 1450 | 671 | 1237 | 527 | 1299 | 511 | 1557 | 464 | 85,31% |
| warszawskie | VII KRP Wwa | 1950 | 841 | 1663 | 713 | 1821 | 616 | 1798 | 456 | 85,28% |
| warszawskie | KRP Wołomin | 373 | 248 | 292 | 258 | 258 | 149 | 257 | 183 | 78,28% |
| bialskopodl. | KR Biała Podl. | 49 | 46 | 59 | 68 | 90 | 75 | 106 | 52 | 120,41% |
| bialskopodl. | KR Parczew | 5 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 16 | 26 | 16 | 26 | 80,00% |
| bialskopodl. | KR Radzyń Podl. | 24 | 20 | 15 | 17 | 28 | 28 | 22 | 32 | 62,50% |

Table 3. Values of calculation of the theft growth indicator in Regional Police Stations (KRP)
in Poland in the years 1995-1996

| Voivodship | Police Stations total | Indicator of lost 96/95 | | | Indicator of lost 96/95 percentage | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------|------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| | | <95% | 95 – 105% | >105% | <95% | 95 – 105% | >105% |
| warszawskie | 16 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 87.500% | 6.250% | 6.250% |
| bialskopodl. | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 66.667% | 0.000% | 33.333% |
| bydgoskie | 16 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 37.500% | 6.250% | 56.250% |
| chełmskie | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0.000% | 33.333% | 66.667% |
| ciechanowskie | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 50.000% | 0.000% | 50.000% |
| częstochowskie | 6 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 16.667% | 16.667% | 66.667% |
| elbląskie | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 20.000% | 20.000% | 60.000% |
| Gorzów wielkop. | 6 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 16.667% | 16.667% | 66.667% |
| jeleniogórskie | 6 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 16.667% | 0.000% | 83.333% |
| konińskie | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50.000% | 25.000% | 25.000% |
| koszalińskie | 5 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0.000% | 60.000% | 40.000% |
| krakowskie | 13 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 46.154% | 15.385% | 38.462% |
| krośnieńskie | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 50.000% | 0.000% | 50.000% |
| leszczyńskie | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 16.667% | 33.333% | 50.000% |
| lubelskie | 9 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 77.778% | 11.111% | 11.111% |
| lódzkie | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 71.429% | 14.286% | 14.286% |
| nowosądeckie | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 40.000% | 20.000% | 40.000% |
| opolskie | 10 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 40.000% | 20.000% | 40.000% |
| pilskie | 6 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0.000% | 16.667% | 83.333% |
| piotrkowskie | 5 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 40.000% | 20.000% | 40.000% |
| poznańskie | 13 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 53.846% | 0.000% | 46.154% |
| przemyskie | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 25.000% | 0.000% | 75.000% |
| radomskie | 8 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 25.000% | 0.000% | 75.000% |
| rzeszowskie | 7 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 71.429% | 0.000% | 28.571% |
| skierniewickie | 6 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0.000% | 16.667% | 83.333% |
| słupskie | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 33.333% | 33.333% | 33.333% |
| suwalskie | 9 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 22.222% | 0.000% | 77.778% |
| szczecińskie | 16 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 25.000% | 6.250% | 68.750% |
| tarnobrzeskie | 7 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 28.571% | 14.286% | 57.143% |
| tarnowskie | 5 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 80.000% | 0.000% | 20.000% |
| toruńskie | 7 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 28.571% | 0.000% | 71.429% |
| wałbrzyskie | 7 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 28.571% | 0.000% | 71.429% |
| włocławskie | 5 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 40.000% | 0.000% | 60.000% |
| wrocławskie | 12 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 8.333% | 33.333% | 58.333% |

Table 4. Percentage part of number of Police stations (KRP) in each class of distribution series

| Voivodship | I Sm. -95 | I-From- To | I- Gr. | II-Sm. -95 | II-From -To | II- Gr. | III-Sm. -95 | III- From -To | III-Gr. |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------------|---------|
| warszawskie | 87,5% | 6,3% | 6,3% | 31,3% | 18,8% | 50,0% | 18,8% | 18,8% | 62,5% |
| bialskopodl. | 66,7% | 0,0% | 33,3% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 100,0% | 33,3% | 33,3% | 33,3% |
| bydgoskie | 37,5% | 6,3% | 56,3% | 18,8% | 12,5% | 68,8% | 25,0% | 6,3% | 68,8% |
| chełmskie | 0,0% | 33,3% | 66,7% | 33,3% | 0,0% | 66,7% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 100,0% |
| ciechanowskie | 50,0% | 0,0% | 50,0% | 16,7% | 0,0% | 83,3% | 0,0% | 16,7% | 83,3% |
| częstochowskie | 16,7% | 16,7% | 66,7% | 16,7% | 0,0% | 83,3% | 50,0% | 0,0% | 50,0% |
| elbląskie | 20,0% | 20,0% | 60,0% | 20,0% | 20,0% | 60,0% | 20,0% | 20,0% | 60,0% |
| Gorzów wielk. | 16,7% | 16,7% | 66,7% | 66,7% | 0,0% | 33,3% | 33,3% | 33,3% | 33,3% |
| jeleniogórskie | 16,7% | 0,0% | 83,3% | 16,7% | 0,0% | 83,3% | 16,7% | 16,7% | 66,7% |
| konińskie | 50,0% | 25,0% | 25,0% | 0,0% | 25,0% | 75,0% | 25,0% | 25,0% | 50,0% |
| koszalińskie | 0,0% | 60,0% | 40,0% | 0,0% | 20,0% | 80,0% | 20,0% | 40,0% | 40,0% |
| krakowskie | 46,2% | 15,4% | 38,5% | 15,4% | 15,4% | 69,2% | 23,1% | 7,7% | 69,2% |
| krośnieńskie | 50,0% | 0,0% | 50,0% | 66,7% | 0,0% | 33,3% | 66,7% | 0,0% | 33,3% |
| leszczyńskie | 16,7% | 33,3% | 50,0% | 16,7% | 0,0% | 83,3% | 50,0% | 0,0% | 50,0% |
| lubelskie | 77,8% | 11,1% | 11,1% | 44,4% | 11,1% | 44,4% | 44,4% | 11,1% | 44,4% |
| lódzkie | 71,4% | 14,3% | 14,3% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 100,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 100,0% |
| nowosądeckie | 40,0% | 20,0% | 40,0% | 60,0% | 0,0% | 40,0% | 40,0% | 0,0% | 60,0% |
| opolskie | 40,0% | 20,0% | 40,0% | 20,0% | 10,0% | 70,0% | 30,0% | 0,0% | 70,0% |
| pilskie | 0,0% | 16,7% | 83,3% | 83,3% | 0,0% | 16,7% | 0,0% | 16,7% | 83,3% |
| piotrkowskie | 40,0% | 20,0% | 40,0% | 0,0% | 20,0% | 80,0% | 60,0% | 0,0% | 40,0% |
| poznańskie | - | - | - | 15,4% | 15,4% | 69,2% | 7,7% | 0,0% | 92,3% |
| przemyskie | 25,0% | 0,0% | 75,0% | 75,0% | 0,0% | 25,0% | 50,0% | 0,0% | 50,0% |
| radomskie | 25,0% | 0,0% | 75,0% | 37,5% | 0,0% | 62,5% | 37,5% | 0,0% | 62,5% |
| rzeszowskie | 71,4% | 0,0% | 28,6% | 0,0% | 14,3% | 85,7% | 85,7% | 0,0% | 14,3% |
| skierniewickie | 0,0% | 16,7% | 83,3% | 50,0% | 0,0% | 50,0% | 0,0% | 16,7% | 83,3% |
| słupskie | 33,3% | 33,3% | 33,3% | 16,7% | 16,7% | 66,7% | 0,0% | 16,7% | 83,3% |
| suwalskie | 22,2% | 0,0% | 77,8% | 22,2% | 22,2% | 55,6% | 22,2% | 11,1% | 66,7% |
| szczecińskie | 25,0% | 6,3% | 68,8% | 6,3% | 0,0% | 93,8% | 6,3% | 6,3% | 87,5% |
| tarnobrzeskie | 28,6% | 14,3% | 57,1% | 71,4% | 0,0% | 28,6% | 85,7% | 0,0% | 14,3% |
| tarnowskie | 80,0% | 0,0% | 20,0% | 40,0% | 0,0% | 60,0% | 0,05 | 0,0% | 100,0% |
| toruńskie | 28,6% | 0,0% | 71,4% | 28,6% | 14,3% | 57,1% | 28,6% | 0,0% | 71,4% |
| wałbrzyskie | 28,6% | 0,0% | 71,4% | 14,3% | 0,0% | 85,7% | 14,3% | 28,6% | 57,1% |
| włocławskie | 40,0% | 0,0% | 60,0% | 20,0% | 0,0% | 80,0% | 80,0% | 0,0% | 20,0% |
| wrocławskie | 8,3% | 33,3% | 58,3% | 16,7% | 41,7% | 41,7% | 50,0% | 8,3% | 41,7% |

Table 5. Classification of KRP for 16 voivodships according to the analysed features (SM., From-To, Gr.)

| Voivodship | I SM 95 | I From -To | I Gr. | Number | Group | Distance |
|-----------------|---------|------------|-------|--------|-------|----------|
| warszawskie | 0,875 | 0,063 | 0,063 | 1 | 2 | 0,23 |
| bialskopodl. | 0,667 | 0,000 | 0,333 | 2 | 2 | 0,08 |
| bydgoskie | 0,375 | 0,063 | 0,563 | 3 | 1 | 0,10 |
| chełmskie | 0,000 | 0,333 | 0,667 | 4 | 3 | 0,06 |
| ciechanowskie | 0,500 | 0,000 | 0,500 | 5 | 2 | 0,13 |
| częstochowskie | 0,167 | 0,167 | 0,667 | 6 | 3 | 0,08 |
| elbląskie | 0,200 | 0,200 | 0,600 | 7 | 3 | 0,08 |
| gorzów wielkop. | 0,167 | 0,167 | 0,667 | 8 | 3 | 0,08 |
| jeleniogórskie | 0,167 | 0,000 | 0,833 | 9 | 1 | 0,10 |
| konińskie | 0,500 | 0,250 | 0,250 | 10 | 2 | 0,10 |
| koszalińskie | 0,000 | 0,600 | 0,400 | 11 | 3 | 0,24 |
| krakowskie | 0,462 | 0,154 | 0,385 | 12 | 2 | 0,08 |
| krośnieńskie | 0,500 | 0,000 | 0,500 | 13 | 2 | 0,13 |
| leszczyńskie | 0,167 | 0,333 | 0,500 | 14 | 3 | 0,10 |
| lubelskie | 0,778 | 0,111 | 0,111 | 15 | 2 | 0,17 |
| łódzkie | 0,714 | 0,143 | 0,143 | 16 | 2 | 0,13 |
| nowosądeckie | 0,400 | 0,200 | 0,400 | 17 | 2 | 0,12 |
| opolskie | 0,400 | 0,200 | 0,400 | 18 | 2 | 0,12 |
| pilskie | 0,000 | 0,167 | 0,833 | 19 | 3 | 0,14 |
| poznańskie | 0,539 | 0,000 | 0,462 | 20 | 2 | 0,11 |
| piotrkowskie | 0,400 | 0,200 | 0,400 | 21 | 2 | 0,12 |
| przemyskie | 0,250 | 0,000 | 0,750 | 22 | 1 | 0,04 |
| radomskie | 0,250 | 0,000 | 0,750 | 23 | 1 | 0,04 |
| rzeszowskie | 0,714 | 0,000 | 0,286 | 24 | 2 | 0,11 |
| skierniewickie | 0,000 | 0,167 | 0,833 | 25 | 3 | 0,14 |
| śląskie | 0,333 | 0,333 | 0,333 | 26 | 2 | 0,19 |
| suwalski | 0,222 | 0,000 | 0,778 | 27 | 1 | 0,06 |
| szczecińskie | 0,250 | 0,063 | 0,688 | 28 | 1 | 0,03 |
| tarnobrzeskie | 0,286 | 0,143 | 0,571 | 29 | 1 | 0,10 |
| tarnowskie | 0,800 | 0,000 | 0,200 | 30 | 2 | 0,16 |
| toruńskie | 0,286 | 0,000 | 0,714 | 31 | 1 | 0,02 |
| wałbrzyskie | 0,286 | 0,000 | 0,714 | 32 | 1 | 0,02 |
| warszawskie | 0,400 | 0,000 | 0,600 | 33 | 1 | 0,09 |
| wrocławskie | 0,083 | 0,333 | 0,583 | 34 | 3 | 0,05 |

**DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF CLUSTERS OF DISTRIBUTION SERIES
ON AN EXAMPLE OF VEHICLES LOST IN KRP**

Table 6. Descriptive statistics of cluster 1-3 (a, b, c) of changes of the vehicles lost indicator in KRP

a)

| Variable | Descriptive Statistics of Cluster 3 (% k ^m) | | |
|----------|--|--------------------|----------|
| | Average | Standard Deviation | Variance |
| I_MN_95 | 0,087037 | 0,088104 | 0,007762 |
| I_OD_DO | 0,274074 | 0,145084 | 0,021049 |
| I_WIEKSZ | 0,638889 | 0,140930 | 0,019861 |

b)

| Variable | Descriptive Statistics of Cluster 2 (% k ⁿ) | | |
|----------|--|--------------------|----------|
| | Average | Standard Deviation | Variance |
| I_MN_95 | 0,572093 | 0,171168 | 0,029299 |
| I_OD_DO | 0,110243 | 0,110724 | 0,012260 |
| I_WIEKSZ | 0,317667 | 0,138945 | 0,019306 |

c)

| Variable | Descriptive Statistics of Cluster 1 (% k ^o) | | |
|----------|--|--------------------|-----------|
| | Average | Standard Deviation | Variance |
| I_MN_95 | 0,277103 | 0,068574 | 0,004702 |
| I_OD_DO | 0,026786 | 0,048357 | 0,002338 |
| I_WIEKSZ | 0,696111 | 0,091090 | 0,00829 7 |

Table 7. Results of calculation of inter- and inner group variancy

| | Inter | df | Inner | df | F | Important |
|----------|----------|----|----------|----|----------|-----------|
| I-MN-95 | 1,413727 | 2 | 0,514600 | 31 | 42,58213 | 0,000000 |
| I-OD-DO | 0,299173 | 2 | 0,361077 | 31 | 12,84263 | 0,000087 |
| I-WIEKSZ | 1,050220 | 2 | 0,503845 | 31 | 32,30838 | 0,000000 |

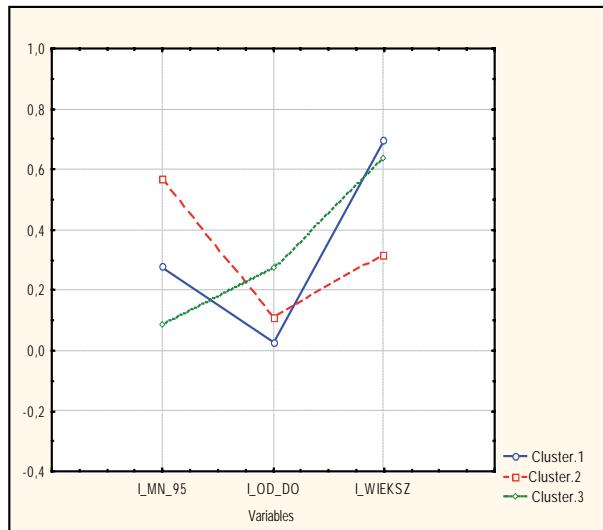


Fig. 1. Diagram of variancy means for cluster 1-3

As results from the data included in Fig. 1 there are 3 clusters of regions (once voivodships) related to the vehicles lost indicator in KRP. The first cluster is the Warsaw-Slupsk group, the second is the Bydgoszcz-Szczecin group, the third (the least) group is the Chełm-Częstochowa-Skierniewice group. According to k-means clustering there is a group of 9 regions (once voivodships) with a stable growing tendency of safety efficiency in years 1997-1998 (from jeleniogorskie to walbrzyskie). In the second cluster with the greatest number of Police Stations with indicator <95% (the best) there are 15 regions (once voivodships). In the third cluster there are 8 regions, where the number of Police Stations with indicator <95% was the least. It is confirmed by the results of the vehicles lost indicator increase.

CONCLUSIONS

The carried out researches have shown a necessity to develop methods of estimation of basic police units (KRP) work on regional or macro regional scale . It is connected with demands of European Union, where there is placed a particular emphasis on economic development of regions of Poland. The elaborated method of mathematical analysis and classification of distribution series variety on example of the vehicle thefts growth indicator is an objective estimation of basic police units work in a region or macro region.

On the basis of the vehicles lost indicator (96/95) KRP it can be stated that the best results were achieved by the Police Stations in 15 regions (once voivodships) – cluster 2, the worst in 9 (cluster 1) and the medium in 8 voivodships (cluster 3).

The researches need to be continued for an estimation of prosecution agencies work in the field of motor crime in successive years and application of similar indicators of this estimation.

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METODA REGIONALNEJ OCENY BEZPIECZEŃSTWA EKSPLOATACJI POJAZDÓW W WARUNKACH NIEJEDNORODNOŚCI ZMIENNYCH STATYSTYCZNYCH

Streszczenie. W pracy przedstawiono metodę regionalnej oceny bezpieczeństwa eksploatacji pojazdów w warunkach niejednorodności zmiennych statystycznych. Przeprowadzone badania dotyczą wyników kradzieży samochodów na podstawie danych Komend Regionalnych Policji. Jako wskaźnik przyjęto szereg rozdzielczy współczynnika wzrostu kradzieży w wybranych regionach kraju.

Słowa kluczowe: zarządzanie bezpieczeństwem, eksploatacja pojazdów, przestępcość motoryzacyjna, regionalizacja, analiza skupień.