

Long term consequences of victimisation

Cost category Costs in consequence to crime

Cost item Long term consequences of victimisation

Some of the consequences of victimisation continue for a long time into the future. Some of are accounted for elsewhere, for example the losses from prolonged pain and suffering. But there are some additional consequences to be taken into account here. For example a victim may move house (when they were not otherwise planning to) in order to avoid an area that has unpleasant associations for them or to avoid repeat victimisation.

Definition

Theoretical discussion

[link to relevant section in Bibliography]

Preferred estimation methodology

long term losses to victims: may include reduced lifetime earning capacity

Comments

victims of crime may themselves go on to offend eg as a result of being abused

Usage

normally excluded

Offences normally included

potentially applies to all offence types

Formula

proportion of victims of offence type j experiencing long term costs
average long terms costs number of households victimised then
divide by esitimated number of offences to get cost per offence

Data sources

Victim surveys may as about longer term effects. Health service data may estimate longer term costs.

Example homicide example for England and Wales

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/recorded-crime-2002-2007.xls>

<http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/roadsafety/ea/pdfeconnote105>

recorded offences 2004-05		1,349
lost output per offence	£	490,960
total lost output from homicide*	£	662,305,040