

Manual for estimating the economic costs of injuries due to interpersonal and self-directed violence

researcher



World Health
Organization

and

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION



Manual for estimating the economic costs of injuries due to interpersonal and self-directed violence

A Butchart, D Brown, A Khanh-Huynh, P Corso, N Florquin, R Muggah



and

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION



WHO Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Manual for estimating the economic costs of injuries due to interpersonal and self-directed violence. / A Butchart, D Brown, A Khanh-Huynh, P Corso, N Florquin, R Muggah.

1.Violence – economics. 2.Interpersonal relations. 3.Wounds and injuries – economics. 4.Domestic violence. 5.Guidelines. I.World Health Organization. II.Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (U.S.).

ISBN 978 92 4 159636 7

(NLM classification: WA 308)

© World Health Organization 2008

All rights reserved. Publications of the World Health Organization can be obtained from WHO Press, World Health Organization, 20 Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland (tel.: +41 22 791 3264; fax: +41 22 791 4857; e-mail: bookorders@who.int). Requests for permission to reproduce or translate WHO publications – whether for sale or for noncommercial distribution – should be addressed to WHO Press, at the above address (fax: +41 22 791 4806; e-mail: permissions@who.int).

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by the World Health Organization in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

All reasonable precautions have been taken by the World Health Organization to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall the World Health Organization be liable for damages arising from its use.

The named authors alone are responsible for the views expressed in this publication.

Designed by minimum graphics.
Printed in France

Contents

Foreword	v
Acknowledgements	vii
1. Introduction	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Rationale for estimating the economic costs of violence	1
1.3 Objectives of the manual	2
1.4 Target audiences	3
2. Defining violence and measuring its occurrence	4
2.1 Defining violence	4
2.2 Understanding interpersonal and self-directed violence	5
2.3 Health policy questions that can be addressed by economic impact studies of violence	6
2.4 Ethical issues	8
3. Methodological approaches to estimating the magnitude and costs of violence-related injuries	9
3.1 Incidence- vs prevalence-based estimates	9
3.2 Human capital, friction cost and willingness to pay	10
3.3 Estimating the incidence of fatal and non-fatal violence-related injuries	11
4. Guidelines	12
4.1 Minimum data requirements	12
4.2 Applying a modular approach: data and methods	17
4.3 Presenting findings to stakeholders	20
4.4 Step-by-step recommendations for estimating the costs of violence-related injuries	21
5. Estimating the economic costs of injuries due to interpersonal and self-directed violence in practice: case studies	25
5.1 Brazil	25
5.2 Jamaica	32
5.3 Thailand	37
6. References	43
Annex 1. Sample questionnaire for patients treated for violence-related injuries	46
Annex 2. Data sheet for hospital costs (to obtain from provider)	48

Foreword

Every day, children, women and men live inside their homes with the fear of violence by close family members. In many communities, all around the world, young people are afraid of violence on the way to school, the local store or the café. Every year, millions of people take or attempt to take their own lives. Such acts of violence cause enormous shock and suffering. They often change the lives of individuals, families and communities for ever.

In addition to the wide-ranging emotional costs, violence also causes substantial financial damage. Fatal and non-fatal injuries due to interpersonal and self-directed violence result in large direct expenditures for the health care, law enforcement, criminal justice and welfare systems. Meeting these direct costs diverts huge quantities of money from more constructive societal spending. Far larger still are the indirect costs of violence-related injuries that arise from lost productivity and an inability to continue with the activities of daily life. These massive indirect costs result in slower economic development, increased socioeconomic inequality, and an erosion of human and social capital.

Violence does not need to be accepted as a fact of life. It can be prevented by implementing programmes that address its root causes. Information on the economic costs of violence is often essential in convincing policy-makers of the importance of intervening and the possible savings that could result from prevention programmes.

Some countries have made progress in documenting these economic costs, and using the findings to advocate for increased investment in prevention. In most countries, however, systematic research into the economic impact of violence is almost totally lacking.

This manual provides a simple set of guidelines for estimating the economic costs of injuries due to interpersonal and self-directed violence. It is hoped that this guidance will support a growing number of scientific analyses of the economic impacts of violence, and ultimately result in additional prevention programmes and lives saved.

Etienne Krug

*Director, Department of Violence and Injury Prevention and Disability
World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland*

Acknowledgements

Authors

This manual was written by Alexander Butchart, David Brown and Alexis Khanh-Huynh of the World Health Organization's Department of Violence and Injury Prevention and Disability, Geneva, Switzerland; by Phaedra Corso of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, USA; and by Nicolas Florquin and Robert Muggah of the Small Arms Survey at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva, Switzerland. Technical editing was by Frank Theakston.

Case studies

The case studies presented in Section 5 of this manual were conducted by the following people.

- Brazil: AT Miranda Soares de Moura, G Loureiro Werneck and M de Sousa Nascimento, Institute for Religious Studies, State University of Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro.
- Jamaica: E Ward and A Grant, Jamaica Ministry of Health, Health Promotion and Protection Division and Jamaica Violence Prevention Alliance, Kingston.
- Thailand: K Bundhamcharoen, P Odon, S Muges, S Phulkerd, K Dhisayathikom and V Tangcharoensatien, International Health Policy Program, Bangkok.

Other contributors

The document reflects the input of many other health economists and public health experts from Australia, Brazil, Jamaica, Kenya, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa, Thailand, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States and WHO, through their participation in an expert meeting at WHO in Geneva in April 2005, a pilot training workshop in Entebbe, Uganda in June 2007 and peer review of the draft

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码

<https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?rep>