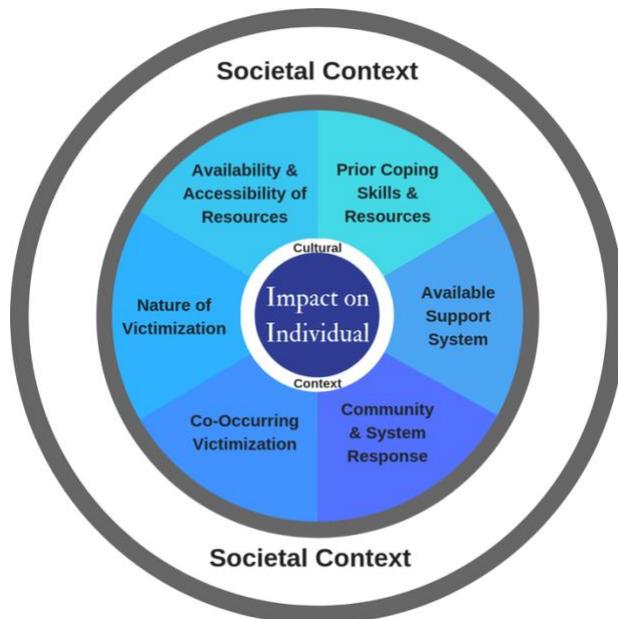


## General Crime Impact Wheel with identity theft examples



**Nature of Victimization:** What type of identity theft occurred? Who stole the identity of the individual? What were the material consequences of the identity theft?

**Availability & Accessibility of Resources:** Are there resources and guides available for responding to the crime, or are resources generally sparse? Are the resource accessible—can you read and access them? Or are they difficult to interpret, or written using legal jargon?

**Prior Coping Skills & Resources:** Does the victim have pre-existing coping skills or resources? Are they aware of things like the principles of cybersecurity? Do they have coping skills to deal with the trauma they are experiencing?

**Available Support System:** Does the victim feel comfortable talking to friends, family, coworkers, and other people in their community about the victimization? Or will their community shame them for not recognizing the warning signs, or ignore them because it's not what they consider to be a more "significant" crime?

**Community & System Response:** When the victim reports to community partners or police, are they taken seriously? Or are they dismissed?

**Co-Occurring Victimization:** Is there some other form of victimization happening simultaneously, such as domestic violence or elder abuse?

**Cultural Context:** The victim's experience is surrounded with a ring labeled "cultural context" because each victim will experience and interpret all of the other factors and the social context through the lens of their cultural context. Culture here is broadly understood as the shared beliefs and values that a person experiences as part of a group with which they identify.

**Societal Context:** All crime happens within a greater societal context. In the United States, this means a white supremacist, patriarchal, capitalist, ableist, homophobic society with a history of colonization. Social context impacts every part of crime: who perpetrates and why, who is victimized and how, and the communities and systems within which we seek justice. **Example:** Native people experience financial fraud at higher rates than their white peers. Native people were the victims of colonization, and current policies impact how Native people are able to seek justice (through tribal justice system, or through the county or federal system, depending on the type of crime).

All of these different elements work together to form the impact of crime on an individual. Because of all of these various factors, no two experiences of victimization will be the same.