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# **CENTRE FOR RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN**

**CENTRE DE RECHERCHE SUR LA VIOLENCE FAITE AUX FEMMES ET AUX ENFANTS**

A collaborative venture of Fanshawe College, The London Coordinating Committee to End Woman Abuse  
and The University of Western Ontario

## **Selected Estimates of the Costs of Violence Against Women**

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**1995**

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**This project was funded by the Women's Program, Status of Women Canada.**







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## SELECTED ESTIMATES OF THE COST OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The costs of violence against Canadian women are enormous, not only in monetary terms, but in the personal costs to well-being, self-esteem and safety. This paper estimates selected economic costs of three forms of violence against women -- sexual assault/rape; woman abuse in intimate partnerships and incest/child sexual assault -- in four policy areas: health/medicine; criminal justice; social services/education and labour/employment.

Drawing on a variety of methods, including extrapolation from survey samples of Canadian women, government statistics, case studies and examination of reports from other jurisdiction, this report distinguishes between state, personal and third-party costs of violence against women.

The results show the profound effect violence has, not only on the lives of Canadian women, but also on governments, institutions and businesses. And yet, because the data in all policy areas are incomplete, and in some cases non-existent, the report captures only partial estimates of the economic costs of violence against women. **These partial estimated annual costs of violence against women in four policy areas are:**

<b>Social services/education:</b>	<b>\$2,368,924,297;</b>
<b>Criminal justice:</b>	<b>\$871,908,583;</b>
<b>Labour/employment:</b>	<b>\$576,764,400; and</b>
<b>Health/medical:</b>	<b>\$408,357,042</b>
<b>For a total selected estimates of costs of \$4,225,954,322.</b>	

**These costs are divided among the state 87.5 per cent, the individual, 11.5 per cent and third parties, .9 per cent.**

While putting a dollar value on violence against women represents only one dimension of a very complex social problem, such analysis can be a useful tool for understanding the economic results of both violence and the responses to violence against women. However, these selected estimates presented in this paper should not be analyzed without acknowledging the human and social costs linked to such calculations. While estimated costs of violence may be represented numerically, many aspects of violence against women, such as emotional suffering, deterioration of the quality of or loss of life cannot be quantified. Further research is clearly required to support comprehensive, effective policy and program developments in response to violence against women in Canada.

# SELECTED ESTIMATES OF THE COSTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

## INTRODUCTION

This report contains the results of preliminary research on the economic costs of violence against women in Canada. The **Centre for Research on Violence Against Women and Children**, based in London, Ontario is continuing to investigate this area and develop increasingly exhaustive and accurate data analysis and methodologies.

It is well-established that violence against women affects all women in Canada directly or indirectly.<sup>1</sup> There is no typical victim of intimate violence: indeed such violence cuts across social class, education level, race, ability, sexual orientation and income level. Much existing research has documented important psychosocial effects on women, appropriately serving the immediate safety and emotional needs of Canadian women. However, in a time when competition for existing financial resources for health, social, legal and educational services is increasing, it is essential that the issue of violence against women also be analyzed in economic terms.

While putting a dollar value on violence against women represents only one dimension of a very complex social problem, such analysis can be a useful tool for understanding the economic results and the responses to violence against women. Measuring the full economic impact of this issue is key to inspiring greater efforts to reduce the prevalence of violence against women. In addition, it is imperative that policies and programs be examined so that intervention and prevention in the area of violence against women are effective.

The main difficulties in establishing full cost estimates of violence against women in Canada are the lack of data and inconsistent data collection systems particularly at federal and provincial levels. For example, distinguishing between the intimate and stranger violence which women experience is often difficult, as the data on sexual assault often do not provide sufficient information on the relationships between the victim and perpetrator. Some provinces cannot provide accurate breakdowns of their expenditures on violence against women services, programs and initiatives. Also, the longstanding overall difficulty in establishing actual rates of violence against women in Canada based on recorded data diminishes the possibilities of establishing full costs. In order to more accurately establish the economic costs of violence against women, the amount, quality and co-ordination of data affecting this area must be greatly improved.

However, even this preliminary, partial estimate of selected costs indicates that the costs of violence against Canadian women are enormous, not only in monetary terms, but in the personal costs to well-being, self-esteem and safety. This report estimates selected economic costs of three forms of violence against women -- sexual assault/rape; woman abuse in intimate partnerships and incest/child sexual assault -- in four policy areas: health/medicine, criminal justice, social services/education and labour/employment.

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<sup>1</sup> See, for example, the findings of the Canadian Panel on Violence Against Women in Changing the Landscape: Ending Violence: Achieving Equality, Minister of Supply and Services Canada, 1993 and the Violence Against Women Survey conducted by Statistics Canada.



Drawing on a variety of methods, including extrapolation from survey samples of Canadian women, government statistics, case studies and examination of reports from other jurisdictions, this report distinguishes between state, personal and third-party costs of violence against women. State costs include such things as incarceration of people convicted of rape, child molestation or assault. Personal costs include loss of income due to hospitalization or other treatment for injuries sustained in a sexual assault, or transportation and accommodation costs. Economic costs to third parties include the expense of sheltering a friend who has been abused, or an insurance firm's expenses covering benefits or claims of a woman who experiences violence.

These preliminary results show the profound effect violence has not only on the lives of Canadian women, but also on government, institutions and businesses. The estimates of the costs of violence against women presented in this report substantiate the widespread impact of woman abuse in virtually all sectors of society. The results of this investigation also demonstrate why violence against women has important implications for public policy and resource allocation. The report reveals that the ongoing perpetration of violence against women contributes to many other social problems which affect most policy areas.

The "ripple effects" of violence against women include poverty, homelessness, lost physical contact or relationships for those women who experience violence and any dependents they may have. Directly or indirectly, these immediate and longer-term consequences of violence against women have enormous social and economic ramifications in the areas of public health, mental health, education, social services, labour, policing, courts, crime, housing, public income support, unemployment insurance and income tax. **Even these partial estimated annual costs of violence against women in four policy areas are significant:**

**Social services/education: \$2,368,924,297;**  
**Criminal justice: \$871,908,583;**  
**Labour/employment: \$576,764,400; and**  
**Health/medical: \$408,357,042.**  
**For a total selected estimates of costs of \$4,225,954,322.**

**These costs are divided among the state, 87.5 per cent, the individual, 11.5 per cent and third parties, .9 per cent. These costs represent a bare minimum of the total costs of violence against women to Canadian society.**

Although the report presents only **selected and partial estimates** of violence against women, the numbers provided are substantial. Conceptualizing violence against women - a complex social problem - in strictly economic terms is problematic. Any applications of economic data on violence against women must be accompanied by serious consideration of how the safety and well being of women who experience such violence may be affected (in most cases, this is impossible to fully quantify economically) and how policy and program development may be formulated. Care must also be taken to ensure statistics and estimates are not used out of context.

Therefore, selected estimates of the economic costs of violence can not and should not be analyzed without close attention to the human and social costs linked to such calculations. Policy change

and/or development stemming from research findings on the economic costs of violence against women should involve consultation with all communities including survivors, anti-violence services and business and industry. All sectors are directly affected by violence against women and must be involved in program planning, policy development and problem-solving.

When these costs are more widely acknowledged and addressed, policy developments at all levels of government and in the private sector, will be better informed. With appropriate ethical considerations, the reduction of the social, psychological, emotional and financial costs of violence against women will benefit all Canadians, but particularly the survivors of such violence.

### Trends in Canadian Policy Making

The need for comprehensive economic analyses of violence against women in Canada is especially timely considering current trends toward reducing or eliminating government spending on social services and programming. This development is the result of the current economic thrust toward deficit reduction in Canada. The federal debt is now "the overriding determinant of how much Ottawa spends".<sup>2</sup> Deficit reduction is driving the political agendas of all levels of government -- federal, provincial and municipal.

Governments are moving in the direction of re-evaluating their spending on existing programs because of financial constraints and cutbacks. In the process of such reviews, governments are applying economic evaluation models of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analyses to determine the future of existing programs, services and initiatives. Providing all levels of government -- municipal, provincial and federal -- with estimates of the economic costs of violence against women demonstrates its severity and impact on society in terms which are relevant to current policy decisions.

Placing the problem of violence against women in an economic context may also increase the success for economically viable and politically innovative solutions while continuing to attend to the safety and well-being of women who experience violence. The results of an economic analysis of violence against women can be used to show how both short-term and long-term state-sponsored intervention and prevention in the area of violence against women make solid fiscal sense. Susan D. Phillips, editor of How Ottawa Spends: 1995-96 writes that, in challenging fiscal times, "the remaining route for policy innovation is the evaluation of whether existing programs work efficiently and moreover, whether programs should be provided at all".<sup>3</sup>

It is within this public sector discourse framed in economic terms that programs for women who have experienced violence and men who perpetrate it, must demonstrate their significance. While it is somewhat problematic to consider economic costs in relation to such essential and important

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<sup>2</sup> Freehan, James P. Freehan, "The Federal Debt" in Susan Phillips, ed. How Ottawa Spends 1995-96: Mid-Life Crisis, Ottawa: Carleton University Press, 1995, p. 404. The severity of cuts is clear from the federal government's budget planning. During the next three years there are plans to eliminate the following amounts from program spending: \$ 3.9 billion in 1995-96, \$ 5.9 billion in 1996-97, \$ 7 billion in 1997-98. Justice and Legal Programs are being reduced by \$332 million and Social Programs by \$990 million.

<sup>3</sup> Phillips, op cit. p. 13.

services, any resistance to applying an economic analysis to violence against women should be weighed against the fact that fiscal concerns often determine the continuance of government funds for these programs.

There is no lack of financial justification for why funding for violence against women programs and initiatives should continue. While existing programs must be continually evaluated for their efficacy, reductions to intervention and prevention funding may not provide meaningful savings to provincial and federal governments. Instead, reductions to services and programs could have enormous economic "ripple" effects leading to increased costs in other services and programs. Moreover, if funding no longer provides adequate crisis intervention, basic safety and quality of life are being compromised. Important questions then arise regarding state liability for not providing such essential services, especially if the lack of crisis intervention results in further harm, injury or death.

This study clearly shows that responding to the perpetration of violence against women is the key economic problem. Many longer term social and economic costs for women, society, other individuals and third parties flow directly as a result of the rates of violence against women. The challenge for policy makers and economic analysts is to develop a sound ethical framework for such analyses. Recognition of the incalculable human costs of violence against women is imperative. Finally, the goal of reducing such violence and its effects must remain an overriding principle of such economic analysis.

### Investigating the Economic Costs of Violence Against Women

The need to understand more completely the impact of violence against women in Canadian society by considering economic costs is noted in the 1993 Final Report of the Canadian Panel on Violence Against Women and Children entitled Changing the Landscape: Ending Violence - Achieving Equality. The Panel wrote that although some research provides an indication of the costs of violence against women<sup>4</sup>, such costs have "never been realistically or comprehensively tabulated in Canada".<sup>5</sup> The Panel also stressed the urgent need for such documentation to assess accurately the price borne by victims of woman abuse and also, to increase awareness of the cost benefits to Canadian society and its institutions of violence prevention.

Since then, there has been one preliminary attempt by Tanis Day<sup>6</sup> to identify and establish health-related costs of violence against women in Canada. While this research is by no means comprehensive, Day has conservatively estimated the annual economic costs in the area of health

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<sup>4</sup> Here the panel was referring to the Quebec study by Chénard, L., Cadrin H., and Loiselle, J. État de santé des femmes et des enfants victimes de violence conjugale. Rimouski, Que: Département de santé communautaire, centre hospitalier régional de Rimouski, Octobre, 1990 which compared the health of a sample group of women and children who had left a violent environment with a comparable group that had not experienced such violence. The findings of the study concluded that a marked difference in physical and mental health existed between these two groups.

<sup>5</sup> Canadian Panel on Violence Against Women and Children, op cit, p. 12.

<sup>6</sup> Day, Tanis. The Health-Related Costs of Violence Against Women in Canada: the Tip of the Iceberg. London, Ont., Centre for Research on Violence Against Women and Children, 1995.

to be \$1.5 billion dollars.<sup>7</sup> And yet, even such partial estimates of health costs illustrate the potential magnitude of the economic costs of violence against women in Canada and signify the need for further research in this area.

Economic analysis of violence against women is also a developing field outside Canada. The findings of studies conducted in Australia<sup>8</sup> and the United States<sup>9</sup> also help to document the importance of undertaking this type of research.

All these studies show that violence against women in society carries with it astounding economic costs to its survivors, the state and those who are indirectly affected by this social problem. Such research demonstrates that the problem of violence against women has an economic impact on virtually all sectors of society. Finally, these studies point to the importance of a comprehensive examination of both economic policies and costs of violence against women in the Canadian context.

### Economic Analyses

There are numerous benefits to applying an economic analysis of violence against women. Calculating the estimated costs of violence against women in Canada can further the understanding of the widespread impact of woman abuse. These cost estimates can also help establish more specifically the economic burdens borne by the state, survivors and third parties of violence against

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<sup>7</sup> Day's figure is substantially higher than the one in this report because she used a wider set of criteria for establishing costs. This report calculates hospital figures based on a 251-day operating year while Day used a 365-day operating year. Also, Day included estimates of dental care, other allied health services and anti-violence services in her total.

<sup>8</sup>A 1993 Queensland, Australia study investigated the lifetime figures of 50 women who had been abused in current or past relationships or had experienced sexual assault or rape. By tracking the services accessed by these women, it was determined that the average cost per case was \$23,489 (\$Cdn). Applying the average and extrapolating this amount over the female population of Queensland who might be in an abusive marital (or equivalent) relationship, the researchers calculated the total cost of domestic violence in Queensland to be approximately \$481 million per year (\$Cdn). Moreover, the study determined that 80% of this cost was borne by government and third parties.

Secondly, a 1990 research project: Costs of Domestic Violence published by the Women's Co-ordination Unit, examined annual direct and indirect costs of violence against women in New South Wales, Australia. The results of this study indicated that most costs attributable to domestic violence are borne by the victim. Accordingly, the report calculated that at least \$800 million is either paid directly by victims or lost to them and those dependent on them as a result of domestic violence. In comparison, about half that amount was counted as direct costs to governments. Over-all, the study concluded that the total annual cost of domestic violence in New South Wales is just more than \$1.5 billion (\$Au).

<sup>9</sup>Although no comprehensive studies have been undertaken in the United States, there are numerous estimates which also illustrate the high costs of violence against women. For example, in a 1992 study, the Pennsylvania Blue Shield Initiative estimated that domestic violence cost that state \$326.6 billion (\$U.S.) a year in health care services. Joan Zorza, senior attorney at the National Center on Women and Family Law, estimates that this would amount to at least \$6.5 billion (\$U.S.) annually for the entire United States. Mental health care costs attributable to violence in the U.S. are also potentially enormous, as "up to 64% of female psychiatric inpatients are abused as adults". With respect to addictive behaviour, it is estimated that "after the onset of violence, women are 16 times more likely to become alcoholics and 9 times more likely to abuse drugs than women who are not abused". Specific national work-related repercussions of domestic violence are estimated by the (U.S.) Bureau of National Affairs to be \$3-\$6 billion annually in loss of productivity due to absenteeism, employee turnover and health care expenses. Studies performed in New York and Minnesota, however, estimate the annual costs to employers to be significantly higher at \$13 billion (\$U.S.).

Batya Hyman investigated the relationship between a woman's experience of childhood sexual assault victimization and her economic welfare as an adult in Economic Consequences of Child Sexual Abuse in Women. By using the 1988 National Lesbian Health Care Survey by Bradford and Ryan which involved 1,925 participants, Hyman demonstrated that intrafamilial sexual assault significantly reduces a woman's educational attainment and earning potential. To reach this conclusion, Hyman considered information on the health status, mental health status and demographic characteristics of the adult survivor of childhood sexual assault.

women. Such cost estimates can also be used to support continued and improved intervention and prevention financial support to reduce levels of violence against women in Canadian society.

### Economic evaluation models

**Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA)** is a technique used by analysts to systematically consider all financial consequences of a possible course of action. The bottom line of a CBA is a figure which represents the net benefit or cost of pursuing a given action. This indicates whether a monetary benefit to society would result from the implementation of a given policy, program and/or service. The need and usefulness of a cost-benefit analysis on violence against women services was underlined by the Canadian Panel on Violence Against Women when it stated: "The cost benefits of violence prevention have not been clear to many because such costs have never been realistically or comprehensively tabulated in Canada."<sup>10</sup>

In some instances, however, it is difficult to attach a monetary value to the output of an action. Take, for example, a program which is directed at reducing violence against women. Such a program could have the potential to affect the woman's well-being, happiness, quality of life, satisfaction, self-esteem, amount of pain she experiences and life expectancy. Such outputs do not lend themselves to an easy economic evaluation. Some authors have used **Cost-Effectiveness Analysis (CEA)** as a way of placing a monetary value on these non-financial outputs. For example, a program to end or reduce violence against women could have a net cost of \$1 million a year, but would reduce the number of women killed by their partners by 10. The net cost of this program is \$100,000 a year per life saved.<sup>11</sup>

Moreover, in order to measure the economic impact of sexual and physical abuse on survivors, it is important to estimate the impact of abuse on the individual's earnings, education and occupational achievement. To do this, one can apply **multiple regression analysis (MRA)**.<sup>12</sup> Economists and social scientists have relied upon MRA to estimate the impact of sexual assault on health,<sup>13</sup> mental health,<sup>14</sup> educational attainment,<sup>15</sup> annual earnings<sup>16</sup>, use of alcohol and drugs,<sup>17</sup> labour force

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<sup>10</sup> Canadian Panel on Violence Against Women, op cit p. 14.

<sup>11</sup> There is little agreement over whether or not one can place a dollar figure on the value of life. While this study refrains from such an estimation, the value of lost earnings due to missed work opportunities because of death and injuries is calculated.

<sup>12</sup> Multiple regression analysis deals with the estimation of economic relationships. It could be used to compare the impact of abuse, by comparing abused and non abused women.

<sup>13</sup> See Hyman, Batya. Economic Consequences of Child Sexual Abuse in Women, Brandeis University, Department of Philosophy, 1993; Golding, Jacqueline M. et al. "Sexual Assault History and Use of Health and Mental Health Services", American Journal of Community Psychology, 1988,; p. 625-644; Barsky, Arthur, et al, "Histories of Childhood Trauma in Adult Hypochondriacal Patients", American Journal of Psychiatry, 1994, p. 397-401; and Koss, Mary P., Woodruff, W. Joy, and Koss, Paul G. "Relation of Criminal Victimization to Health Perceptions Among Women Medical Patients", Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 1990, p.147- 152.

<sup>14</sup> See Day, op cit; Golding, op cit; Barsky, op cit; Peters, Stephanie Doyle. "Child Sexual Abuse and Later Psychological Problems", in Wyatt, Gail Elizabeth and Gloria Johnson Powell, Lasting Effects of Child Sexual Abuse, Sage Publications, 1986; Fox, Kathleen M. and Gilbert, Brenda O. "The Interpersonal and Psychological Functioning of Women Who Experienced Childhood Physical Abuse, Incest, and Parental Alcoholism", Child Abuse & Neglect, 1994, p.849-858; Fromuth, Mary Ellen. "The Relationship of Childhood Sexual Abuse with Later Psychological and Sexual Adjustment in a Sample of College Women", Child Abuse & Neglect, 1986, 5-15; Wind, Tiffany Weissmann and Silvern, Louise. "Parenting and Family Stress as Mediators of the Long-term Effects of Child Abuse", Child Neglect & Abuse, 1994, p. 439-453; and Riggs, Suzanne, Abario, Anthony J. and McHorney, Collen. "Health

participation and occupational status.<sup>18</sup> In related work, MRA has been used to estimate the impact of health,<sup>19</sup> mental health,<sup>20</sup> self-esteem<sup>21</sup> and child poverty<sup>22</sup> on earnings.

### Limitations of Economic Analyses

Economic estimates and evaluations of violence against women represent only one dimension of a very complex social problem and as such, must be analyzed as only one part of an entire paradigm of woman abuse. Considerations of violence against women from an economic perspective should also carefully account for both the usefulness and limitations of such economic analyses.

On one hand, cost evaluations provide us with tools to analyze the economic results of choices we make and assess the value for money spent on such choices. Such economic evaluations force analysts and decision-makers to attach value to each identifiable consequence of a given service or program, raising interesting and relevant research and policy questions. At the same time, it is not always possible to quantify the costs and benefits of intervention and prevention. This is especially true of violence against women initiatives, programs and services.

A number of studies have referred to the difficulty of attaching specific economic costs to woman abuse. For instance, when referring to the emotional and psychological effects of rape, robbery and assault, Lithwick and Lithwick have argued that "because of the great emotional and psychological impact of such events, ... there is a strong reaction to placing a value on them".<sup>23</sup> Similarly, Williams and Hawkins point out the human and social consequences of violence against women by arguing that "intimate violence, including wife assault, incest, child abuse date rape ... may generate unique costs that are less likely for other crimes".<sup>24</sup>

Economic analyses cannot adequately account for the psychosocial costs of violence against women, nor offer a complete basis for policy recommendations. While estimated costs of violence may be quantified, many aspects of violence against women do not lend themselves to quantification. It is

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Risk Behaviours and Attempted Suicide in Adolescents Who Report Prior Maltreatment", Journal of Pediatrics, 1990, p. 815-821.

<sup>15</sup> Hyman, op cit.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Miller, Brenda A. et al. "The Role of Childhood Sexual Abuse in the Development of Alcoholism in Women", Violence and Victims, 1987, p.157- 172.

<sup>18</sup> Hyman, op cit.

<sup>19</sup> See Bartel, Ann and Taubman, Paul. "Health and Labour Market Success: The Role of Various Diseases", Review of Economics and Statistics, 1979, p 1-8; Chirikos, Thomas N. and Nestle, Gilbert, "Further Evidence on the Economic Effects of Poor Health", Review of Economics and Statistics, 1985, p 61-69; and Benham, Lee and Alexandra, "Employment, Earnings, and Psychiatric Diagnoses", in Fuchs, Victor R., Economic Aspects of Health, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982.

<sup>20</sup> See Bartel and Taubman, op cit; Frank, Richard and Gertler, Paul. "An Assessment of Measurement Error Bias on Income", Journal of Human Resources, 1989, p. 154-164.

<sup>21</sup> Ellis, Rebecca A. and Taylor, M. Susan. "Role of Self-Esteem Within the Job Search", Journal of Applied Psychology, 1983, p. 632-640.

<sup>22</sup> Sherman, Arloc, Wasting America's Future: The Children's Defense Fund Report on the Costs of Child Poverty, Boston: Beacon Press, 1994.

<sup>23</sup> Phillips, op cit, p. 306.

<sup>24</sup> Williams, Kirk and Hawkins, Richard. "Wife Assault, Costs of Arrest, and the Deterrence Process," Journal of Research and Delinquency, vol. 29, no. 3, 1992.

extremely difficult, if not completely impossible, to put a figure on emotional suffering or deterioration of the quality of life. As Loewy points out, using economic evaluations as the only basis for making decisions or changes causes one to "embark on the 'slippery slope' of compromised ethics and waffled priorities".<sup>25</sup> Thus, when considering economic evaluations the question becomes, "not whether such evaluations should be done, but rather how to do them in a comprehensive and useful fashion".<sup>26</sup> To establish estimates of the economic costs of violence against women in Canada requires that a sociological analysis of violence form the basis of the economic analyses and extrapolations required to estimate costs. In summary, the economic costs of violence against women should not be analyzed exclusive of the human and social costs linked with such calculations.

### Scope of This Project

This project estimates selected economic costs of three forms of violence against women:

#### 1. Sexual Assault/Rape

Measures of sexual assault/rape were restricted to Criminal Code of Canada definitions. The statistical data included at least one of the following levels of sexual assault offenses in documenting over-all levels of sexual assault in Canada:

##### Level I: Common Sexual Assault - S. 271

##### Level II: Sexual Assault Causing Bodily Harm - S. 272

Every one who carries, uses or threatens to use a weapon/imitation, threatens to cause bodily harm to a person other than the victim, causes bodily harm to the victim or is party to the offense.

##### Level III: Aggravated Sexual Assault - S. 273

Sexual assault is considered to be aggravated when the accused, during the commission of a sexual assault, wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.

#### 2. Woman Abuse in Intimate Partnerships

For reasons of consistency, the operational definition of woman abuse in intimate partnerships mirrored that used by the Violence Against Women Survey (VAWS).<sup>27</sup> Violence by marital partners was measured in part on a scale of violent acts similar to those contained in the Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS).<sup>28</sup> The VAWS departs from the scale in that the definition emphasized the severity and

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<sup>25</sup> Loewy, *op cit* p. 697.

<sup>26</sup> Wasylenki, D. A. "The Importance of Economic Evaluations," *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*, vol. 34, October, 1989, p. 633.

<sup>27</sup> Sponsored by Health Canada and administered by Statistics Canada.

<sup>28</sup> Murray A. Straus and Richard J. Gelles, *Physical Violence in American Families: Risk Factors and Adaptions to Violence in 8,145 Families*, New Jersey: Transaction Publishers, 1990.

consequences and outcomes of violent relationships, including the number of occurrences of violence by a marital partner, the types of violent acts, the level of injury and emotional upset suffered by victims and actions taken in response to the violence.<sup>29</sup> These violent acts can range from threats of violence to threats or use of guns or other weapons with the addition of sexual assault.

### 3. Incest/Child Sexual Assault

This research project considers only sexual assaults and not other forms of child abuse. According to the Criminal Code of Canada, sexual contact with a child under 14 is prohibited unless the partner is between the ages of 12-16, less than two years older than the child and not in a position of authority over the child. Between the ages of 14-18, sexual contact with a person of trust, authority or dependency is prohibited. The definition of incest/child sexual assault includes any of the 10 sexual offenses in the Criminal Code which are applicable to cases of child sexual abuse.

These are:

1. **Sexual Assault S. 271, 272, 273 ;**
2. **Sexual Interference S. 151 ;**
3. **Invitation to Sexual Touching S. 152;**
4. **Sexual Exploitation S. 153;**
5. **Indecent Acts and Indecent Exposure S. 173 (1)(2);**
6. **Incest S. 155;**
7. **Anal Intercourse S. 159;**
8. **Bestiality and associated offenses S. 160;**
9. **Parent or Guardian Procuring Sexual Activity S. 170;**
10. **Householder Permitting Sexual Activity S. 171.**

### Methodology

There are several challenges in designing appropriate methods for the economic costs attached to violence against women. Some researchers distinguish between "direct" and "indirect" costs. Examples of this approach can be found in two Australian studies.<sup>30</sup> Others do not differentiate between direct and indirect costs attributable to violence against women when making their economic computations.<sup>31</sup>

Traditional economic definitions of direct and indirect costs have proven difficult to apply to the issue of violence against women. For example, although both Australian studies used direct and indirect costs in their calculations, there are marked differences in how these were interpreted and what costs were included under each category. For the purposes of clarity, this study does not

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<sup>29</sup> For a further discussion please see Holly Johnson and Vincent Sacco. "Researching violence against women: Statistics Canada's national survey," *Canadian Journal of Criminology*, vol 37, n.3, July 1995, p. 291-293.

<sup>30</sup> See Sunshine Coast Intergency Research Group, *op cit* and NSW Women's Co-ordination Unit, *op cit*.

<sup>31</sup> For example, see Day, *op cit*.



differentiate between direct and indirect costs of violence against women. Instead, a framework is developed which distinguishes between state, individual and third party costs of violence against women. This approach produces more useful and clear data.

State costs, for example, include expenditures associated with incarcerating rapists, child molesters, and wife assaulters. Personal costs might include the survivor's loss of income due to hospitalization for injuries sustained in a sexual assault. Examples of economic costs to third parties include the expense of sheltering a friend who has been abused, or benefits or claims paid by an insurance company to a woman who experienced violence. Making the distinction between those who are affected and those who bear the costs of violence against women allows the study to capture more fully the effects of violence against women on society.

Because many services, agencies, professions, government ministries and departments are affected by violence against women, the costs of the three forms of violence against women -- Sexual Assault/Rape, Woman Abuse in Intimate Partnerships and Incest/Child Sexual Assault -- were categorized by four policy areas:

- 1) SOCIAL SERVICES/EDUCATION
- 2) CRIMINAL JUSTICE
- 3) HEALTH/MEDICINE
- 4) LABOUR/EMPLOYMENT<sup>32</sup>

In estimating selected economic costs of violence against women, most tabulations were initially based on available survey data. In all instances, there are shortcomings with the amount and quality of such data. Therefore, several methods for calculating selected estimates of violence against women were used. These included direct consultations with appropriate government departments, representatives and policy analysts in both federal and provincial government departments. In addition, we extrapolated from a number of survey samples of Canadian women, government statistics in the identified policy areas and relied on partial surveys and case studies when national figures were unavailable. In addition, the methodologies used in other studies of costs in specific areas of policy were also carefully reviewed and applied when appropriate.

Specifically this entailed:

1. Secondary analysis of several variables from the 1993 Health and Welfare Canada Violence Against Women Survey (VAWS) produced by Statistics Canada.<sup>33</sup> The variables we analyzed were the percentage of women reporting: sexual assaults; spousal assaults; injuries; leaving their spouses, both temporarily and permanently; staying in a hotel after an assault; staying with friends; absence from regular activities due to woman abuse; fearing for their lives; taking self-defence courses;

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<sup>32</sup> A breakdown of the selected estimates within each category can be found in the Appendix.

<sup>33</sup> Because of the high number of women who reported experiences of violence and abuse, the VAWS was publicly criticized by some individuals for violating scientific integrity and fairness. In 1995, Statistics Canada published a paper in which they addressed public misconceptions about the purpose, methodology and survey results of the VAWS. This document also reiterated Statistics Canada's worldwide reputation for objectivity, credibility and expertise. For further details see Response to Allegations Made About the Violence Against Women Survey, Ottawa: Statistics Canada, February, 1995.

spouses arrested for and appearing in court on wife abuse charges. VAWS is the first national survey on violence against women that is statistically representative of all Canadian women living in the 10 provinces and applicable to the population at large. It includes the responses of 12,300 randomly chosen women 18 years of age and over who were interviewed by telephone about experiences of physical and sexual violence, sexual harassment, and perceptions of personal safety. These responses were weighted to represent 10,498,000 women 18 years of age and over in Canada. Estimates of the proportions of the total female population produced from this survey are expected to be within 1.2% of the true proportion 19 times out of 20. Estimates of proportions of subpopulations will have wider confidence intervals.<sup>34</sup> The VAWS analysis also included consultation in Ottawa with Karen Rodgers, Senior Policy Analyst at Statistics Canada, who ran eight custom tables for the research project.

2. Secondary analysis of the criminal victimization tables from the 1993 General Social Survey published by Statistics Canada. This survey involved telephone interviews with approximately 10,000 Canadian adults aged 15 years and over in 10 provinces and examined the prevalence and social and demographic distribution of eight specific types of criminal victimization experiences, including sexual assault. At our request, eight custom tables on the General Social Survey were run by Rebecca Kong at Statistics Canada.

3. Consultation with various senior policy analysts at Statistics Canada in Ottawa and secondary analysis of variables from national surveys compiled by The Centre for Justice Statistics including the Legal Aid in Canada Survey (1993-94), Trends in Justice Spending (1988/89 to 1992/93), Canadian Crime Statistics (1993), Adult Criminal Code Statistics, Family Violence in Canada (1994), Criminal Justice Processing of Sexual Assault Cases (1994), Court Services in Canada (1991-92), Correctional Expenditures and Personnel in Canada (1992-1993), Homicide in Canada (1994), Police Personnel in Canada, The Uniform Crime Report, Spousal Homicide (1994), Victims' Use of Police and Social Services (1995), Hospital Statistics: Preliminary Annual Report (1992-1993) and Tracking of Wife Assault Cases in Canada (1995).

4. Review of case study methodology utilized to determine the economic costs of violence against women in Queensland, Australia in Who Pays? The Economic Costs of Violence Against Women.<sup>35</sup>

5. Review of methodology applied in establishing economic costs of violence against women in New South Wales in Costs of Domestic Violence.<sup>36</sup>

6. Review of the economic modelling of multiple regression analysis in Economic Costs of Child Sexual Abuse in Women.<sup>37</sup>

7. Review of methodology and scope of calculations in Health-Related Costs of Violence Against Women.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> Family Violence in Canada, Statistics Canada: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Ottawa, June 1994, p.3.

<sup>35</sup> Sunshine Coast Interagency Research Group, op cit.

<sup>36</sup> NSW Women's Co-ordination Unit, op cit.

<sup>37</sup> Hyman, op cit.

<sup>38</sup> Day, op cit.

8. Collection of all provincial and territorial public accounts documenting total expenditures on violence against women services, programs and education. Since most of the figures were total sums and did not detail the distribution/division of funds to specific services and programs, it was necessary to consult directly with provincial and territorial government departments and representatives to determine the breakdown of public spending on violence against women, social services and education. In most cases, it was quite difficult to access this information on direct or indirect costs associated with violence against women.
9. Collection and review of provincial and territorial Legal Aid data (1994 fiscal budgetary year) regarding type of aid, number of cases and total fees and disbursements relating specifically to cases involving sexual assault.
10. Consultation, collection and review of data regarding provincial Criminal Injuries Compensation Boards on cases involving violence against women (sexual assaults and child sexual abuse).
11. Collection, review and custom data runs of provincial records of employee absenteeism by Paul Borchuk, Information Retrieval Analyst, Corporate Data Services, Ontario Workers' Compensation Board. In addition, a custom run was ordered from Joanne Proulx at Statistics Canada on the National Work Injuries data base to establish the number of work related fatalities from an act of violence in 1993 by province.<sup>39</sup> The Workers' Compensation Boards of each reporting province were then contacted to establish the sex of the victim. When it was determined that the victim was female, local newspapers and magazines were investigated to establish if the death was related to an incident of sexual assault or violence in an intimate relationship.
12. Direct consultation with provincial directors of Child Welfare and the Children's Aid Society in two urban centres to access information on child sexual assault prevalence rates, and protection and investigation costs.
13. Collection, review and assessment of federal data on unemployment insurance to attempt to determine links between violence against women and receipt of unemployment insurance.
14. Direct consultation with Philip Hepworth, of Social Development and Education Cost Shared Programs Branch, Human Resources Development Canada to access information on estimated federal spending via the Canada Assistance Plan on initiatives to combat violence against women for the years 1991/92, 1992/93 and 1993/94.
15. Direct consultation with Michèle Bougie, Women's Bureau, Human Resources Development Canada, Donna Denham and Joan Gillespie of Denham, Gillespie Associates, Social Work Consultants and Nicholas Sidor, Consultant, regarding the impact of violence against women in the workplace.
16. Extensive telephone surveys of Sexual Assault Centres and Transition House Shelters across

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<sup>39</sup> Ontario's figures were not included because of coding problems.

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16. Extensive telephone surveys of Sexual Assault Centres and Transition House Shelters across Canada to determine volunteer hours and non-governmental funding of essential services for women who experience violence. This information was not accessible through provincial/territorial accounts. Results of these surveys provide data third party costs of violence against women. (See Table II)

17. Review of data from a provincial utility company<sup>40</sup> regarding the impact of violence against women in the workplace. Since no national statistics are available in this area and most organizations and workplaces do not collect such data, this information provides an especially important case study. (See Table X)

18. Consultation in Ottawa, Ontario with Duncan Cameron, President on the Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives regarding policy issues of the economic costs of violence against women in Canada.

19. Throughout the project three economists were consulted: Batya Hyman (Arizona State University), Tanis Day (Queen's University), and Peter McCabe (McMaster University). They reviewed the methodology and final economic calculations.

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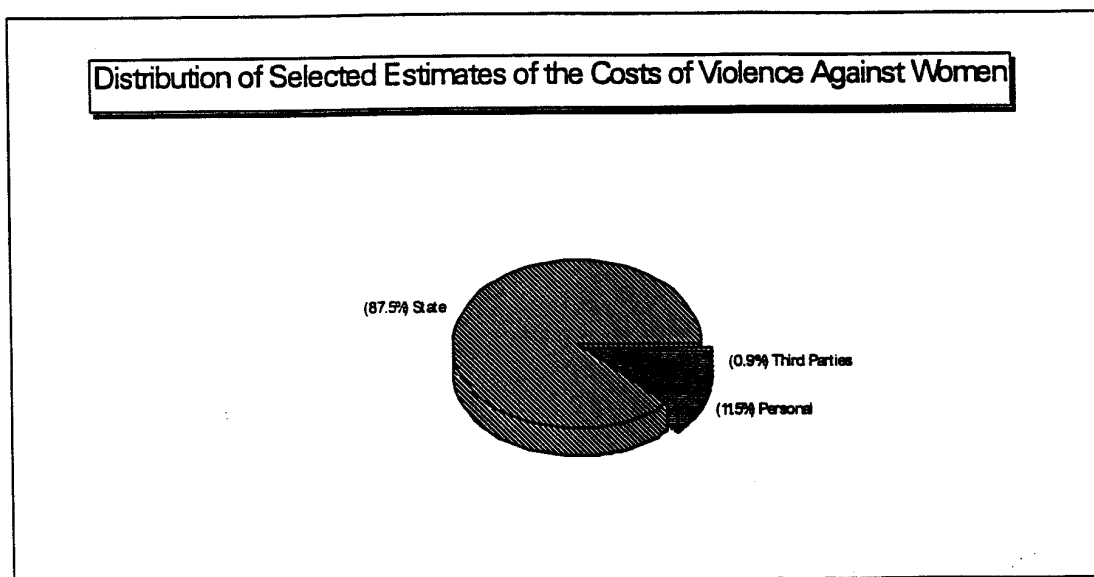
<sup>40</sup> Confidential communication with company representative.

### Selected Estimated Costs of Violence Against Women in Canada

The selected estimates presented in the chart below are **partial** in all policy areas and therefore not indicative of what the total costs may be. These figures should be viewed as a preliminary "snapshot" of the potentially enormous economic costs of violence against women in Canadian society, **and cited accordingly**.

<b>Selected Estimates of the Costs of Violence Against Women</b>				
	State	Personal	Third Parties	Total
Social Services/Education	2,312,945,931	16,574,433	39,403,933	2,368,924,297
Criminal Justice	871,908,583	n/a	n/a	871,908,583
Labour and Employment	106,297,794	470,466,606	n/a	576,764,400
Health and Medical	<u>408,357,042</u>	<u>n/a</u>	<u>n/a</u>	<u>408,357,042</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,699,509,350</b>	<b>\$487,041,039</b>	<b>\$39,403,933</b>	<b>\$4,225,954,322</b>

n/a denotes that information is not available to make this calculation.



See Appendix for a detailed breakdown of these costs in each respective policy area.

## **Policy Issues**

The partial, selected estimates presented in this report are inadequate for undertaking full and effective economic analyses and policy developments. However, some general policy issues are identified, reflecting the preliminary research.

### **1. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE LIMITS AND USE OF DATA.**

Economic data on violence against women must not be used out of context or applied in a way that compromises the safety and well-being of women who experience such violence. All levels of government, in conjunction with academic and community researchers, must become involved in developing an ethical framework for using economic data on violence against women. Cost reductions will result from lowering the rate of violence perpetrated against women.

### **2. QUALITY OF DATA COLLECTION AND COMPILATION OF STATISTICS.**

In all four policy areas examined in this report, there were substantial gaps and erratic compilation of data. This directly affects the total estimates presented, as well as the relative cost estimates. In order to more accurately estimate the costs of violence against women, the amount, quality and coordination of data must be greatly improved within and between government departments at all levels, and in business, labour and industry.

### **3. ROLE OF COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS/INDUSTRY.**

All sectors can become involved in developing more effective responses to violence against women. Anti-violence services, community groups, women's advocates, survivors of violence, business and industry can form partnerships in which to base an ongoing consultative process. This would develop policy and program ideas directed at reducing the economic costs of violence against women, and to increasing effectiveness of current programs and policies.

### **4. INTEGRATION OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT.**

As violence against women affects several policy areas simultaneously, integration of policy development must be actively organized and coordinated at all levels of government. Such integration of policy is essential to reduce costs for individuals, government and third parties involved in, and affected by, violence.

### **5. EVALUATION OF POLICY AND PROGRAMS.**

Applying economic costing models to current initiatives is extremely difficult as many current policies and programs are not subject to ongoing evaluation research. To ensure the most effective use of resources, evaluation of both the process and effects of future programs and policies developed in response to violence against women is required.

## Economic Analysis

### Basic Assumptions

The basic assumptions of the economic analysis are:

a) **The number of abused women and children has remained constant since 1993 and 1992, respectively.** We have information on the number of abused women and sexually abused children from the 1993 Violence Against Women survey<sup>41</sup> and revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.<sup>42</sup> We have no information on the number of abused women and children in 1994; therefore, we assume the figures have remained constant.<sup>43</sup>

b) **There are 200,700 women who are battered in Canada each year.** In 1993, about three per cent of women who were in legal or common-law marriages were battered.<sup>44</sup> Since there were 6,690,000 married (common-law and legal) couples in 1993,<sup>45</sup> this translates into an estimated 200,700 women battered each year.

c) **There are 572,000 women who are sexually assaulted in Canada each year.** In 1993, 5% of women 18 years and older reported that they had been sexually assaulted in the past twelve months.<sup>46</sup> There are approximately 10,498,000 women in this age group;<sup>47</sup> therefore, approximately 572,000 women are sexually assaulted each year.

d) **There are 3,507 reported recent child sexual assaults each year.** The revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey states that there were 1,052 child victims of assault in 1992 which represents 30% of the total reported crime in Canada.<sup>48</sup> We estimated, therefore, that there were approximately 3,507 cases (1052/0.3) of child sexual abuse reported nationally per year.<sup>49 50</sup>

e) **The labour of a woman who works within the home is at least as valuable as the labour of the average woman who works outside the home.** The average woman who worked outside the home earned a net income of approximately \$15,520 in 1994.<sup>51</sup> However, if she missed

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<sup>41</sup> Based on data from Statistics Canada, Violence Against Women Survey. Public Use Microdata File Documentation and User's Guide, June, 1994.

<sup>42</sup> Statistics Canada, Family Violence in Canada, 1994.

<sup>43</sup> Children's Aid could not tell us how many cases reported in 1994 involved sexual abuse.

<sup>44</sup> Statistics Canada, Wife Assault: The Findings of a National Survey, March 1994, p. 6

<sup>45</sup> Ibid., p.6

<sup>46</sup> Statistics Canada, Criminal Processing of Sexual Assault Cases, March, 1994, p. 5.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid., p. 6.

<sup>48</sup> Statistics Canada, Family Violence in Canada, p. 65.

<sup>49</sup> Children's Aid informed us that they do not keep statistics on the number of child sexual assault cases reported to the police.

<sup>50</sup> Children's Aid Society personnel in two major cities told us that they do not keep statistics on the number of child abuse cases specific to sexual abuse.

<sup>51</sup> The average salary of an employed woman was \$18,936 in 1993 (Household Surveys Division, Statistics Canada, Earnings of Men and Women 1993, January 1995). Since there has been very little growth in earnings over the past few years, we have assumed the same income for 1994. Based on the 1994 tax schedules, a person earning \$18,936 per year would have paid about \$3,416 in income tax that year. Therefore, the net income of the person would have been \$15,520 in 1994.

one day of work, her net income would fall to \$15,465 per year;<sup>52</sup> therefore, we valued women's work at \$55 per day.<sup>53</sup>

## INDIVIDUAL

### Labour and Employment

Approximately 34% of women who were battered, or 67,837 women in total, indicated that they could not work the day after an assault.<sup>54</sup> Approximately 11% of women, or 61,200 women in total (572,000 multiplied by 0.107), who were sexually assaulted indicated that they could not work the day after the assault.<sup>55</sup> An estimated 129,037 women missed one day of work due to immediate injuries sustained in either wife or sexual assaults. The combined **lost net earnings due to immediate injuries** sustained in physical and sexual assaults is estimated to be \$7,097,233 per year.

In 1994, 65 women were killed by their partners, 16 were killed by an estranged lover or an intimate relation,<sup>56</sup> and 21 people were killed during a sexual assault.<sup>57 58</sup> The average age at which a woman is killed by her husband is 38.2.<sup>59</sup> We assumed that the average age at death for these 102 women was 38 and that they would have been productive members of society until retirement at age 65. Assuming a discount rate of 5%, the net present value of the average person's lost earnings would be \$227,494 (15,536 multiplied by annuity factor of 14.6430 ).<sup>60</sup> The estimated present value of **lost lifetime net earnings** is \$23,204,352 per year.<sup>61</sup>

An estimated 18,891 person years<sup>62</sup> were spent in custody for violent acts against women and/or

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<sup>52</sup> If the average woman missed one (additional) day of work, her net income would have fallen from \$15,520 to \$15,465 based on Ontario's 1994 tax schedules, a difference of \$55 (i.e. \$15,520-\$5,465).

<sup>53</sup> This should be an underestimation since the base salary we are working with (\$18,936) will already be depressed due to absences from work due to injuries sustained in physical and sexual assaults.

<sup>54</sup> Based on data from Statistics Canada, Violence Against Women Survey: Public Use Microdata File Documentation and User's Guide, June 1994.

<sup>55</sup> Ibid.

<sup>56</sup> Relation meaning a person with whom the woman had a relationship (not a relative).

<sup>57</sup> One-half of girls and one-third of boys are victims of sexual assault. Women are the victims 90% of all adult sexual assaults (1988 Canada Urban Victimization Survey). Therefore, we assumed that women and children were the only fatalities of sexual assaults.

<sup>58</sup> Statistics Canada, Homicide in Canada -- 1994, August 1995, pp 8, 11,12.

<sup>59</sup> Wilson, Margo, Daly, Martin and Wright, Christine. Uxoricide in Canada, Canadian Journal of Criminology, vol 35, July 1993, pp 263-291.

<sup>60</sup> We have discounted lost lifetime earnings back to 1994 to account for the fact that \$1 received today is not equal to \$1 received one year from now. Assuming a discount rate of 5%, \$1 received a year from now is worth \$0.95 (1/1.05) today, \$1 received two years from now is worth \$0.91 (1/(1.05)<sup>2</sup>) today, and so on. A discount rate of 5 % is widely used in cost-benefit analysis.

<sup>61</sup> The number of women killed by their partners was 65 in 1994. Between 1974-93, the average number of women killed by their partners each year had been 75 women. (We had no information on the number of women killed by estranged lovers, intimate relations and those killed during a sexual assaults over 1974-93.) We have no reason to believe that the number of women killed in subsequent years will continue to fall. Therefore, we believe our estimated lost of earnings due to death to be conservative.

<sup>62</sup> For example, if two men, who were convicted of offense x were released from prison on June 30th of year y, one person year was served for offense x.



children in 1994.<sup>63</sup> The average male net income was \$23,299 in 1994; therefore, **lost net earnings due to incarceration** is estimated to be \$440,165,021 per year. This cost has been categorized as personal costs to indicate that these costs are directly related to the assaults.

### Social Services/Education

Forty-three per cent of battered women (or 86,031 women in all) leave their partners after an assault.<sup>65</sup> About 5.6% of the battered women who leave home (numbering 4,833 in all) indicated that they stayed in a hotel at least one night.<sup>66</sup> We assumed, based on our discussions with randomly selected shelters, that the women stayed away for two nights.<sup>67</sup> Assuming a modest hotel cost of \$40 per night, the estimated **hotel costs** incurred by battered women are \$386,628 per year.

About 29% of the women who leave their partners (numbering 24,674) never return home.<sup>68</sup> Therefore, they must find another place to live. Based on our discussions with randomly selected shelters,<sup>69</sup> we assumed that 50% of the women (or 12,337 in all) who never return home find a place on their own to live.<sup>70</sup> Based on the cost of buying a couch (\$60), a dining room table and chairs (\$70), a bed (\$150), and dishes (\$10), setting up an apartment costs \$290.<sup>71</sup> We also assumed that these women would incur the cost of paying first and last months' rent (or a safety deposit in lieu of the latter) when she rents an apartment. We have conservatively estimated this expense at \$500. Therefore, we estimate the cost incurred in relocating at \$9,746,221 per year.

In 1993, over 1.1 million (1,124,864) women indicated that they had ever taken a self defense course.<sup>72</sup> About 23 per cent of women who have ever experienced violence experienced it within 12 months of the Violence Against Women Survey (VAWS).<sup>73</sup> Therefore, we estimated that about 23% of women, or 257,663 (1,124,864 multiplied by 0.2291) who had ever taken a self defense course had done so within 12 months of the VAWS. Based on a cost of \$25 for a **self defense course**, the estimated cost incurred by women in order to protect themselves is \$6,441,584 per year.

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<sup>63</sup> An estimated 6,797, 703, and 11,391 person years were spent in custody for sexual assault (Table VI), spousal homicide (Table VII), and spousal assault (Table VII), respectively. In total, an estimated 18,891 person years were spent in custody due to violence acts against women and/or children.

<sup>64</sup> The average salary of an employed man was \$29,599 in 1993 (Household Surveys Division, Statistics Canada, Earnings of Men and Women 1993, January 1995). Since there has been very little growth in earnings over the past few years, we have assumed the same income for 1994. Based on the 1994 tax schedules, a person earning \$29,599 per year would have paid \$6,300 in income tax that year. Therefore, the net income of the person would have been \$23,299 in 1994.

<sup>65</sup> Statistics Canada, Wife Assault: The Findings of a National Survey, March 1994, p. 12.

<sup>66</sup> Based on data from Statistics Canada, Violence Against Women Survey: Public Use Microdata File Documentation and User's Guide, June 1994.

<sup>67</sup> The shelters we discussed this issue with were located in Ontario, British Columbia, Manitoba, and New Brunswick.

<sup>68</sup> Based on data from Statistics Canada, Violence Against Women Survey, June 1994.

<sup>69</sup> These shelters were the same ones referred to above. They were located in Ontario, British Columbia, Manitoba, and New Brunswick.

<sup>70</sup> We believe this estimate to be conservative since women who do not stay at shelters are more likely than those that do stay at shelters to be financially better off and, therefore, better able to support themselves.

<sup>71</sup> We called five Salvation Armies across Canada in order to estimate the cost of these items. Therefore, they are quite conservative.

<sup>72</sup> Based on data from Statistics Canada, Violence Against Women Survey, June 1994.

<sup>73</sup> Ibid.

## STATE

### Labour and Employment

In 1994, 102 women were killed by partners, estranged lovers, intimate relations, and rapists. The government would have collected an estimated \$3,416 from each of these women per year until their retirement. Based on an average age at death of 38, assuming a participation rate of 52%<sup>74</sup>, and retirement at 65, the **loss of tax revenues due to death** is \$2,653,087 (\$3415 multiplied by 14.6430 multiplied by 102) per year.

Approximately 129,037 women missed at least one day of work due to immediate injuries sustained in sexual or wife assaults. The difference between income tax earned on a gross income of \$18,860 as opposed to \$18,936 is roughly \$21.<sup>75</sup> Therefore, the estimated **loss of tax revenues due to sexual and wife assaults injuries** is roughly \$1,406,798 per year.

An estimated 18,891 person years were spent in custody due to acts of violence against women and children. The tax revenue earned on the average male salary of \$29,599 is roughly \$6,300.<sup>76 77</sup> Assuming a participation rate of about 86%, the estimated **lost tax revenue due to incarceration** is roughly \$102,237,909 per year.

### Criminal Justice

Information on sexual assault trials is tracked only in the Yukon, Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Nova Scotia. Based on the information available, we were able to estimate that sexual assault charges represent 0.93% of all charges heard within those provinces. To get an estimate of the court costs attributable to sexual assaults in Canada, we multiplied 0.93% by the total court costs of all the provinces. We estimated that the **cost of hearing sexual assault cases** in Canada is approximately \$6,594,659 per year.

From Statistics Canada, we obtained the number of sexual assaults by level between 1989 to 1993<sup>78</sup> and the percentage of these cases cleared by charge from 1989 to 1992.<sup>79</sup> To estimate the clearance rate for 1993 we used the 1989-92 average, which was 50%, 56%, and 67% for Sexual Assault I (SA I), SA II and SA III, respectively. To estimate the number found guilty, we used information obtained by the Adult Criminal Court Survey, which covers 30% of the adult criminal court caseload in Canada.<sup>80</sup> Based on this information we estimated that in roughly 47% of the SA I, 32% of SA II and 62.5% of SA III cases, the person standing trial was found guilty. Roughly 60%, 94% and

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<sup>74</sup> As reported by Statistics Canada in August 1995.

<sup>75</sup> According to the 1994 Ontario tax schedules.

<sup>76</sup> According to the 1994 Ontario tax tables.

<sup>77</sup> In 1993, the participation rate of males between the ages of 20 and 64 was 85.9%. (Estimates by Age and Sex, Canada, Annual Averages, 1993, p. B-6.)

<sup>78</sup> Craig Grimes, Statistics Canada.

<sup>79</sup> Statistics Canada, Criminal Justice Processing of Sexual Assault Cases, September 1994.

<sup>80</sup> We obtained the data from Rob Kingsley of Statistics Canada.

89% of men convicted of SA I, SA II and SA III, respectively were incarcerated.<sup>81</sup> The median sentence for SA I, SA II and SA III was 10 months, 23 months and 5 years, respectively.<sup>82</sup> Therefore, those convicted of SA I and SA II were assumed to be housed in provincial jails (\$117.07 per diem (\$115.16 in 1992 dollars), while those convicted of SA III were assumed incarcerated in prisons at a cost of \$136.32 per diem (\$136.06 in 1992 dollars).<sup>83</sup> **Estimated annual cost of incarcerating men found guilty of sexual assault is \$296,022,852.**

Approximately 20%, 6% and 11% of those found guilty of SA I, SA II and SA III, respectively were given probation with no jail terms.<sup>84</sup> In addition, at least 33%, 31% and 22% of those incarcerated for SA I, SA II, and SA III were also given probation.<sup>85</sup> The median period of probation was two years for all levels of sexual assault.<sup>86</sup> The cost of supervising an offender on parole has been estimated at \$9,422 per year.<sup>87</sup> Therefore, estimated cost of supervising all persons on **probation on sexual assault charges** is \$59,236,606 per year.

Between 1974 to 1991, an average of 75 women per year were killed by their partners.<sup>88</sup> There were 87, 63, and 65 such killings in 1992, 1993 and 1994, respectively.<sup>89</sup> In addition, 29, 19, and 15 women were killed by either an estranged lover or an intimate relation in 1992, 1993, and 1994, respectively.<sup>90</sup> By including these women in the 1992 to 1994 statistics, the number of women killed by men with whom they had once had an intimate relationship increases by 23% to 33%. In order to account for these other women in the 1974 to 1991 statistics, we inflated the number of women killed by partners by 22%, or to a level of 91 women murdered per year. In 1994, 49% of all homicides were first degree murders, while 41% were second degree and 9% were manslaughters.<sup>91</sup> <sup>92</sup> We assumed the same percentages applied to murders of wives.<sup>93</sup> The estimated average sentences for first degree murder, second degree murder and manslaughter is 25 years,<sup>94</sup> 12 years<sup>95</sup> and 49 months,<sup>96</sup> respectively.

Since no information on convictions was available, we assumed a conviction rate of 70% on all three charges.<sup>97</sup> Since we were informed by Correctional Service of Canada that incarceration rates were

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<sup>81</sup> Statistics Canada, Criminal Justice Processing of Sexual Assault Cases, September 1994, p. 79.

<sup>82</sup> Calculated from Table 50 and Table 56 of Criminal Justice Processing of Sexual Assault Cases.

<sup>83</sup> Statistics Canada, Correctional Expenditures and Personnel in Canada, 1991-92, page 2.

<sup>84</sup> Statistics Canada, Criminal Justice Processing of Sexual Assault Cases, September 1994.

<sup>85</sup> For example, 94% of those convicted of SA II were incarcerated, but 35% of those convicted of SA II were given probation. This means that at least 29% of those incarcerated were also given probation after they had served their full sentences.

<sup>86</sup> Statistics Canada, Criminal Justice Processing of Sexual Assault Cases, September 1994, Table 53.

<sup>87</sup> Correctional Service of Canada as cited in Violence in Society: A Public Health Perspective, p. 8.

<sup>88</sup> Statistics Canada, Spousal Homicide, March 1994.

<sup>89</sup> Statistics Canada, Homicides in Canada -- 1994, August 1995, page 12.

<sup>90</sup> Ibid., pp.11-12.

<sup>91</sup> Infanticides account for about 1% of all homicides.

<sup>92</sup> Statistics Canada, Homicides in Canada -- 1994, August 1995, p 7.

<sup>93</sup> Except that we assumed 42% were second degree murders and that none, obviously, were infanticides.

<sup>94</sup> Martin Davenport, Correctional Service of Canada.

<sup>95</sup> Ibid.

<sup>96</sup> Statistics Canada, Criminal Justice Processing of Sexual Assault Cases, September 1994.

<sup>97</sup> The conviction rate on SA III was 62.5%. We assumed the conviction rate would be higher on spousal homicide since there appeared to be little doubt about the identity of the murderer (i.e. the murder was classified as a spousal homicide instead of another type of homicide).

not kept on first degree and second degree murder,<sup>98</sup> we decided to be conservative and use a rate of 94%.<sup>99</sup> The incarceration rate for manslaughter was 63% over 1991-92.<sup>100</sup> The National Parole Board (NPB) has jurisdiction over all offenders sentenced to two years plus a day or more.<sup>101</sup> From 1988 to 1994, roughly 30% of all petitions for parole were granted.<sup>102</sup> Therefore, we assumed that each convicted person had a 30% chance of being paroled each year after he had served two-thirds of his sentence.<sup>103</sup>

In order to estimate the **cost of incarcerating** men who kill their partners, we calculated person years spent in prison for this offense in 1994 and then multiplied by the per diem cost of \$138.32. In 1994, there were an estimated 598 person years spent in prison for first degree murder, 89 for second degree murder, and 16 for manslaughter.<sup>104</sup> Therefore, we estimated the combined cost of incarcerating men who kill their partners at \$35,547,091 per year.

In addition, the men who are paroled must be supervised. In 1994, an estimated 633 men were on parole after serving time for murdering their wives.<sup>105</sup> Therefore, the estimated **cost to supervise** these men is estimated to be \$5,959,703 per year.

As stated earlier, an estimated 56,196 men are charged with assaulting their wives each year, or 112,392 every two years. Of the men charged in a two year period, 80% (or 89,914) stand trial for assault.<sup>106</sup> Since no separate statistics are kept for wife assaults and all other assaults, we assumed that, since a minority of wife assaults are presumed reported, only the more serious charges are heard in court. Therefore, we assumed only Assault II and Assault III charges are heard in court. Since 13% of battered women reported that they had feared for their lives during at least one assault,<sup>107</sup> we assumed that 13% of all charges would be Assault III. About 54% of such assault trials end with a guilty verdict.<sup>108</sup> The incarceration rates for Assault II and Assault III are 54% and 89%, respectively.<sup>109</sup> The median sentences for Assault II and Assault III are 4 months and 10 months respectively.<sup>110</sup> The estimated number of person years spent in jail in 1994 was 12,657 for assaults on wives.<sup>111</sup> Multiplying by the per diem rate of \$117.07 per day in jail provides us with an estimated **cost of incarcerating wife assaulters** as \$121,691,245 per year.

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<sup>98</sup> Martin Davenport, Correctional Service of Canada.

<sup>99</sup> This is the same incarceration rate as for Sexual Assault II over 1991-1992 (Statistics Canada, Criminal Justice Processing of Sexual Assault Cases, September 1994, Table 49).

<sup>100</sup> Statistics Canada, Criminal Justice Processing of Sexual Assault Cases, September 1994, Table 49.

<sup>101</sup> Statistics Canada, Conditional Release Decision-Making in Canada, 1991-92, 1992-93.

<sup>102</sup> Based on data from Table 1 of Statistics Canada, Conditional Release Decision-Making in Canada, 1991-92, 1992-93.

<sup>103</sup> For example, suppose that 10 men were sentenced to 6 years in prison at the beginning of year 1. This would mean that at the end of year 4, they could begin applying for parole. Based on a grant rate of 30%, three men (10 multiplied by 30%) would be paroled in that year, two (7 multiplied by 30%) would be paroled at the end of year 5, while the remaining five served their full sentences.

<sup>104</sup> See Table VII.

<sup>105</sup> See Table VII.

<sup>106</sup> Statistics Canada, Wife Assault: The Findings of a National Survey, March 1994, p. 16.

<sup>107</sup> Ibid. p. 8.

<sup>108</sup> Statistics Canada, Family Violence in Canada, p. 99.

<sup>109</sup> Statistics Canada, Criminal Processing of Sexual Assault Cases, September 1994, Table 49.

<sup>110</sup> Calculated from Table 49 and Table 56 of Statistics Canada, Criminal Justice Processing of Sexual Assault Cases, September 1994.

<sup>111</sup> See Table VII.

About 17% of men convicted of Assault II and 9% of men convicted of Assault III receive probation with no jail time.<sup>112</sup> At least 31% of men who are incarcerated are also given probation after serving their full sentences.<sup>113</sup> The total number of men on probation for assaulting their wives was approximately 15,259 in 1994.<sup>114</sup> Therefore, the estimated **cost of supervising men who were convicted of assaulting their wives** is approximately \$129,397,375 per year.

In 1993, 110 women were killed either by their partners, estranged lovers, intimate relations, or by rapists and an estimated 56,196 men were charged with assaulting their partners.<sup>115</sup> In addition, there were 34,764 sexual assaults<sup>116</sup> and an estimated 3,507 child sexual assaults reported. In that year, a total of 3,039,000 criminal incidents were reported to police.<sup>117</sup> Violence against women and children accounted for an estimated three percent of those reports. In 1993, \$5,971,520,866 (1994 dollars)<sup>118</sup> was spent on policing in Canada.<sup>119</sup> Therefore, we estimated **policing costs** attributable to violence against women and children to be approximately \$187,674,873 per year.

We were able to obtain 1994 legal aid expenditures on sexual assault cases from Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia and the North West Territories, which totalled \$12,668,175. In order to estimate the legal aid expenditures for the rest of Canada, we divided the combined population of the five provinces and North West Territories. This gave us a per capita estimate of legal aid expenditure on sexual assault of \$0.05. Applying this cost to the population of Canada provided us with an estimate of the total **legal aid expenditures** on sexual assault cases of approximately \$15,439,407 per year.<sup>120</sup>

We obtained the operating budgets, the number of applications for compensation relating to sexual assaults, and the total number of applications requesting compensation from the criminal injury boards, or their equivalents, for Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Nova Scotia. For each province we estimated the portion of the boards' operating costs attributable to sexual assault by multiplying the total operating costs by the percent of total applications relating to sexual assaults. Taking this figure (\$10,133,537) and dividing by the combined population of the five provinces, we obtained an estimated per capita cost of \$0.45 which we applied to the total population of Canada. Based on these calculations, we estimated the operating **costs of criminal injuries boards** attributable to sexual assaults at approximately \$12,924,772 per year.

### Health and Medical

In a two year study (1991 to 1992) at three pediatric hospitals in Canada, 578 cases of child sexual

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<sup>112</sup> Statistics Canada, Criminal Justice Processing of Sexual Assault Cases, September 1994.

<sup>113</sup> Ibid., Table 47.

<sup>114</sup> See Table VII.

<sup>115</sup> In about 28% of wife assault cases, the batterer is charged with assault. This translates into 56,196 (200,700 multiplied by 0.28) charges.

<sup>116</sup> Statistics Canada, Canadian Crime Statistics, 1993, August 1994, p. 22

<sup>117</sup> Ibid., p. 23.

<sup>118</sup> The cost in 1993 was \$5,716,833,000. We have accounted for inflation.

<sup>119</sup> Statistics Canada, Trends in Justice Spending - 1998/89 to 1992/93, November 1994, page 3.

<sup>120</sup> There were no legal aid figures available for wife assault cases or for divorces involving abusive husbands.

abuse were reported.<sup>121</sup> We assumed an annual rate of 289 cases. The locations of the hospitals were not disclosed; therefore, we assumed them to be located in the three largest cities (Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.)<sup>122</sup> We also assumed that these were the only cases reported to hospitals in these cities in 1991 and 1992. The combined population of the three cities was approximately 9.05 million in 1994. The rate of CSA cases presented per million residents, therefore, was 31.94 per million residents. In 1994, there were approximately 29.24 million people living in Canada. Therefore, we estimated an annual rate of 934 cases of CSA being presented in Canadian hospitals each year.<sup>123</sup> Based on a cost of \$34.02 for an emergency room visit and \$78.57 for an attending physician, a **very conservative estimate for caring for CSA cases** presented to hospitals is \$104,994 per year.<sup>124</sup>

Approximately 12% of battered women reported that they had sustained broken bones, while 11% reported that they had sustained fractures as a result of woman abuse.<sup>125</sup> Assuming that a woman did not receive broken and fractured bones during the same attack, 50,175 women (200,700 multiplied by [0.12+0.11]) visited an **emergency room** for their injuries at an estimated cost of \$7,443,276 per year. Since a cast for a broken bone costs between \$9.74 and \$92.88, we assumed the mid-point cost of \$51.31. The **cost of casting broken and fractured bones** due to wife assault is \$2,574,459 per year.<sup>126</sup> <sup>127</sup> We assumed that the estimated 50,175 women who wore casts due to injuries sustained in wife assaults had to visit their doctors in order to have the casts removed. The cost of a visit to a doctor is estimated to be about \$53.28;<sup>128</sup> therefore, the **cost of doctors visits** is estimated to be \$2,673,277 per year.

Approximately 25% of all psychiatric patients are female survivors of sexual assault.<sup>129</sup> Approximately 8.77 patient days at 1,210 **psychiatric wards** with a per diem rate of \$145.01 (\$386,564,275), are used by female survivors, as are 13.18 patient days at 21 **long-term psychiatric hospitals** with a per diem rate of \$38.60 (\$2,680,803), 2.86 ambulatory patients per day in 15 emergency rooms in **short-term psychiatric hospitals** with a per diem rate of \$104.15 (\$1,119,522) and 12.94 patient days in 21 **long-term psychiatric hospitals** with a per diem rate of \$76.22 (\$5,196,436).<sup>130</sup>

### Social Services/Education

All ten provinces and two territories provided us with information on their 1994 fiscal expenditures on services to aid battered women and batterers and their children. Most provinces were able to provide us with a breakdown of their expenditures, which we categorized as **shelter, counselling**

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<sup>121</sup> Statistics Canada, Family Violence in Canada, p. 69.

<sup>122</sup> There are eight pediatric hospitals in Canada. We assumed that the three hospitals in this study were located in the largest three cities in Canada and in order to estimate the per capita number of child sexual abuse cases conservatively.

<sup>123</sup> We considered this to be a very conservative figure since some CSA cases, especially for older children, are presented at other than pediatric hospitals.

<sup>124</sup> Costs are from Day, op cit, adjusted to 1994 dollars.

<sup>125</sup> Statistics Canada, Wife Assault: The Findings of a National Survey, March 1994, p. 8.

<sup>126</sup> The costs are from Day, op cit, adjusted to 1994 dollars.

<sup>127</sup> Note that we have not included the cost of x-rays or physiotherapy.

<sup>128</sup> Estimated costs from Day, op cit, adjusted to 1994 dollars.

<sup>129</sup> Day, op cit.

<sup>130</sup> All figures from Day, op cit, with costs adjusted to 1994 dollars.

**and prevention, or public awareness** expenditures. Quebec and the North West Territories were not able to provide us with a complete breakdown, which we categorized as **miscellaneous**. The total expenditures by governments in Canada focussed directly at battered women, their batterers and their children are \$508,259,931 per year.<sup>131</sup>

The cost of running the **Kids Help Phone Line** was provided to us by the administration of the Help Line. Information on **SSHRC** expenditures on violence against women was obtained from their 1994 annual report.<sup>132</sup> Annual grants to the five **research centres** which were set up in 1989 to study violence against women and children were obtained from Health Canada and SHRCC. The estimate of the amounts allocated through the Canada Assistance Plan to initiatives responding to violence against women and children was provided to us by Philip Hepworth of Human Resources Development Canada.

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<sup>131</sup> See Table I.

<sup>132</sup> SSHRC Annual Report 1994 and Release of 1993, 1994 Strategic Grant Awards: Women in Change.

## THIRD PARTIES

### Social Services

We estimated the value of a volunteer hour at \$15. This figure was obtained by asking many centres for the hourly wage of their paid staff who perform the same or similar tasks as their volunteers. The range in wages was \$11 to \$20 per hour, with the most frequent wage paid being \$15 per hour. Number of volunteer hours spent at and non-governmental donations given to sexual assault centres were obtained by polling all such centres in Canada. The **value of volunteer hours and non-governmental funding** is estimated to be \$6,107,289 (407,153 multiplied by \$15) and \$2,653,278, respectively per year.

Estimated volunteer hours and non-governmental donations to women's shelters were obtained by calling approximately one-half of the 371 such shelters in Canada. We received complete information on 62 of the shelters, or 17% of all shelters. Health Canada has estimated that roughly 90% of shelters are governed by a volunteer Board of Directors and about 73% of the shelters use volunteers within the homes.<sup>133</sup> Based on this information and the information derived from the shelters themselves, we estimated **total volunteer hours** to be valued at \$10,186,564, and **non-governmental donations** to be \$18,752,096 per year.

Roughly 77% of battered women who leave their partners (64,522 per year)<sup>134</sup> go to a friend's home.<sup>135</sup> We assumed that the friend incurs a cost of \$13 a day to feed and shelter the battered woman, that the woman stays for two nights, and that the battered woman stays with her friend only once a year. The estimated cost to third parties to **shelter battered women** is \$1,704,705 per year.

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<sup>133</sup> Health Canada, Inventory of Residential Services for Battered Women, 1995.

<sup>134</sup> Forty-three per cent of battered women leave their partners, of which 77% go to friends' homes. Therefore, 66,452 (200,700 multiplied by 43 then multiplied by 77) battered women stay with friends after an assault.

<sup>135</sup> Statistics Canada: Wife Assault: The Findings of a National Survey, March 1994.



**INDIVIDUAL, STATE AND THIRD PARTY SELECTED ESTIMATES OF THE COSTS  
OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

<b>Individual</b>	State	Personal	Third Parties	Total
<b>Labour and Employment</b>				
Lost earnings due to death		23,204,352		23,204,352
Lost earnings due to injuries		7,097,233		7,097,233
Lost earnings due to incarceration		440,165,021		440,165,021
subtotal	0	470,466,806	0	470,466,806
<b>Social Services/Education</b>				
Self Defense courses		6,441,584		6,441,584
Relocation costs		9,746,221		9,746,221
Hotel costs		386,628		386,628
subtotal	0	16,574,433	0	16,574,433
<b>Total Individual</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$487,041,039</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$487,041,039</b>

<b>State</b>	State	Personal	Third Parties	Total
<b>Labour and Employment</b>				
Lost tax revenue due to death	2,653,087			2,653,087
Lost tax revenue due to injuries	1,406,798			1,406,798
Lost tax revenue due to incarceration	102,237,909			102,237,909
subtotal	106,297,794	0	0	106,297,794
<b>Criminal Justice</b>				
Court Costs (Table III)	8,594,659			8,594,659
Family Violence Initiative	1,420,000			1,420,000
Legal Aid, Sexual Assault (Table IV)	15,439,407			15,439,407
Criminal Injuries Compensation, Sexual Assault (Table V)	12,924,772			12,924,772
Incarceration costs, Sexual Assault (Table VI)	296,022,852			296,022,852
Incarceration costs, Spousal Homicide (Table VII)	35,547,091			35,547,091
Incarceration costs, Spousal Assault (Table VIII)	121,691,245			121,691,245
Probation, Sexual Assault (Table VI)	59,236,606			59,236,606
Probation, Spousal Homicide (Table VII)	5,959,703			5,959,703
Probation, Spousal Assault (Table VIII)	129,397,375			129,397,375
Police	187,674,873			187,674,873
subtotal	871,908,583	0	0	871,908,583
<b>Health and Medical</b>				
Cost of visiting a hospital, CSA (Table IX)	104,994			104,994
Emergency Room Visits	7,443,276			7,443,276
Setting fractured and broken bones	2,574,459			2,574,459
Doctors' Visits	2,673,277			2,673,277
Psychiatric Ward Care	386,584,275			386,584,275
Ambulatory patients - long-term	2,680,803			2,680,803
- short-term	1,119,522			1,119,522
Long-term Medical Hospitals	5,196,436			5,196,436
subtotal	408,357,042	0	0	408,357,042
<b>Social Services/Education</b>				
Canada Assistance Plan	1,804,000,000			1,804,000,000
Transition and Secondary Stage housing (Table I)	88,464,314			88,464,314
Counselling and Prevention (Table I)	292,531,517			292,531,517
Miscellaneous (Table I)	125,453,000			125,453,000
Awareness training (Table I)	1,811,100			1,811,100
SSHRC	121,000			121,000
Research Centres	250,000			250,000
Kid's Help Phone Line	315,000			315,000
subtotal	2,312,945,931	0	0	2,312,945,931
<b>Total State</b>	<b>\$3,699,509,350</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$3,699,509,350</b>

<b>Third Parties</b>	State	Personal	Third Parties	Total
<b>Social services</b>				
Volunteer Hours (Table II)			16,293,853	16,293,853
Donations (Table II)			21,405,375	21,405,375
Sheltering a battered friend			1,704,705	1,704,705
<b>Total Third Parties</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$39,403,933</b>	<b>\$39,403,933</b>

<b>Selected estimates of the costs of violence against women</b>	<b>\$3,699,509,350</b>	<b>\$487,041,039</b>	<b>\$39,403,933</b>	<b>\$4,225,954,322</b>
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## Selected Estimates of the Costs of Violence Against Women in Specific Policy Areas

<b>Social Services/Education</b>	
	<b>Estimated Costs</b>
<b>State:</b>	
Canada Assistance Plan	1,804,000,000
Transition and Secondary Stage Housing (Table I)	88,464,314
Counselling and Prevention (Table I)	292,531,517
Miscellaneous (Table I)	125,453,000
Awareness Training (Table I)	1,811,100
SSHRC	121,000
Research Centres	250,000
Kids Help Phone Line	315,000
<b>Personal:</b>	
Self Defense courses	6,441,584
Relocation costs	9,746,221
Hotel costs	386,628
<b>Third Parties:</b>	
Volunteer Hours (Table II)	16,293,853
Donations (Table II)	21,405,375
Sheltering a battered friend	<u>1,704,705</u>
<b>Total of Selected Estimated Costs</b>	<b>\$2,368,924,297</b>

## Health and Medical

### Estimated Costs

**State:**

Cost of visiting a hospital, CSA (Table IX)	104,994
Emergency Room Visits	7,443,276
Setting fractured and broken bones	2,574,459
Doctor's Visits	2,673,277
Psychiatric Ward Care	386,564,275
Ambulatory patients - long term	2,680,803
- short term	1,119,522
Long-term Medical Hospitals	5,196,436

**Personal:**

n/a

**Third Parties:**n/a

Total of Selected Estimated Costs \$408,357,042

n/a denotes that information was not available.

## Criminal Justice

### Estimated Costs

**State:**

Court Costs (Table III)	6,594,659
Family Violence Initiative	1,420,000
Legal Aid, Sexual Assault (Table IV)	15,439,407
Criminal Injuries Compensation, Sexual Assault (Table V)	12,924,772
Incarceration costs, Sexual Assault (Table VI)	296,022,852
Incarceration costs, Spousal Homicide (Table VII)	35,547,091
Incarceration costs, Spousal Assault (Table VIII)	121,691,245
Probation, Sexual Assault (Table VI)	59,236,606
Probation, Spousal Homicide (Table VII)	5,959,703
Probation, Spousal Assault (Table VIII)	129,397,375
Police	187,674,873

**Personal:**

n/a

**Third Parties:**n/a

Total of Selected Estimated Costs \$871,908,583

n/a denotes that information was not available.

## Labour and Employment

	Estimated Costs
<b>State:</b>	
Lost tax revenue due to death	2,653,087
Lost tax revenue due to injuries	1,406,798
Lost tax revenue due to incarceration	102,237,909
<b>Personal:</b>	
Lost earnings due to death	23,204,352
Lost earnings due to injuries	7,097,233
Lost earnings due to incarceration	440,165,021
<b>Third Parties:</b>	<u>n/a</u>
Total of Selected Estimated Costs	\$576,764,400

n/a denotes that information was not available.

**Table I -- Program Spending by Provincial and Federal Government**

	Transition or Safe Homes	Counselling and Prevention	Public Awareness	Miscellaneous	Total
Yukon	779,846	350,098	46,000		1,175,944
Saskatchewan	2,200,000	620,500			2,820,500
New Brunswick	1,951,400	200,000			2,151,400
British Columbia	2,550,000	1,979,000			4,529,000
Ontario	31,701,000	36,722,700	983,500		69,407,200
Newfoundland	1,525,396				1,525,396
Prince Edward Island	283,170	137,000	15,000		435,170
Alberta	7,254,000		546,000		7,800,000
Nova Scotia	3,972,902	1,188,919	220,600		5,382,421
Manitoba	4,178,600	5,854,300			10,032,900
NW Territories	2,068,000	479,000		453,000	3,000,000
Quebec				125,000,000	125,000,000
Federal	30,000,000	245,000,000			275,000,000
Total	88,464,314	292,531,517	1,811,100	125,453,000	508,259,931

Source: All data were provided upon request by provincial and federal governments.

**Table II -- Volunteer Hours and Donations**

**a) Sexual Assault Centres**

	Volunteer Hours	Private Donations
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>		
St. John's Rape Crisis & Information Centre	6,448	0
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>		
PEI Rape & SA Crisis Centre	14,000	11,000
<b>Nova Scotia</b>		
Pictou County Women's Centre	1,620	0
<b>New Brunswick</b>		
Fredericton Rape Crisis Centre	8,903	38,576
<b>Quebec</b>		
Centre d'aide et de prévention des agressions sexuelles (CAPAS)	100	10,000
Centre de prévention et d'intervention pour les victimes d'agression sexuelle	600	21,000
Centre d'aide et de prévention des agressions à caractère	742	17,300
Centre d'aide aux victimes d'agression sexuelle Rouyn	100	27,000
<b>Ontario</b>		
Kingston Sexual Assault Crisis Centre	1,620	49,200
London Sexual Assault Centre	18,471	17,484
Ottawa Rape Crisis Centre	7,215	136,966
Kitchener-Waterloo Sexual Assault Support Centre	1,400	9,000
SA Support Services for Women	6,000	1,496
Oshawa Durham Rape Crisis	1,993	75,000
Sexual Assault Crisis Centre	6,720	8,960
Kenora SA Centre	9,048	0
Guelph-Wellington Women in Crisis	4,000	150,000
Sexual Assault Centre of Brant	15,086	15,000
Sexual Assault Support Centre	3,192	58,889
Barrie & District Rape Crisis	8,657	39,751
Sexual Assault Survivors' Centre	14,146	0
Algoma Women's SA Services	21,132	1,000
Sexual Assault Centre of Hamilton	772	2,604
Sudbury Rape Crisis Centre	500	2,000
Sexual Violence Support and Information Centre	610	150,000
Niagara Region Sexual Assault Centre	16,875	142,300
Lanark County Interval House	12,823	130,000
<b>Manitoba</b>		
SA Crisis Program	14,174	0
<b>Saskatchewan</b>		
Battleford & Area SA Centre	23,000	195,000
Regina Sexual Assault Centre	7,000	46,000
Sask. SA and Info Centre	19,191	38,097
<b>Alberta</b>		
West Central Crisis Centre	6,043	26,000
Communities Against Sexual Assault*	1,620	5,500
SA Centre of Edmonton	18,331	303,465
Ft. McMurray SA Centre	9,376	64,000
Grande-Prairie PACE Crisis Line	14,012	47,500
Lethbridge SA Centre	15,145	7,000
Calgary Emergency Women's Shelter	5,000	210,000
Lloydminster SA Centre	17,740	30,573
Central AB SA Centre	17,665	67,347
<b>British Columbia</b>		
Kamloops SA Counselling Centre	30,000	45,771
Victoria Women's SA Centre	18,216	450,000
Cowichan Rape Assault Society	7,867	2,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>407,153</b>	<b>\$2,653,278</b>
Value of volunteer time, based on wage of \$15 per hour	<b>\$6,107,289</b>	

\* Opened November 1994.

**Table II cont'd**

<b>b) Transition Homes</b>	<b>Volunteer Hours</b>	<b>Donations</b>
<b>Newfoundland</b>		
Lakeshore	250	11,000
Committee on Family Violence	245	11,644
<b>Nova Scotia</b>		
Eastern Shore Safe House Assoc.	1,485	0
Cumberland Transition House	776	35,100
Harbour House	0	18,021
Pictou County Second Stage Housing	0	600
<b>New Brunswick</b>		
Fundy House	38,000	11,000
Second Stage Housing	4,563	33,600
La Maison Notre Dame	534	2,600
Fredericton Transition House	1,128	67,329
Miramichi Emergency Centre for Women	294	16,000
Heistia House Inc.	750	65,200
<b>Quebec</b>		
Maison d'hebergement l'Aquarelle	2,103	14,308
Carrefour pour Elle Inc.	2,000	99,797
Urgence Femmes	1,183	10,871
Horizon Pour Elle	700	16,000
La Rose des Vents de Drummond	250	10,387
Aid'Elle	125	3,000
Maison hebergement pour elle	360	32,500
La Maison	2,000	55,438
Le Toit de l'Amitie	0	6,319
<b>Ontario</b>		
Yellow Brick House	1,370	340,000
Maggie's Resource Centre	322	3,000
Women and Children Crisis Centre	2,164	90,000
Muskoka Interval House	1,924	23,350
Family Life Resource Centre	208	55,000
North York Women's Shelter	1,037	450,000
Avoca	1,520	35,766
Street Haven at the Crossroads	1,600	378,000
Woodgreen Red Door Family Shelter	3,472	375,000
YWCA Women's Shelter	1,710	9,000
Wakaigin Housing Project	302	0
Chadwic Home	556	14,000
Women's Place	4,353	55,639
Armagh	1,050	82,500
YWCA Women's Shelter	499	141,240
<b>Manitoba</b>		
YWCA Westman Women's Shelter	400	19,600
Fisher River 2735459 Manitoba Assoc.	108	2,000
Pukatawagan-Mathias Colomb Mamaw eheto in	556	0
Thompson Crisis Centre	432	7,064
<b>Saskatchewan</b>		
Prince Albert Mobile Crisis Unit	0	6,000
South west Crisis Services Inc.	30	25,142
Hudson Bay & District Crisis Centre Inc.	6,037	7,162
La Ronge Family Service Centre	336	800
S.T.I.W.C. Regina Safe Shelter	480	4,000
Regina Transition House	1,200	92,000
Sofia House	2,979	55,000
Saskatoon Interval House	1,272	30,700
<b>Alberta</b>		
Lethbridge Family Services	996	7,473
Discovery House	12,240	272,994
<b>British Columbia</b>		
Lakes District House Society	1,038	16,200
Kootenay Haven	1,040	2,800
Hans Kna Kst Tsitxw Transition House	160	4,000
YWCA Women's Emergency Shelter	100	6,000
Nelson Safe Home	0	3,000
S-Yem/Y M Transition House	0	1,500
Grace House	0	8,000
Phoenix Transition House	50	28,000
Amata Transition House	0	5,000
Salmo Community Resources	30	1,700
Prince Rupert Transition House	1,725	0
<b>North West Territories</b>		
Tuk Crisis Centre	136	0
Hay River Women's Resource Centre	500	3,263
Kataujak Society	75	2,250
<b>Yukon</b>		
Daw son Shelter	4,000	3,000
Kaushee's Place	696	0
Subtotal	115,448	\$3,187,856
Value of volunteer time, based on wage of \$15 per hour	\$1,731,716	
Estimate of the total	<u>\$10,186,564</u>	<u>\$18,752,096</u>
Total Sexual Assault and Transition Centres	\$16,293,853	\$21,405,375



**Table III -- Court Costs Attributable to Sexual Assault**

	Population 1993	Sexual Assault charges	Number of charges heard in Provincial Courts in 1993 Total number of charges heard	Sexual Assaults as a percentage of all charges heard	Total cost of provincial court 1994	Estimated court costs attributable to SA charges
Yukon	32,000	73	2,901	2.5%	2,718,031	65,672
Saskatchewan	1,003,100	686	58,839	1.2%	25,364,090	283,943
P E I	131,400	30	2,636	1.1%	3,050,781	33,338
Nova Scotia	923,000	629	30,385	2.1%	30,558,739	607,407
Quebec	7,208,800	1,854	257,030	0.7%	143,028,968	990,610
<b>subtotal</b>	<b>9,298,300</b>	<b>3,272</b>	<b>351,791</b>		<b>204,720,610</b>	<b>1,980,970</b>
Canada, estimate	28,753,000			0.93%	709,028,600	6,594,659

**Table IV -- Legal Aid Expenditures on Legal Aid  
Sexual Assaults Cases Only**

	Population 000's	Legal Aid 1993 Expenditures
Nova Scotia	923	332,621
Quebec	7,209	1,095,006
Ontario	10,746	6,944,391
Manitoba	1,116	458,000
British Columbia	3,535	3,607,174
NW Territories	<u>63</u>	<u>230,983</u>
subtotal	23,592	12,668,175
Expenditure per capita	\$0.537	
Population of Canada, 1993	28,753,000	
Estimated expenditure on Legal aid attributable to sexual assault cases		15,439,407

Source: Information was provided by the provinces and Territory upon request.

**Table V -- Cost of Criminal Injuries Boards**

	Population	Sexual Assaults as a percentage 1993 of all applications	Operating Budget	Portion attributable to sexual assaults
<b>Quebec</b>	7,208,800	22.53%	38,193,513	8,606,361
<b>Ontario</b>	10,746,300	36.60%	2,496,000	913,536
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	1,003,100	26.33%	450,000	118,505
<b>Alberta</b>	2,662,300	18.23%	1,300,000	236,979
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<u>923,000</u>	43.03%	<u>600,000</u>	<u>258,156</u>
	22,543,500		\$43,039,513	\$10,133,537
Estimated cost per capita	\$0.45			
Canada	28,753,000			\$12,924,772

Source: Data was provided by the provinces upon request.

**Table VI -- Incarceration and Probation Costs, Sexual Assault**

<b>Reported Incidents to the Police</b>					<b>Clearance rates due to a charge</b>					
1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	
SA I	25,551	26,540	28,916	33,022	33,544	48%	51%	51%	49%	50%
SA II	856	918	971	935	863	52%	53%	61%	57%	56%
SA III	<u>388</u>	<u>385</u>	<u>464</u>	<u>398</u>	<u>357</u>	71%	64%	70%	64%	67%
Total	26,795	27,843	30,351	34,355	34,764					

<b>Cleared by a charge</b>					<b>Estimated number found guilty</b>					
1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	
SA I	12,264	13,535	14,747	16,181	16,688	5,764	6,362	6,931	7,605	7,843
SA II	445	487	592	533	481	142	156	190	171	154
SA III	<u>275</u>	<u>246</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>255</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>150</u>
Total	12,985	14,268	15,664	16,968	17,409	6,079	6,671	7,324	7,935	8,147

<b>Estimated Number Incarcerated</b>					<b>Number</b>	<b>Cost of</b>	<b>Number on</b>	<b>Cost of</b>	
1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	<b>Incarcerated</b>	<b>incarceration</b>	<b>Probation</b>	<b>Probation</b>	
					<b>1993</b>	<b>(1994 dollars)</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>(1994 dollars)</b>	
SA I	4,835	5,336	5,813	6,378	6,578	5,482	234,257,704	5,795	54,602,082
SA II	238	261	317	286	258	520	22,201,012	186	1,752,450
SA III	<u>163</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>795</u>	<u>39,564,136</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>2,882,074</u>
Total	5,236	5,742	6,323	6,815	6,979	6,797	296,022,852	6,287	59,236,606

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Canadian Crime Statistics, 1993, Statistics Canada, August 1994.  
 Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Correctional Expenditures and Personnel in Canada, 1991-1992, Statistics Canada, 30 November 1992.  
 Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Criminal Justice Processing of Sexual Assault Cases, Statistics Canada September 1994.  
 Canadian Public Health Association, Violence in Society: A Public Health Perspective, November 1994.

**Table VII -- Prison and Probation Costs, Spousal Homicide**

	Number of men charged with killing their partners		No. of men incarcerated	No. of men still in custody in 1994	Cost of Incarceration (1994 dollars)	No. of men on Probation	Cost of Probation (1994 dollars)
	1971-1994	found guilty	1971-1994			1993	
<b>First degree</b>	5,262	3,683	3,462	598	30,214,744	395	3,718,079
<b>Second degree</b>	4,403	3,082	2,897	89	4,507,993	225	2,116,395
<b>Manslaughter</b>	1,074	752	474	16	824,353	13	125,229
	<u>10,738</u>	<u>7,517</u>	<u>6,833</u>	<u>704</u>	<u>35,547,091</u>	<u>633</u>	<u>5,959,703</u>

Source: Statistics Canada, Homicide in Canada -- 1994, August 1995.  
 Statistics Canada, Spousal Homicide, March 1994.  
 Martin Davenport, Corrections Canada.

**Table VIII -- Incarceration and Parole Costs, Spousal Assault**

	Estimated Number of wife assaults reported 1993-1994	Estimated No. of partners convicted 1994	Estimated number of man years in custody 1994	No. of men Cost of Incarceration	No. of men on Probation 1994	Cost of Probation
<b>Assault II</b>	74,628	21,762	6,710	71,680,671	9,820	92,523,342
<b>Assault III</b>	11,689	5,618	4,681	50,010,574	3,914	36,874,033
<b>Total</b>	<u>89,914</u>	<u>27,379</u>	<u>11,391</u>	<u>121,691,245</u>	<u>13,734</u>	<u>129,397,375</u>

Source: Statistics Canada, Wife Assaults: The Findings of a National Survey, March 1994.  
 Statistics Canada, Homicide in Canada -- 1994, August 1995.

**Table IX -- Estimating the Number of Child Sexual Assault Cases**

Number of CSA cases reported to three hospitals		289
Assuming the three hospitals were in:	Population	
	1994	
Toronto	4,110	
Montreal	3,242	
Vancouver	<u>1,695</u>	
	9,048	
Rate of cases per million people		32
Population of Canada, 1994		29,248
Estimated total number of cases of CSA		934

Source: Statistics Canada: Family Violence in Canada.

## Table X -- Labour & Employment: A Case Study

We are unable to estimate the full cost of violence against women to corporations, businesses and employers, as most companies do not keep specific statistics on resources spent in this area or are unwilling to divulge their statistics. Employers pay a high price for violence against women in terms of lower productivity and higher absenteeism of their abused and abusing employees. Also, many companies employ counsellors who devote time to sexual and physical abuse cases. We were able to find one company of 40,000 employees which did account for some of its costs spent on woman abuse and sexual assault and which agreed to provide us with the information anonymously. These estimated costs appear below.

### Estimated Costs of Provincial Utility<sup>136</sup>

Counselling, woman and childhood sexual abuse	\$79,544
Workshops, seminars and training, woman and sexual abuse	\$ 6,285
Legal consultation, woman abuse	\$23,760
Additional security, physical or sexual abuse	\$460
Acquisition of international/domestic studies	\$3,000
Total estimated costs	\$113,049

It should be noted that this is a case study only, reflecting the experience of a company with 40,000 employees, and that these costs have not been included in our selected estimates of the costs of violence against women.

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<sup>136</sup> This information was provided through confidential consultation with a company representative.



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