

100,000 people. Police services accounted for the largest proportion of justice expenditures, followed by adult corrections.¹² The 1991–92 total annual budget of Correctional Services Canada (CSC) was \$950 million. In 1991 CSC was responsible for 74 parole offices, and 46 correctional institutions and 12 community correctional centres housing approximately 12,000 offenders. On a given day, there are 7,921 federal offenders on conditional release (parole, day parole and mandatory supervision, which since November 1992 has been referred to as statutory release) from a correctional facility. The average annual cost of housing an inmate in a federal institution is \$51,047 compared to \$7,916 to supervise an offender in the community on parole or mandatory supervision (now statutory release).¹³

The cost of constructing a new 400-bed, federal medium security correctional facility in 1992 dollars is \$60 million. The average annual cost to house an inmate in a medium security institution is \$45,356. If a 400-bed, medium security prison operates at full capacity, the yearly operating costs are approximately \$18.1 million. The Committee notes that incarcerating an additional 7,000 offenders in 400-bed, medium security prisons would require some 17 new prisons at a capital cost of approximately \$1 billion with yearly operating costs of approximately \$300 million.

Crime also imposes physical, emotional and psychological damages on victims which cannot always be quantified in monetary terms. An urban victimization survey conducted in Canada in 1981 reported that crimes involving contact between victims and offenders resulted in 50,500 nights spent in a hospital and 404,700 days lost due to some form of incapacitation.¹⁴ For some victims, long term emotional harm can result.¹⁵ Victims who have experienced the violent death of a child or another family member suffer a devastating loss. Victims of physical and sexual abuse endure life-long emotional trauma, leading some to abusive use of alcohol and drugs.¹⁶

Crime imposes a financial burden on victims. The 1988 Canadian victimization survey estimated that in the previous year the costs resulting from property loss and damage exceeded \$1 billion. The survey found that victims suffered a financial loss in 64% of all criminal incidents and in 93% of property victimizations.¹⁷ Brian Stanhope, of the Insurance Bureau of Canada, estimates that residential, commercial and automobile thefts currently cost insurance companies \$2 billion a year in claims. (83:64) Jack Hamilton, of the British Columbia Insurance Brokers Association, noted

¹² Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, *Juristat, Government Spending on Justice Services*, Vol. 11, No. 7, Minister of Supply and Services, Ottawa, April 1991.

¹³ Correctional Services Canada (1991).

¹⁴ Solicitor General Canada, *Canadian Urban Victimization Survey: Cost of Crime to Victims*, Bulletin 5, Minister of Supply and Services Canada, Ottawa, 1985, p. 4.

¹⁵ *Ibid*, p. 5.

¹⁶ Judith Groeneveld and Martin Shane, *Drug Use Among Victims of Physical and Sexual Abuse: A Preliminary Report*, Addiction Research Foundation, July 1989.

¹⁷ Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Vol. 10, No. 16, (October 1990), p. 7.