

Costs of Gun Violence and the Impact on Victims

**Presented to the
Standing Committee on Public Safety and National Security**

Contact :

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CAVEAT**

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Victims' organizations:

- Arlène Gaudrault, President of the Association québécoise Plaidoyer-Victimes, Montreal, Quebec
- Audette Shephard, mother of Justin, shot and killed in June 2001 and Founding Member of United Mothers Opposing Violence Everywhere, Toronto, Ontario
- Louise Russo, accidentally shot and paralyzed by a stray bullet in April 2004, founder of Louise Russo W.A.V.E (Walk Against Violence Everywhere), Toronto, Ontario
- Joe Wamback, President and Founder of Canadian Crime Victim Foundation, Newmarket, Ontario
- Heidi Illingworth, Executive Director of Canadian Resource Centre for Victims of Crime, Ottawa, Ontario

Victims:

- Sandra Black, mother of Vikki Ferrando, shot and killed in BC by her common-law spouse with his father's rifle "borrowed" after heavy drinking in 1999.
- Carol Denomy, daughter of William and Helene Regier, killed by a stolen farmer's gun a neighbouring barn, by a man wanted for murder in Huron County, Ontario, in July 2007.
- Bob and Dianne Pajkowski, parents of Melissa, abducted in her pyjamas from her home and murdered in April of 1999 with a legally acquired, but not registered, handgun by her ex-boyfriend who had an extensive history of suicide ideation (starting at age 7) as well as multiple unsuccessful suicide attempts.
- Bob and Marg Pinard, parents of 18 years old Carrie, shot and killed in 1992 in her apartment by young offenders armed with a sawed off shotgun after a gang related fight broke out in the hallway. Shots were fired that missed the intended target, instead shattering through the door of her apartment. Where did the gun come from? No one knows. Where did the gun end up? No one knows. It was never found.
- Karen Vanscoy, mother of Jasmine, 14, shot and killed in St. Catharines, Ontario, by a 17 year old family acquaintance with a stolen handgun in September 1996.
- Jean-François Larivée, husband of Maryse Laganière, shot and killed at Montreal's École Polytechnique in December 1989 by a Ruger Mini 14.
- Sylvie Haviernick, sister of Maud, shot and killed at Montreal's Ecole Polytechnique in December 1989 by a Ruger Mini 14.
- Susanne Jessop, mother of Lee Matasi, shot and killed in Vancouver, British Columbia, in December 2005.
- Elaine Lumley, mother of Aidan, shot and killed while visiting Montreal, Quebec, in November 2005.

Background

Private Member's Bill C-391 proposes to amend the Criminal Code, the Firearms Act and Chapter 8 of the Statutes of Canada, 2003 in order to repeal the requirement that non-restricted firearms (rifles and shotguns) be registered once to their legitimate owner.

In recent years, in the many debates linked to the gun registry, we have heard little acknowledgement that incalculable human suffering has resulted from the use of firearms, whether criminal, accidental or self-inflicted. Fatalities and traumatic injuries are listed as statistics with no attempt to assess the enormous loss to our society, our communities, and our families. It is time that we shift the focus of the debate from the "rights" of gun owners to the rights of the public to safety. In particular, the role of legally owned firearms in domestic violence against women and children must be acknowledged.

Victims have been at the forefront of the battle to strengthen Canada's gun control legislation since the beginning and we applauded the passage of the Firearms Act in 1995. The measures passed were aimed at preventing tragedies and considering the rights of Canadians to safety.

In 1993 we presented the de Villiers petition to the government signed by 2.5 million Canadians. It noted that crimes of violence against the person were abhorrent and that here were especially vulnerable people; children, women, the disabled. While many changes have been made and deficiencies are still being addressed there is more to be done to protect Canadians.

We have appeared in front of a number of committees, we have spoken in the media, we have written to elected officials. We fought all the way to the Supreme Court of Canada to defend our gun laws and we are not going to stop now.

While we agree with the proposal to improve certain aspects of the system, let me remind you that it should not be done at the expense of lives. There are still too many victims of gun violence across the country. Gun violence is a complex social problem which needs a comprehensive set of solutions. Strong controls on firearms are part of that solution.

Regardless of victim support, victim services or kind words, it is our conviction that no life should be forfeit, no injury tolerated and no vulnerable people held hostage in Canada when it is largely preventable. Those of us who have suffered want to prevent others from experiencing what we have experienced.

Canada's gun control legislation in its current form is the result of at least six public inquests which have emphasized the importance of licensing and registration as a means of preventing future tragedies. The measures included in the Firearms Act are an important to prevent violence.

In a democratic society we must weigh the right of its people to safety and freedom from fear against the requirement that gun owners be licensed and that long guns be registered, one time only and free of charge.

Myths & Facts About Gun Control in Canada

Myth # 1 – “Duck guns” are not dangerous

Facts: My daughter was killed with a “duck gun”, so were too many other victims

- All guns are lethal if mishandled and need to be strictly regulated. “Duck guns” threaten, injure and kill too. Consider for example:
 - 14 young women in the Montreal massacre, in 1989, perpetrated by a killer with no criminal record but a record of unstable behaviour, who committed suicide;
 - Scott Farion, 17, of Edmonton, murdered in 1994 by two young offenders who had stolen 15 handguns and a couple of rifles from a gun collector;
 - Renee Nina Joynson, 23, of Niagara Falls, Ontario, shot and killed in 1999 with a legally owned rifle by an acquaintance, who was being treated for depression;
 - Vikki Ferrando, 30, shot in 1999, in Victoria B.C. her common-law spouse with his father’s rifle “borrowed” after heavy drinking and attempt suicide;
 - Robert Dagenais and his wife Bonnie shot and killed in 2002, when they were fatally shot at their cottage in Val-des-Monts, Quebec with a stolen rifle;
 - In 2006, Francine Mailly and her three children Jessica, Brandon and Kevin were shot by her estranged husband with a .22-calibre rifle in Cumberland, Ontario. Police had been called to the family home repeatedly.
 - Bill and Helene Regier were shot at their Mount Carmel, Ontario farmhouse in 2007 with a loaded rifle stolen from a nearby farm.
 - In October 2007, a 16 year old girl was shot in the head by her 17 years-old ex-boyfriend in Regina, Saskatchewan, with a stolen rifle. The girl lost one eye, the hearing in her right ear, experienced paralysis on one side of her face, some brain damage and had to relearn how to walk, speak, chew and swallow.
 - Heidi Ferguson was shot by her estranged husband at her Orangeville, Ontario home in 2009. An avid hunter and gun collector, it is believed that he later turned the gun on himself;
 - Joan Hanson, her daughter and granddaughter were shot by her estranged husband who then turned the rifle on himself at her rural home in northern Alberta in 2009. Financial pressure is believed to have been a motive.

- In 1991, Nina de Villiers and Karen Marquis were shot and killed by a sexual predator with his own rifle, which he had recently used to terrorise and threaten his victim in a violent sexual assault. He then turned that same gun on himself. The Inquest into his death, and five others, called for a gun registry. The one clear message that continues to emerge from terrible tragedies whether criminal, accidental or self-inflicted is that of the Coroner: *What we learn from one may save the lives of many.*
- Rifles and shotguns are the guns most often used in domestic violence, suicides and accidents and in the murder of police officers.
- There are three mechanisms in which availability of firearms increases violence. Guns instigate violence. Guns facilitate violence. Guns intensify violence. It must be recognized that firearms are designed to kill. The fact that firearms may be used for sporting, collecting or other pursuits cannot deny their inherent dangerousness. Any system of firearms control must take this basic fact into account.
- The presence of firearms in the household continues to be the leading cause of suicide in young men, a lethal weapon in family violence, a cause of intimidation and terror in children, accidental injury and death. Much of which is never publicly reported.
- While there are more guns in rural areas and the west, and more opposition to gun control, there are also higher rates of gun death and injury, often involving rifles and shotguns. Domestic violence, suicide and murders of police officers with firearms occur more often, on a per capita basis, in rural communities. For example in New Brunswick, 51 per cent of females killed by their partners between 1988 and 2009 were shot, most of them by rifles and shotguns. Women experiencing domestic violence in rural areas also report significant threats and intimidation with firearms.¹ Women were more likely to express concern for their safety when the firearms owners were not licensed and the firearms not registered or safely stored.²
- Rifles and shotguns are powerful weapons that when misused can be lethal or cause and serious injuries. For example, a single semi-automatic rifle, a Ruger Mini 14, was used to murder 14 young women and injured 27 in a 22 minute time span at Montreal's Ecole Polytechnique. This gun is still sold as an unrestricted "hunting" rifle.

Myth #2- Registration does not work. Licensing the gun owner is sufficient.

Facts: Public inquests have repeatedly recommended licensing and registration to help reduce the risk of dangerous people having access to guns.

- Six separate inquests called for licensing and registration of firearms and made many recommendations for strengthening screening processes and reducing the renewal period. These are:

- 1) the inquest into the suicide of Jonathan Yeo, with a history of mental illness, who killed Nina de Villiers and Karen Marquis with a legally owned rifle, while on bail for a violent sexual assault on another stranger, at gun point, before committing suicide;
 - 2) the inquest into the murder of the Kassonde children, who were killed by their father, who had a history of domestic violence, with a legal rifle before committing suicide;
 - 3) the inquest into the OC Transpo shootings again by a legal gun owner with a legal rifle before committing suicide;
 - 4) the murder of sportscaster Brian Smith by a man with a legally owned rifle and who had a history of mental illness;
 - 5) the inquest into the murder of Arlene May, killed by her former partner with a legally owned rifle;
 - 6) the inquiry into the Vernon massacre where a handgun club member killed his wife and 7 members of his family before committing suicide;
- Victims fought all the way to the Supreme Court of Canada to defend the law that was forged in death and misery. In June 2000, in its unanimous 9-0 decision, the Supreme Court of Canada stated: *"The registration provisions cannot be severed from the rest of the Act. (...) These portions of the Firearms Act are both tightly linked to Parliament's goal of promoting safety by reducing the misuse of any and all firearms. Both portions are integral and necessary to the operation of the scheme."*
 - The UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women and the Special Rapporteur on human rights and small arms emphasized that states which do not adequately regulate firearms are failing to meet their obligations under international law, particularly with respect to the safety of women and children.
 - In Canada, the Court has repeatedly ruled that it is a privilege, not a right, to own a firearm. Our loved ones had rights: Section 7 of the charter says everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of the person. Gun owners have a privilege, the same as anyone who drives a car. With that privilege comes responsibility and accountability. Responsible gun owners respect the law and realize how potentially lethal firearms can be.
 - There cannot be effective gun control without information about who owns what guns. Just as registration of cars makes for safer highways and streets in our country, registration will identify gun owners, attach each gun to its lawful owner, and track the movement of all guns. Registering all firearms holds gun owners accountable for their firearms and reduces the chances that legally owned guns will be diverted to unlicensed owners. Registration is essential to enforcing licensing that reduces the risks that dangerous people will have access to weapons. The gun registry has aided police

investigations. Controls over legal guns are essential to preventing diversion and choking off the illegal supply.

- Without registration, it is not possible for police to ensure that all firearms are removed from a gun owner who has had his license revoked. In 2009, for example, 3,900 non-restricted firearms were registered to individuals at the time their licences were revoked.³ It would also be impossible to properly enforce prohibition orders. Access to firearms is one of the top five risk factors in domestic homicide. We know Canada's gun control law is helping us making progress but improvements are also needed to ensure that the law is used to remove guns where there are risks.

Myth #3- "The registry is an expensive and bureaucratic nightmare that has never saved a single Canadian life."⁴

Facts: What are the costs of human life? Gun Violence costs Canadians \$6.6B. It is the victim who bears 47% of the costs. \$3 million a year to register all firearms is a pittance.

It is true gun control is not cheap. But neither is gun violence. If we look to the United States we can very soon see the costs of inadequate controls on firearms. Costs must be put into perspective. The old system cost \$30 million a year and it was flawed. The costs of gun violence in Canada have been estimated at \$6.6 billion dollars per year. A single murder investigation costs \$500,000 quite apart from the other costs.

- Victims of violence are not covered by any insurance policy. They bear not only the financial costs but the ongoing effects on their mental health, disabilities, relationships, and employment as well.
- The lethality of guns and the traumatic injuries which they cause should be considered
- The Canadian Institute for Health Information in 2004-2005 estimated that on average each patient stay cost almost \$7,000 for treating those patients admitted to hospital for at least one night. This did not include the cost of emergency care, day surgery, long-term care, hospital clinics or fee-for-service payments to physicians.
- On April 21, 2004, Louise Russo was shot and paralyzed while purchasing takeout food at a sandwich shop. She was the innocent victim of a drive-by shooting. The bullet that exploded in her spine was from a stolen rifle. Following acute care hospitalization, Louise spent six months as an inpatient in a rehab centre where she continued as an outpatient. Pain, spasms and other complications of Louise's injury became a daily part of life. Paraplegia and life in a wheelchair are particularly challenging for Louise, as she has always been the primary caregiver for daughter, Jenna, who has a severe disability and she now has to employ others to assist her.

- 52 of the 78 homicides committed in Toronto in 2005 were gun-related. What draws less public attention are the victims who survive with life-altering disabilities. These people can face a lifetime of physical, emotional, psychological and financial stress. And that doesn't begin to address the impact on their families and society.
- In the fall of 2005 in response to WHO's call for public health to take a lead role in violence prevention the Ontario Public Health Association, the Canadian Public Health Association, representatives from the federal government and a host of other organizations met to initiate plans for a national strategy on violence prevention. While governments, coalitions and communities organize prevention strategies, survivors of violent crime who have sustained disabilities face the challenge of moving on with their lives. Gun Control through licensing and registration should surely be one of those strategies.
- In JustResearch No. 12 the Department of justice stated that:
 - it is impossible to put an accurate price on the loss of social cohesion in a high-crime community, or the impact on the life of family members of homicide victims, or the suffering of children who grow up with their parents incarcerated
- In 2005, 300 fewer people were killed with firearms than in 1995 in Canada. According to the 2006 Small Arms Survey, the decrease in gun injuries and deaths since the gun registry's inception are worth nearly \$1.4 billion annually.⁵
- The indirect costs of gun violence and gun intimidation and harassment should also be taking into account. The effects of criminal harassment on the victim can be profoundly debilitating. Victims describe their lives as one of total dysfunction. They are consumed with fear, immobilized by a lack of information, and frustrated and demoralized as a result of limited support and resources. Their personal terror is aggravated by this lack of comprehension, leaving victims feeling helpless and marginalized, overwhelmed with anger, fear, and a sense of betrayal.⁶
- Going forward the principal costs are for screening and licensing gun owners, not registering guns. The RCMP estimates, that if the registration of rifles and shotguns were discontinued, it would save only \$4 million per year.⁷
- Gun control is an essential investment. Despite the opposition and the roadblocks put in the government's path, 2 million gun owners are licensed and 7 million firearms are registered. What sense would it make to dismantle it now? What would the opponents put in its place? What would that cost us? Not only in dollars and cents but also in terms of human lives and suffering? It may be too late for us, but what we learned from our tragedies could save the lives of other Canadians.

Myth #4- The registry is useless, it needs to be scrapped.

Facts: Scrapping the registry will not save money. It will not satisfy critics. It will negate all the gains that have been made in preventing more victims of gun violence.

- It is indisputable that firearm death and injury have fallen in recent years, particularly those involving rifles and shotguns. Stronger laws will not prevent all tragedies but make it more difficult for dangerous people to get access to firearms. Gun violence is a complex social problem which needs a comprehensive solution. Strong controls on firearms are part of that solution.
- Police officers access the gun registry 13,320 times a day, during investigations and to take preventative action. The registry has been used to remove guns from dangerous people including in cases of domestic violence. Many high-profile crimes have been solved thanks to Canada's gun law.
- According to the Attorney General of Ontario, the gun registry has provided over 7,000 sworn statements to support the prosecution of firearms-related crime⁸
- It is invaluable for police providing information to the courts on bail orders in high-risk domestic violence cases.
- It identifies the party responsible for storage of the weapon as well as for ensuring that the weapon is not lent, given or sold to someone who is not deemed suitable to have access to a gun.
- It places the onus on the licensed gun owner to voluntarily remove weapons from the home if there is violent behaviour, depression or other signs of mental instability.
- The gun registry that is supported by all major public safety groups in the country including policing, public health, women's groups and front-line shelters such as the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, the Canadian Paediatric Society, the Canadian Association of Emergency Physicians, women's groups and victim groups, to name a few. None of these bodies stand to gain personally by their support. Instead they are dedicated to the well-being of our society and because of grim experience in the violent realities of their professions they recognise the need for a reduction in access to legally owned weapons.

Recommendations

Considering the evidence and facts mentioned in this document, we recommend that:

- the committee votes to terminate Bill C-391. Long gun registration is an essential part of Canada's gun control law and should be maintained. Licensing the gun owner together with registration of each weapon establishes accountability for the weapon and the responsibility for its safe storage.
- We are willing to support some compromises provided they do not affect public safety. Proposals to waive fees associated with firearm registration permanently, while removing financial resources from the program, are a reasonable compromise with gun owners. So is the introduction of a non-criminal supplementary offence for the failure to register one firearm one time only.
- We are also calling for a national information campaign to educate Canadians on all the salient issues mentioned above as part of a National Public Health Strategy as well as part of a Violence Prevention Strategy. No registration program can function successfully without current, informed, accurate information consistently delivered.

For too long Canadians, any one of whom could be the next victim, have been deluged with inaccurate, dated and inflammatory information which has gone unchecked by the governments of this country. Our lives and safety deserve more than that.

¹ Doherty, Deborah. 2009. Preventing Domestic Homicides in Rural Communities. Presentation made at the Canadian Conference on the Prevention of Domestic Homicides. London, Ontario. June 15-17.

² Doherty, D. & Hornosty, J, "Exploring the Links: Firearms, Family Violence and Animal Abuse in Rural Communities," Fredericton, NB: University of New Brunswick Family Violence on the Farm and in Rural Communities Project, 2007.

³ Canadian Firearm Information System (CFIS)

⁴ Garry Breitreuz, "OP-ED COLUMN", October 5, 2009 Available at: <http://www.garrybreitreuz.com/publicate/Columns/2009/oct5.htm>

⁵ Graduate Institute for International Studies Geneva. Small Arms Survey 2006. Oxford University Press, USA; Revised edition (August 3, 2006)

⁶ The Caveat Report, November 1998. Available at: http://www.caveat.org/downloads/CaveatReport_nov98.pdf

⁷ Testimony of RCMP to SECU committee on Bill C-391, May 4 2010 as reported in Laura Stone, "Police rift emerges over long-gun registry," Canwest News Service, May 06, 2010.

⁸ Ontario Attorney General Chris Bentley, "Canada's long-gun registry protects public safety, don't pass private member's bill," Hill Times, December 14, 2009.