

BALANCED BUDGET 2007

*Ministry of
Attorney General*

Law Reform, Justice, Legal Services to Government
and
Minister Responsible for Multiculturalism

**2007/08 – 2009/10
SERVICE PLAN**



National Library of Canada Cataloguing in Publication Data
British Columbia. Ministry of Attorney General. Service Plan. –
2002/2003/2004/2005/2006 —

Annual. ISSN 1705-4214 = Service plan – British Columbia Ministry of Attorney General

1. British Columbia. Ministry of Attorney General. — Periodicals. 2. Justice, Administration of — British Columbia — Periodicals. 3. Multiculturalism — British Columbia — Periodicals. I. Title. II. Title: Ministry of Attorney General service plan.

KEB475.A72B74

353.4'09711'05

C2003-960026-2

KF5106.A6B74

For more information on the British Columbia
Ministry of Attorney General, visit our website at:

<http://www.gov.bc.ca/ag/>

Published by the Ministry of Attorney General

Message from the Minister and Accountability Statement



I am pleased to present the Ministry of Attorney General Service Plan for 2007/08–2009/10. This plan strengthens the Ministry’s ongoing commitment to provide British Columbians with an effective justice system and introduces a new emphasis on justice system transformation. This is reflected by a new core business area — Justice Transformation — through which we will pursue justice integration, justice efficiencies and crime prevention.

To serve the needs of the public, the Ministry will collaborate with justice agencies and social agencies and work together with communities to set priorities for building stronger, safer communities. An integrated justice system will be swift, efficient, cost-effective, and will result in fair resolution of cases. The system will be accountable and will increase public confidence in the justice system.

This plan also reflects the Ministry’s ongoing commitment to realize the social and economic advantages of cultural diversity and immigration. The Ministry will work in partnership with other levels of government to welcome immigrants and help them adapt to a new life in the province.

The Ministry of Attorney General 2007/08–2009/10 Service Plan was prepared under my direction in accordance with the *Budget Transparency and Accountability Act*. I am accountable for the basis on which the plan has been prepared. All material fiscal assumptions and policy decisions as of February 16, 2007, have been considered in preparing the plan, and I am accountable for achieving the specific objectives in the plan.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Wally Oppal". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Honourable Wally Oppal
Attorney General
and Minister Responsible for Multiculturalism

February 16, 2007

Table of Contents

Ministry Overview	5
Justice System: Vision, Mission, Culture and Values.....	5
Multiculturalism and Immigration: Vision, Mission, Culture and Values.....	7
Strategic Context	8
Core Business Areas	10
New Relationship	15
Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Results	16
Ministry Goals.....	16
Linkage to Government’s Five Great Goals.....	17
Cross Ministry Initiatives.....	17
Performance Plan: Justice System.....	20
Performance Plan Summary Table.....	20
Performance Plan: Multiculturalism and Immigration.....	35
Performance Plan Summary Table.....	35
Resource Summary	38
Estimated Ministry Expenditures for 2007/08 by Goal.....	40
Appendix A	41
Legislation Administered by the Ministry of Attorney General.....	41

Ministry Overview

The Attorney General is the law officer of the Crown and has a unique role in government as the person who must see that the administration of public affairs is in accordance with the law. The Ministry of Attorney General fulfills that role and is responsible in government for law reform, the administration of justice and for providing legal services that ensure lawful public administration. The Ministry has the dual role of providing leadership to the justice sector and delivering justice services, either directly or through contracted professionals and agencies.

This Service Plan builds on last year's plan, which highlighted the importance of public confidence. The new plan places a strong emphasis on justice system transformation, which will require law reform, integration of the criminal justice system, more collaboration between the justice and social services sector, and greater accessibility to civil and family justice. The Ministry envisions a justice system with a community-based, citizen-focused approach to problem solving — one that helps people seek solutions to their legal problems, and contributes to public understanding of, and confidence in, the justice system.

The Attorney General is also the Minister Responsible for Multiculturalism. To support newcomers, the Ministry designs and delivers programs and services — including English language training and settlement services — through third-party agencies. The Ministry also provides funds to communities and organizations to promote multiculturalism and prevent racism. This Service Plan reflects the Ministry's role in realizing the social and economic advantages of cultural diversity and immigration.

Legislation under the Attorney General's mandate is listed in Appendix A.

Justice System: Vision, Mission, Culture and Values

Vision

A province governed by the rule of law with an effective justice system serving all British Columbians.

The Rule of Law

The rule of law is a fundamental principle in a free and democratic society. It guarantees that law is supreme and that the exercise of public power requires a source in some legal rule. It shields individuals from arbitrary action.

Mission

We are responsible in government for law reform, for the administration of justice, and for seeing that public affairs are administered in accordance with the law.

Culture and Values

We are dynamic and innovative leaders in justice and public administration with the following operating principles and values.

1. To be performance and service focused.
2. To honour members of the Ministry and support them in their learning and development.
3. To act with professional integrity, independent from interference.
4. To be forthright and strategic.
5. To be collaborative and inclusive within the justice system and with the public that we serve.
6. To adhere to the core values of the British Columbia Public Service, namely integrity, accountability, responsibility, respect and fostering innovation in providing services.

Independence in the Justice System

A free and democratic society based on the rule of law requires a justice system where decisions are made independently and free from interference. Justice system participants must act according to law and policy without being improperly influenced from outside sources or other participants in the system. Perhaps the clearest expression of independence is the independence of judges, who must be free to adjudicate cases without interference. Similarly, other participants in the justice system, such as police and Crown counsel, must also make decisions free of interference or control by others. This independence ensures a fair system. It operates for the benefit of society and not for the participating components of the system.

Equally, the justice system must serve the public interest and be open to public scrutiny to ensure that it does indeed serve the public interest. Justice system components must work together, recognizing the interdependence of the system without compromising the core principle of independence.

Multiculturalism and Immigration: Vision, Mission, Culture and Values

Vision

Safe, sustainable and livable communities where immigrants can realize their full potential, racism is eliminated and cultural diversity is valued and celebrated.

Mission

We are responsible in government to meet the settlement needs of immigrants and refugees, to promote multiculturalism and to eliminate racism.

Culture and Values

We are dynamic and innovative leaders in multiculturalism, immigration and public administration with the following operating principles and values.

1. To be performance and service focused.
2. To honour members of the Ministry and support them in their learning and development.
3. To act with professional integrity, independent from interference.
4. To be forthright and strategic.
5. To be collaborative and inclusive with our service partners and with the public that we serve.
6. To adhere to the core values of the British Columbia Public Service, namely integrity, accountability, responsibility, respect and fostering innovation in providing services.

Strategic Context

Justice System

The justice system is becoming increasingly difficult to sustain as a result of mounting procedural complexities over the past decade.

- Longer delays and increasing costs have made civil and family courts less accessible.
- Most members of the public have difficulty affording litigation, and those who can afford it frequently find that the cost of litigating is disproportionate to the value of the issues involved.
- Procedural complexities in criminal matters have made some cases expensive to defend. This has caused the courts to construct rules that require the state to pay for defence costs in some cases where a defendant is unable to do so.

There is a widespread view that the justice system must be improved. The justice system is often seen by the public as inaccessible, complicated, and unresponsive to the public's needs. There is wide recognition among justice sector participants that the justice system is at a critical threshold and that all participants must work together to effect change.

This context presents the Ministry with an opportunity to transform the justice system into one that protects rights by seeking solutions first, is more responsive to the needs of the public, and that encourages consistent and coordinated direction and action among justice sector participants, while respecting the independence that participants such as judges, the police and Crown counsel must have.

Since the federal government has sole jurisdiction over the *Criminal Code of Canada*, criminal justice system reform requires continual, collaborative effort between the federal government and all of the provinces and territories.

Multiculturalism and Immigration

Immigration brings skilled workers and business investment to the province and strengthens relations with immigrants' countries of origin. British Columbia is a favoured destination for immigrants and temporary residents, including international students. In 2005, the province welcomed 17 per cent of all new immigrants to Canada.

Within British Columbia, there are ongoing challenges in providing settlement and language services that contribute to integration while appreciating diversity. Among these, changing trends in country of origin have greatly increased the need for more English language training and settlement and adaptation services. Newly arrived immigrants are experiencing lower rates of employment, lower initial earnings and a higher incidence of poverty than previous immigrant arrivals have. All provinces are affected by, and must respond to, federal multiculturalism and immigration policy.

Incidents of racism and hate activity occur intermittently in communities, requiring continued government support for programs that help communities develop appropriate responses.

These circumstances present an opportunity for the Ministry to demonstrate leadership in supporting immigrants, promoting multiculturalism and preventing racism.

Core Business Areas

Justice Transformation

Justice Transformation identifies, develops and sponsors opportunities for reforms to increase capacity and improve access to the criminal, civil and family justice systems. Process changes and other reforms are intended to make the justice system swift, efficient and cost-effective while still resulting in the fair resolution of cases. Where appropriate, opportunities will be pursued for offenders, parties and communities to address and seek solutions to the underlying problems which involve the justice system.

This new business area involves the participation of all other justice-related areas of the Ministry, as well as collaboration with communities, designated government organizations and various justice agencies.

Justice Services

The civil and family justice systems touch everyone in the province.

People seek resolutions to a variety of disputes, ranging from broken contracts, personal injury and land use issues to workers' compensation. Each year, close to 60,000 civil claims are filed in British Columbia courts, and as many as 17,000 cases are filed before agencies, boards or tribunals. Ten thousand couples divorce every year in the province, and over 25,000 family court applications are filed annually, generating orders for child custody, access, maintenance and property division.

The Justice Services Branch leads civil and family law reform within the Ministry and offers a wide array of services to help British Columbians resolve their legal problems in the best way possible. The Ministry's commitment to practical solutions for legal problems includes support for a range of innovative dispute resolution options, from collaborative processes such as mediation to formal decision-making processes such as arbitration and litigation in a court setting. Mediation services provided by Family Justice Counsellors are also offered. These services, delivered by mediators and counsellors at no fee or at a nominal fee, tend to be less stressful and costly and are often faster and simpler than traditional courtroom procedures.

Civil and family justice systems that are accessible and responsive build public trust and contribute to the well-being of families and society as a whole. Justice Services programs such as (Small Claims) Court Mediation, Child Protection Mediation, Family Justice Counsellor Services, and Family Maintenance Enforcement help to support government's wellness initiatives.

Justice Services Branch also has a role in criminal justice system effectiveness. The Branch manages the provincial funding of legal aid and works with the Legal Services Society to assist accused persons who could otherwise not afford legal defense.

Prosecution Services

Public trust in, and understanding of, the rule of law is essential to our democratic system and to our continued social and economic well-being. Prosecution of crimes must be fair, impartial, just, and respectful of the rights and safety of victims, the accused, and other participants in the justice process.

The Criminal Justice Branch carries out this mandate in British Columbia on behalf of the Crown and is responsible for prosecuting offences under the federal *Criminal Code of Canada* and *Youth Criminal Justice Act* and offences under provincial statutes.

When a crime is reported to police, they conduct an investigation, collect evidence and submit a report recommending charges to the ministry's Crown counsel. Crown counsel determine whether there is a substantial likelihood of conviction based on the evidence, and if so, whether prosecution would be in the public interest. Each year, Crown counsel assess over 150,000 potential criminal charges.

Some cases are diverted from court to the Alternative Measures Program,¹ under which individuals accept responsibility for their offence and agree to comply with specific terms and conditions. Diverted cases usually involve minor offences by low-risk or first-time offenders who are considered unlikely to reoffend. However, those whose cases have been diverted and who do not substantially comply with the conditions of their agreements can be returned to court for prosecution.

The Criminal Justice Branch continually pursues reforms and innovations to streamline and improve prosecution services.

Court Services

There are 44 courthouses and 44 circuit courts in British Columbia. Each year, between 300,000 and 360,000 new criminal and civil cases proceed through these courts. The Court Services Branch delivers administrative support for the conduct of all court events presided over by the independent judiciary at all court locations.

Services include registry and trial support for the Provincial Court of British Columbia, the British Columbia Supreme Court and the British Columbia Court of Appeal; prisoner custody and escort; courthouse security; and maintenance of all court facilities. Court Services must function in a manner that supports the requirement for independent decision-making among justice system participants.

¹ The Corrections Branch of the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General is responsible for administering the Alternative Measures Program.

Administrative support for a case may include case documentation and processing, fee collection, file and exhibit management, court clerking, court recording and transcripts, interpreter services, and the preparation and dissemination of court orders. Enforcing court orders can involve holding and transporting prisoners from jails and correctional facilities, collecting court fines and overseeing the civil bailiff process.

Measures are taken to ensure the safety and security of the judiciary, juries, victims, counsel, the accused, witnesses, registry staff, and members of the public who may be in the courthouse.

The Branch continually develops innovative reforms to increase access and improve processes to serve the public more effectively. In developing reforms, the Branch works closely with the police, Crown prosecutors, the judiciary, the bar, and corrections authorities.

Legal Services

Government needs legal advice and representation, just as other corporate entities and individuals do. Government needs advice on many legal matters related to, for example, constitutional law, Aboriginal law, civil and criminal law, environment law, revenue and taxation law, health and social services law, commercial and transportation law, and education and employment law.

The Ministry's Legal Services Branch serves as the government's lawyer. Solicitors within the Branch advise the Attorney General, Cabinet, ministries, and certain public agencies on legal matters to ensure that all areas of the Provincial government act in accordance with the law and minimize any legal risks associated with government operations. Branch barristers represent the government in court and before administrative tribunals.

Most legal advice to government is delivered on the basis of annual service level agreements between the Legal Services Branch and its client ministries whereby ministries fund a substantial portion of the costs of the legal services. The Legal Services Branch is one of only two government legal service providers in Canada² that use service agreements to recover costs. The Branch is acknowledged as a leader in developing innovative ways to use technology and dispute resolution alternatives.

Multiculturalism and Immigration

Each year approximately 40,000 immigrants from many different parts of the world move to British Columbia. Newcomers bring diverse talents, strengths and ideas that contribute to the vitality and economic stability of communities across the province. All levels of government work in partnership to welcome immigrants and help them adapt to a new life in the province.

² The other provider is the Province of Manitoba.

The Multiculturalism and Immigration Branch designs and delivers adult English language instruction and other settlement services to new immigrants. These services support government's Literacy initiative — ReadNow BC — and Asia Pacific initiative and are delivered largely through contracted community-based service providers. In support of government's ActNow BC initiative, the Branch is partnering with community groups to promote good health and nutrition within multicultural communities.

By funding initiatives to increase understanding of multiculturalism and prevent racism, the Branch helps communities foster intercultural harmony. The BC Anti-racism and Multiculturalism Program promotes cross-cultural education and dialogue and helps communities develop appropriate responses to racism and hate. The Branch also works with the Ministry of Economic Development and the Multicultural Advisory Council and other partners to implement a multicultural theme for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games.

The Branch works with the federal government and other provincial ministries and communities to maximize the social and economic benefits of cultural diversity and immigration to British Columbia. Part of this responsibility involves managing and implementing the *Agreement for Canada-British Columbia Cooperation on Immigration*.

Executive and Support Services

Every large organization needs an effective infrastructure to support operational requirements and ensure organizational capacity. This core business area consists of the offices that provide a variety of services to help the ministry achieve its mandate and goals.

Executive and Support Services has responsibility for ministry-level strategic and business planning, performance reporting, and the ministry's legislative agenda. Other services include strategic human resources, information and technology, finance and administration and facilities services. This core business area also administers freedom of information records and privacy services.

Executive and Support Services has responsibility for providing public policy advice related to a number of areas within the Attorney General's mandate. This includes support for the province's involvement in criminal justice policy and law reform, which requires advocating for British Columbia at the federal level and collaborating with others involved in the criminal justice system such as the federal government, the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General, other provincial ministries, the police, and the judiciary. Other policy areas include the legal professions, judicial compensation, adult guardianship and personal planning, and the legislative frameworks governing the independent agencies, boards and commissions that report to or through the Attorney General.

Executive and Support Services also has a role in British Columbia's human rights system. This includes human rights education, the Human Rights Clinic, which provides assistance to eligible complainants and respondents throughout the province, and providing the

funding for the British Columbia Human Rights Tribunal — the independent, quasi-judicial body that adjudicates human rights complaints.

This core business area is also responsible for policy that supports government's democratic reform commitments.

Overview of the Information Resource Management Plan

An overview of the Information Resource Management Plan is available on the Ministry website at: <http://www.ag.gov.bc.ca/serviceplan/irmp.htm>

New Relationship

The government of British Columbia is leading the nation in developing a New Relationship with First Nations and Aboriginal people. Guided by principles of trust, and by recognition and respect of First Nations' rights and title, we are building a stronger and healthier relationship between government and Aboriginal people. By working together, we will bring tangible social and economic benefits to Aboriginal people across the province and narrow the gap between Aboriginal people and other British Columbians.

The Ministry is working with the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation to review, and provide advice on, changes to legislation and operational procedures that meet honour of the Crown requirements and that respect First Nations rights and title. Honour of the Crown refers to the Crown's duty to act honourably and principled in all consultations with First Nations representatives in order to reach satisfactory solutions or accommodations regarding a claim.

Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Results

Ministry Goals

Justice System Goals

1. A ministry that is a leader in law reform and innovative justice processes

The Ministry will be a centre for law reform and innovative justice policies, practices and processes. The Ministry will be strategic and forward-thinking and will foster dialogue and collaboration throughout the broader justice sector. The Ministry will influence, stimulate, coordinate and implement reform and innovation within the province.

2. An effective criminal justice system

The criminal justice system must be — and must be seen to be — fair, impartial and just. It must be responsive and reliable and operate with appropriate speed. The public must understand the system and have confidence that it is effective.

3. Effective civil and family justice systems

The civil and family justice systems must be — and must be seen to be — fair, impartial and just. They must be responsive, reliable, proportionate to the nature of the issues involved, and cost-effective. The public must understand the civil and family justice systems and have confidence that they support the resolution of problems and disputes in a timely and effective manner.

4. Effective legal services enabling government to administer public affairs in accordance with the law

Government must receive high-quality legal advice that contributes to the effective achievement of government goals and priorities. Government must understand, anticipate and manage legal matters and risks in the public interest.

Multiculturalism and Immigration Goal

1. Effective immigrant settlement and adaptation services, and multiculturalism and anti-racism initiatives

The Ministry will work collaboratively and strategically to provide leadership and develop new partnerships to challenge racism, promote the many benefits cultural diversity brings to all British Columbia communities, and advance the development of multiculturalism, settlement and immigration policies, programs and services.

Linkage to Government's Five Great Goals

Government's Five Great Goals

- 1. Make British Columbia the best educated, most literate jurisdiction on the continent.*
- 2. Lead the way in North America in healthy living and physical fitness.*
- 3. Build the best system of support in Canada for persons with disabilities, special needs, children at risk and seniors.*
- 4. Lead the world in sustainable environmental management, with the best air and water quality, and the best fisheries management, bar none.*
- 5. Create more jobs per capita than anywhere else in Canada.*

The justice system is a vital component of a democratic society. A justice system that protects rights and seeks timely resolutions fosters and sustains social stability and economic growth. A trusted justice system supports our institutions and our governance. It strengthens our capacity to create jobs, and our ability to manage the environment, to assist the vulnerable, and to make ourselves healthier and better educated.

The Ministry's role is to strengthen this essential foundation so that government's vision for a prosperous and just province can be realized, and so that all Five Great Goals can be achieved. The Ministry's responsibility for multiculturalism, as well as its responsibility for the human rights system, further supports the foundation for achieving the Five Great Goals.

Cross Ministry Initiatives

This section explains how the Ministry of Attorney General is supporting government's cross ministry priorities.

ActNow BC

ActNow BC, led by the Ministry of Tourism, Sport and the Arts, combines cross government and community-based approaches to promote healthy living choices for British Columbians. The programs and initiatives champion healthy eating, physical activity, ending tobacco use, and healthy choices during pregnancy.

The Ministry of Attorney General will fund development of a new health-focused curriculum for use in English Language Services for Adults classes. Public education materials that encourage better health outcomes for multicultural communities are also planned.

Asia Pacific Initiative

The British Columbia Asia Pacific Initiative ensures the province has a coordinated and targeted strategic plan in place that takes full advantage of B.C.'s Pacific Gateway advantages and Asian cultural and language base. The Asia Pacific Initiative defines B.C.'s future role in the Asia Pacific economy and identifies the immediate priority actions that must be taken to further integrate the province into Asian markets.

To enhance the province's Asia Pacific identity, the Ministry is promoting cultural diversity by building partnerships and collaboration and supporting the efficient delivery of multicultural services. To support the development and growth of smaller communities outside the Lower Mainland, the Ministry is implementing regional immigration pilots and raising awareness about the benefits of multiculturalism and the elimination of racism.

Crystal Meth Strategy

Government's Crystal Meth Strategy, led by the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General, targets the use and production of Crystal Meth through an integrated framework that strengthens partnerships among communities, service providers and law enforcement agencies. The Crystal Meth Secretariat was established in 2005 to support new and continuing initiatives based on prevention, treatment and enforcement.

The Ministry of Attorney General leads federal/provincial/territorial work on this initiative, including the preparation of recommendations for law reform, practices to strengthen national and provincial controls on precursors and equipment used in production, enforcement and community empowerment strategies.

Literacy

The Government of British Columbia has set a goal to make B.C. the best-educated, most literate jurisdiction on the continent. To be considered literate, a person has sufficient reading skills to understand and process printed information encountered in everyday activities. The Ministry of Education is leading the development and implementation of the Provincial Literacy Action Plan — ReadNow BC — to help British Columbians improve their reading skills.

The Ministry of Attorney General supports this initiative by designing, administering and delivering, through third-party agencies, adult English language instruction and other settlement services to new immigrants.

2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games

All provincial ministries, agencies and Crowns have been working together to ensure every available opportunity to develop sustainable economic legacies are explored and pursued so that businesses and communities in British Columbia benefit from the Games.

The Ministry of Attorney General is collaborating with the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General to develop security plans and other plans to ameliorate possible disruptions in operations that might be caused by extra demands placed on police and other justice agencies during the Games. The Ministry is also working with the Ministry of Economic Development, the Multicultural Advisory Council and other partners to implement a multiculturalism theme for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games.

Regulatory Reform and Citizen-Centred Service Delivery

British Columbia continues to make regulatory reform a priority across government, making it easier for businesses to operate and succeed in British Columbia, while still preserving regulations that protect public health, safety and the environment. A citizen-centred approach to regulatory reform will reduce the number of steps it takes to comply with government requirements or access government programs and services.

Citizen-centred service delivery is a government-wide initiative to coordinate information, programs and services so that they can be presented to citizens in a way that takes their needs into account from beginning to end. The vision is to make it possible for citizens to access the government information and services they need in a simple and timely manner with a phone call, a mouse click or a visit to a service centre, no matter how many programs or ministries are involved in their request.

The Ministry of Attorney General is developing a centralized processing centre that will give the public a single point of contact for violation ticket disputes. The Ministry is leading a cross ministry review to eliminate requirements for sworn statements and affidavits that are no longer necessary.

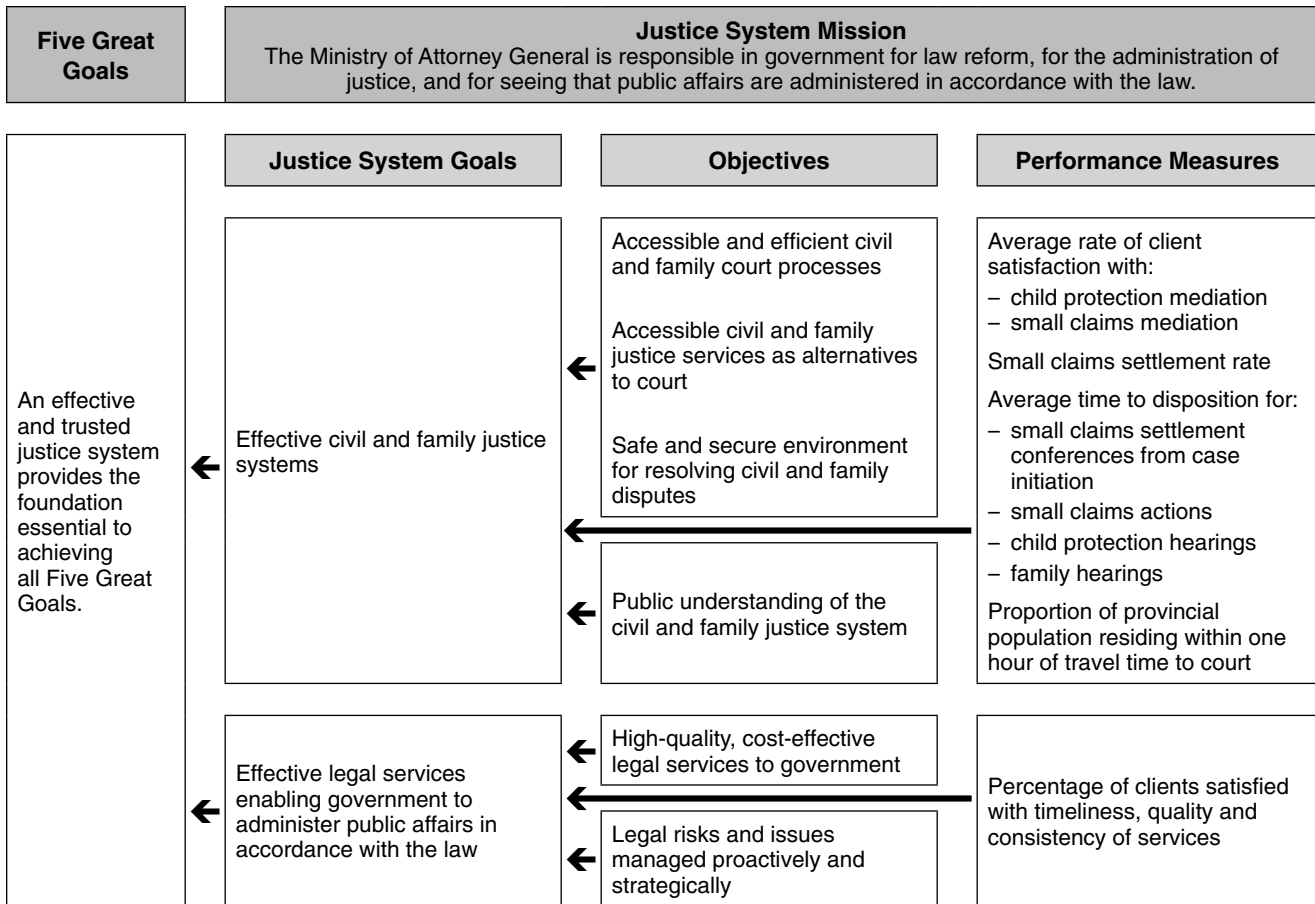
Performance Plan: Justice System

Performance Plan Summary Table

Five Great Goals	Justice System Mission The Ministry of Attorney General is responsible in government for law reform, for the administration of justice, and for seeing that public affairs are administered in accordance with the law.
-------------------------	---

Justice System Key Outcome Indicator (supports all four justice system goals) Percentage of British Columbians who have a great deal or quite a lot of confidence in the justice system
--

	Justice System Goals	Objectives	Performance Measures
<p>An effective and trusted justice system provides the foundation essential to achieving all Five Great Goals.</p>	<p>← A ministry that is a leader in law reform and innovative justice processes.</p>	<p>← Ministry a centre for promoting law reform</p> <p>← Innovation in civil, criminal and administrative justice procedures</p> <p>← Ministry innovative in providing legal services</p>	<p>The ministry has not established specific performance measures for this goal. The implementation of the strategies for this goal will result in the improvement, modernization and reform of the law and justice processes. In addition to the public confidence measure that is the key outcome indicator for the justice system, the performance measures established in goals 2, 3 and 4 will be key indicators of the success of this goal.</p>
	<p>← An effective criminal justice system</p>	<p>← Fair, impartial and just criminal prosecutions and appeals</p> <p>← Criminal prosecutions and appeals processed with appropriate speed</p> <p>← Safe and secure criminal justice programs and services</p> <p>← Reliable criminal justice services</p> <p>← Public understanding of the criminal justice system</p>	<p>Percentage of all British Columbians 15 years and older who perceive that the criminal courts do a good job of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - providing justice quickly - helping the victim - determining whether or not the accused is guilty - ensuring a fair trial for the accused <p>Average time to disposition for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - traffic cases - adult and youth criminal cases



Justice System Key Outcome Indicator

Public safety and an effective justice system are key priorities for government and are necessary for social stability and economic prosperity. The Ministry is developing a comprehensive performance management system and has determined that public confidence in the justice system is a key indicator of an effective justice system.

The key outcome indicator below supports all four justice system goals. It is reported every five years by Statistics Canada as part of a general social survey on the activities and perceptions of Canadians. In 2008, Statistics Canada will report new provincial results from the next general social survey. The Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General has also included this outcome indicator in their 2007/08–2009/10 Service Plan.

The Ministry of Attorney General is interested in current and more frequent public confidence data. The results of a survey conducted in the province in the fall of 2006 are reported in this Service Plan.

Key Indicator	Baseline*	2006/07 Preliminary Results**	2007/08 Target	2008/09 Target	2009/10 Target
Percentage of British Columbians who have a great deal or quite a lot of confidence in the justice system	50.2%*	46.6%**	Maintain or improve baseline	Maintain or improve baseline	Maintain or improve baseline

***Data Source:** Statistics Canada, General Social Survey on Social Engagement (GSS), Cycle 17, 2003. The national average for this indicator is 57.3 per cent. The provinces show a range from 46.2 per cent to 65.7 per cent.

****Data Source:** BC Omnibus Survey conducted by BC Statistics September 2006 through January 2007. Monthly results have been averaged. Further monthly surveys are being conducted by BC Statistics.

Goal 1: A Ministry that is a leader in law reform and innovative justice processes

The Ministry will be a centre for law reform and innovative justice policies, practices and processes. The Ministry will be strategic and forward-thinking and will foster dialogue and collaboration throughout the broader justice sector. The Ministry will influence, stimulate, coordinate and implement reform and innovation within the province.

The law has a profound practical effect on the legal rights, duties and liabilities of individuals and organizations in our society. Law and justice processes must keep pace with contemporary society. The Ministry has a lead role in the debate and development of law that is just, principled, easy to understand and serves the public interest. The Ministry also leads development of innovative justice processes that are current, fair, simple and cost-effective.

Core Business Areas: All

Objective 1.1: Ministry as a centre for promoting law reform

Law reform is a Ministry priority. By engaging in strategies that promote and support law reform, the Ministry assumes a central role in modernizing laws and justice procedures within the province. For example, the Ministry is a key participant in, and provides resources to support, the B.C. Justice Review Task Force, which recommends reforms through various working groups.

Objective 1.2: *Innovation in civil, criminal and administrative justice procedures*

The Ministry is committed to continuous improvement of civil, criminal and administrative justice processes. The Ministry continually works with justice participants to develop new and improved procedures inside and outside the courtroom to increase the effectiveness of the justice system.

Objective 1.3: *Ministry is innovative in providing legal services*

Innovative legal services to government, including the use of alternatives to litigation for resolving disputes, support the Ministry as a leader in reform. Government and the public benefit from increased efficiencies resulting from technological and administrative innovations in the delivery of legal services.

Strategies

Ongoing Strategies

1. Examine the current justice system and research new knowledge on:
 - how to make the justice system more responsive;
 - how to provide better access to justice;
 - how to improve court processes;
 - how to reform current laws and legislation;
 - how to apply technology to justice system; and
 - how to make the justice system more efficient;

and then using the results and applying that knowledge to suggest new and improved laws, legal processes and justice services for the public.

Justice Transformation Strategies for 2007/08 – 2009/10

1. Transform the criminal justice system by developing:
 - an *integrated criminal justice network* comprised of provincial, local and community boards that would identify criminal justice priorities at all levels and address them collaboratively;
 - a *community prosecution* approach that would involve members of the community, law enforcement and other government agencies in problem-solving efforts; and
 - a *community court pilot* that would involve community agencies and use a collaborative problem-solving approach to low-level offences and minor street crime.
2. Transform the civil and family justice systems by:
 - restructuring the delivery of justice services and developing:
 - *streamlined procedures* to simplify the procedural rules and forms that govern civil and family cases in the courts; and

- *point-of-entry legal education and information services* that would educate, orient and guide the public through the civil and family justice systems, and increase public legal knowledge and understanding;
- improving, simplifying and modernizing civil and family law and justice processes.

Performance Measures and Targets

The Ministry has not established specific performance and outcome measures for this goal. The implementation of the strategies for this goal will result in the improvement, modernization and reform of the law and justice processes. In addition to the public confidence measure that is the key outcome indicator for the justice system, the performance measures established in Goals 2, 3 and 4 will be key indicators of the success of this goal. The following outcomes for Goal 1 are also relevant for Goals 2, 3 and 4.

Intermediate Outcomes

The law is relevant, understandable, modern and fair.

The Ministry is an influential leader in law reform and justice matters at the provincial and federal levels.

The Ministry provides, and is recognized as, an avenue for addressing law and justice concerns.

Long-term Outcomes

The public is confident that law and justice processes are responsive to public demands and societal needs.

Ministry goals 2, 3, and 4 are accomplished.

Goal 2: *An effective criminal justice system*

The criminal justice system must be — and must be seen to be — fair, impartial and just. It must be responsive and reliable and operate with appropriate speed. The public must understand the system and have confidence that it is effective.

The criminal justice sector comprises several separate independent, yet interdependent, organizations. Components include Prosecution Services, Court Services, Legal Aid, Corrections, Police Services and the judiciary. The system must be responsive and reliable. It must operate in a principled manner that serves the public interest. As a key participant, the Ministry strives for process that ensures the administration of justice is fair, impartial and just.

An effective criminal justice system requires and builds public confidence. The system must safeguard the rights of the accused and, at the same time, deliver justice on behalf of victims, accused and communities. This requires that the system operates with appropriate speed, is secure and efficient, and is understood by the public.

Core Business Areas: *Justice Transformation, Prosecution Services, Court Services, Justice Services, Executive and Support Services*

Objective 2.1: *Fair, impartial and just criminal prosecutions and appeals*

This objective reflects the importance of fair process and balanced consideration of the interests of the victim, the accused, the witnesses, the families and the public. In determining whether cases should proceed to court, Crown counsel assess charges reported to them using two criteria: first, whether there is a substantial likelihood of conviction, and second, whether a prosecution would be in the public interest.

Consistent and rigorous application of these standards contributes to the overall effectiveness of the criminal justice system. Careful charge assessments also remove a substantial percentage (17 per cent) of accused persons from the court process where appropriate. Four per cent out of the 17 per cent are directed to Alternative Measures.³ This ensures that court and Crown resources are used for the cases that warrant full prosecutions.

Objective 2.2: *Criminal prosecutions and appeals processed with appropriate speed*

Criminal matters must be processed within a reasonable period of time or charges against the accused may be dismissed. Timeliness enhances public confidence in the justice process, minimizes distress and disruption for victims and the accused and their families, and leads to efficient use of court and Crown resources. For example, in most cases, Crown counsel conduct pre-charge screening and provide full disclosure documents and an initial sentencing position to the accused or counsel prior to the first appearance.

Objective 2.3: *Safe and secure criminal justice programs and services*

The safety and security of all persons who attend or preside in court are critical to an effective criminal justice system serving the public interest. The Ministry provides an integrated threat assessment and risk management program that works in cooperation with law enforcement agencies; sets operational security policies for courthouse security screening and use of force; establishes courthouse security design standards; provides training for court security staff and promotes the use of technology and modern safety equipment.

Objective 2.4: *Reliable criminal justice services*

Participants in the criminal justice system must be able to rely on events happening on the dates that the system sets. An effective and efficient system will ensure that the public can be certain that processes will take place when they are scheduled.

³ The Alternatives Measures Program diverts low-risk offenders from the traditional court system to a process that allows more personal restitution to victims and communities.

Objective 2.5: *Public understanding of the criminal justice system*

Public confidence in the justice system is about perceptions of the system — which may or may not be based on factual information, knowledge of the system or experience in the system. Public understanding influences the level of citizen engagement in the system and therefore contributes to the effectiveness of the system.

Strategies

1. Operate the criminal justice system fairly and efficiently and with appropriate speed.
2. Integrate, where appropriate, the work of criminal justice system participants, including sharing information about all parts of the system, in order to improve system operation and decision making.
3. Examine the performance of the criminal justice system internally and from the perspective of the public.
4. Determine the feasibility of criminal justice reform and innovation suggestions and implement those reforms that are supported.
5. Apply technology to streamlined and effective criminal justice processes.
6. Inform the public about the criminal justice system.

Performance Measures and Targets

Measures for Goal 2 are related to the following outcomes.

Intermediate Outcomes

People have confidence that when they report a crime there will be some action taken.
Crimes are reported to police.
Crimes are investigated and solved.
People who have committed crimes are brought before justice.
Trials are held with appropriate speed and decisions are reached without delay.
Victims and witnesses are satisfied that their needs have been met.

Long-term Outcomes

There is a lower per capita incidence of crime.
There are fewer victims of crime per capita.
There is a reduced fear of crime and an increased perception of safety.
The public is confident the criminal justice system operates fairly and with reasonable speed.
The public is confident that innocent people accused of a crime are absolved, and those who have committed crimes are found guilty.
The criminal justice system is recognized as a critical part of the foundation that sustains and fosters social stability and economic growth.

Performance Measures	Baseline*	2006/07 Preliminary Results**	2007/08 Target	2008/09 Target	2009/10 Target
Percentage of all British Columbians 15 years and older who perceive that the criminal courts do a good job of:					
• providing justice quickly	11%*	13%**	Improve from baselines	Improve from baselines	Improve from baselines
• helping the victim	16%*	13%**			
• determining whether or not the accused is guilty	22%*	28%**			
• ensuring a fair trial for the accused	43%*	51%**			

Rationale — Measure and Targets: This measure is used by Statistics Canada to examine public perceptions of criminal courts across all provinces (but excluding the territories). The next Statistics Canada report on victimization is due in 2009. The Ministry will conduct annual surveys on public perceptions of the provincial justice system. Questions about the criminal courts will be based on this measure, ensuring that the language is consistent with that used by Statistics Canada so that results can be compared.

***Data Source:** Statistics Canada, General Social Survey on Victimization (GSS), Cycle 18, 2004. These baseline results are specific to British Columbia. National averages for these measures are: providing justice quickly – 15%, helping the victim – 20%, determining whether the accused is guilty – 27% and ensuring a fair trial – 44%.

****Data Source:** BC Omnibus Survey conducted by BC Statistics September through December 2006. Monthly results have been averaged. Further monthly surveys are being conducted by BC Statistics.

Performance Measure	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Forecast	2007/08 Target	2008/09 Target	2009/10 Target
Average time to disposition for:					
• traffic cases	220 days	220 days	209 days	198 days	188 days
• adult and youth criminal cases	189 days	189 days	179 days	170 days	161 days

Rationale — Measure and Targets: Timeliness in reaching case disposition contributes to the efficient use of court resources and helps to contain court costs. It can also enhance public confidence in the justice system. Time to disposition for traffic cases is based on the date the notice of dispute was filed and the date the dispute was concluded. Time to disposition for adult and youth cases is based on the date of the first appearance in court and the concluded date. Adult and youth cases exclude those where the primary charge is an administrative one, such as breach of a court order or failure to appear.

Actuals and targets for these measures as reported in the 2006/07 Service Plan were based on the first six months of data for 2005/06. Actuals for 2005/06 and targets have been adjusted to reflect a full year of data.

Data Source: Court Services CORIN database.

Goal 3: *Effective civil and family justice systems*

The civil and family justice systems must be — and must be seen to be — fair, impartial and just. They must be responsive, reliable, proportionate and cost-effective. The public must understand the civil and family justice systems and have confidence that they support the resolution of problems and disputes in a timely and effective manner.

The civil and family justice systems help private parties solve problems and resolve disputes. The civil justice system also includes administrative tribunals that provide alternatives to court to resolve disputes between private parties and between individuals and government.

Effective civil and family justice systems are accessible, understood by the public and promote public confidence. This requires a range of dispute resolution options where procedures and costs are proportionate to the nature of the issues involved.

The Ministry's role in the civil and family justice systems includes providing effective court services including a safe environment; supporting access to justice; facilitating the development and use of problem-solving and dispute resolution options through processes that are most appropriate to the circumstances; and maximizing the performance of all components of the system.

Core Business Areas: *Justice Transformation, Justice Services, Court Services, Executive and Support Services*

Objective 3.1: *Accessible and efficient civil and family court processes*

Timely, accessible and efficient civil and family court processes are necessary for the court to be an effective option for parties in dispute. Public confidence is eroded if the process becomes too costly, cumbersome or bureaucratic.

Objective 3.2: *Accessible civil and family justice services as alternatives to court*

Effective civil and family justice systems must offer a range of alternatives to the traditional court system to support parties in resolving their disputes. Services must be accessible and affordable to parties who require them.

Objective 3.3: *Safe and secure environment for resolving civil and family disputes*

The safety and security of individuals and families using the justice system are paramount to ensure willingness to utilize the full range of dispute resolution mechanisms. Voluntary participation in available options supports an effective system.

Objective 3.4: *Public understanding of the civil and family justice systems*

Knowledge of the civil and family justice systems can lead to greater utilization and access to the system. It also relates to public confidence in the system. Public understanding influences the level of citizen engagement in the justice system and therefore contributes to its overall effectiveness.

Strategies

1. Operate the civil and family justice systems fairly and efficiently.
2. Improve access to civil and family justice by:
 - simplifying and streamlining justice processes;
 - using and fostering a problem-solving approach to matters that engage the civil and family justice systems; and
 - providing to the public effective sources of information about law, legal processes and justice services.
3. Examine the performance of the civil and family justice systems internally and from the perspective of the public.
4. Determine the feasibility of suggested civil and family justice reforms and innovation and implement those reforms that are supported.
5. Apply technology to streamlined and effective civil and family justice processes.

Performance Measures and Targets

Measures for Goal 3 are related to the following outcomes.

Intermediate Outcomes

A wide range of in-court and out-of-court options is available for resolving problems and disputes.

People use, and are satisfied with, the range of options available for resolving problems and disputes.

People get resolutions that are proportionate to their means and needs.

Justice decisions that affect children are not delayed, and action is taken with appropriate speed.

People are satisfied with, and abide by, the results obtained through the options they chose.

The use of out-of-court options for resolving disputes increases.

Long-term Outcomes

The public is confident that the civil and family justice systems deliver fair resolutions with reasonable speed.

The rights of all parties in dispute are respected and enforced.

People rely on the civil and family justice systems and avoid unlawful remedies.

The civil justice system is recognized as a critical part of the foundation that sustains and fosters social stability and economic growth.

Family conflict decreases, and children in families where conflict has occurred are better adjusted.

Children are able to adjust following a marriage breakdown or divorce.

Following a divorce, the relationships between parents and children are positive and constructive.

Children's and spousal rights are respected and enforced.

Fewer police, health care, social support and education system resources are required to respond to the consequences of family breakdown.

Family conflicts reach early, positive resolutions and contribute to stability in the business and employment sectors.

Ministry of Attorney General

Performance Measures	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Forecast	2007/08 Target	2008/09 Target	2009/10 Target
Average rate of client satisfaction with child protection mediation on a 5-point scale where 5 is very satisfied	3	3	3	>3	>3
Average rate of client satisfaction with small claims mediation on a 5-point scale where 5 is very satisfied	4	>4	>4	>4	>4

Rationale — Measure and Targets: User satisfaction promotes increased use of innovative dispute resolution as alternatives to court. The Ministry is currently developing a public confidence measure for the civil and family justice systems that is similar to the public perception measure for Goal 2. Until the new measure is developed, the Ministry will continue to use the two satisfaction measures above.

Data Sources and Issues: Data to inform these two satisfaction measures are collected through client exit surveys that are voluntarily completed after resolution is reached.

Performance Measure	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Forecast	2007/08 Target	2008/09 Target	2009/10 Target
Small claims settlement rate	>52%	>52%	>52%	>52%	>52%

Rationale — Measure and Targets: This measure tracks the proportion of disputes that reach settlement following a referral to the Court Mediation Program. Settled cases are defined as those that are resolved at mediation plus those that are settled after referral, but before the mediation actually begins. The latter type of case is included based on the assumption that referral to mediation stimulates the private settlement process.

Limitations: Data cut-off dates can affect the calculation of percentages if referred cases already in the database are completed after the cut-off date.

Data Source: Data are collected by the Court Mediation Program.

Performance Measure	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Forecast	2007/08 Target	2008/09 Target	2009/10 Target
Average time to disposition for:					
• small claims settlement conferences	170 days	170 days	161 days	153 days	144 days
• small claims actions	316 days	316 days	300 days	284 days	268 days
• child protection hearings	18 days	18 days	17 days	16 days	15 days
• family hearings	120 days	120 days	114 days	108 days	102 days

Rationale — Measure and Targets: This four-part measure addresses efficiency in both the civil and family justice systems.

Small claims settlement conferences measures the average time between case initiation and the first settlement conference appearance of the case where a result is recorded.

*Small claims actions** averages the time between case initiation and the first trial appearance of the case where a result is recorded.

Child protection hearings averages the time between the date the initiating document is filed and the appearance date when the first order is made.

*Family hearings** averages the time between the date the initiating document was filed and the appearance date when the first order was made.

*Note: Actuals and targets for small claims actions and family hearings as reported in the 2006/07 Service Plan were based on the first six months of data for 2005/06. Actuals for 2005/06 and targets have been adjusted to reflect a full year of data.

Data Sources and Issues: CEIS (Courts Electronic Information System). The first two parts of this measure include only those cases entered into CEIS, which allows time-specific information to be tracked.

Performance Measure	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Forecast	2007/08 Target	2008/09 Target	2009/10 Target
Proportion of provincial population residing within one hour of travel time to court	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%

Rationale — Measure and Targets: This accessibility measure was derived from 2001 population figures based on the provincial policing jurisdictions. It includes municipal, rural, and First Nations reserve populations. The measure monitors the percentage of the provincial population who are able to reach a court location within one hour's travel time. Since British Columbia has a highly mobile population, and migration within the Province is hard to predict, the 2004 benchmark of 95% was considered realistic. However, for each year beginning with 2004, the actual results have been 98%.

Data Sources and Issues: Information sources used to develop this measure include: B.C. Statistics; Policing and Community Safety Branch of the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General; and MapQuest website services.

Goal 4: *Effective legal services enabling government to administer public affairs in accordance with the law*

Government must receive high-quality legal advice that contributes to the effective achievement of government goals and priorities. Government must understand, anticipate and manage legal matters and risks in the public interest.

This goal supports the Attorney General's unique role in government to see that public affairs are administered in accordance with the law. High-quality legal advice and representation help ensure that government services are delivered effectively.

Core Business Areas: *Legal Services, Executive and Support Services*

Objective 4.1: *High-quality, cost-effective legal services to government*

This objective supports the administration of public affairs in accordance with the law and ensures that government is effectively represented before tribunals and the courts. The Ministry's Legal Services Branch has made significant progress in reconciling and balancing costs with government requirements for legal advice.

Objective 4.2: *Legal risks and issues managed proactively and strategically*

This objective reflects the importance of anticipating, reducing and managing legal risk as part of the stewardship and sound management of public resources.

Strategies

1. Attract, retain and support high-quality lawyers within the public service.
2. Evaluate the cost of the legal services against the benchmark of comparable private sector lawyers.
3. Where appropriate, develop innovative approaches to providing legal services through alternate dispute resolution, technology and best practices.
4. Evaluate and implement appropriate processes to manage government legal issues and risks effectively and in the public interest.

Performance Measure and Target

The measure for Goal 4 is related to the following outcomes.

Intermediate Outcomes

Government administers public affairs according to the rule of law.

Legal services to government are delivered efficiently and effectively.

Government mitigates its legal risks and avoids unnecessary litigation.

Long-term Outcomes

The public is confident that government administers its affairs according to the rule of law.

The public is confident that government defends the public interest in a principled manner.

By administering its affairs according to the rule of law, government fosters and sustains social stability and strong economic growth.

Performance Measure	2003/04 Actual	2006/07 Forecast	2007/08 Target	2008/09 Target	2009/10 Target
Percentage of clients satisfied with: timeliness, quality and consistency of services	85%	Not applicable No survey conducted	89%	No survey planned	No survey planned

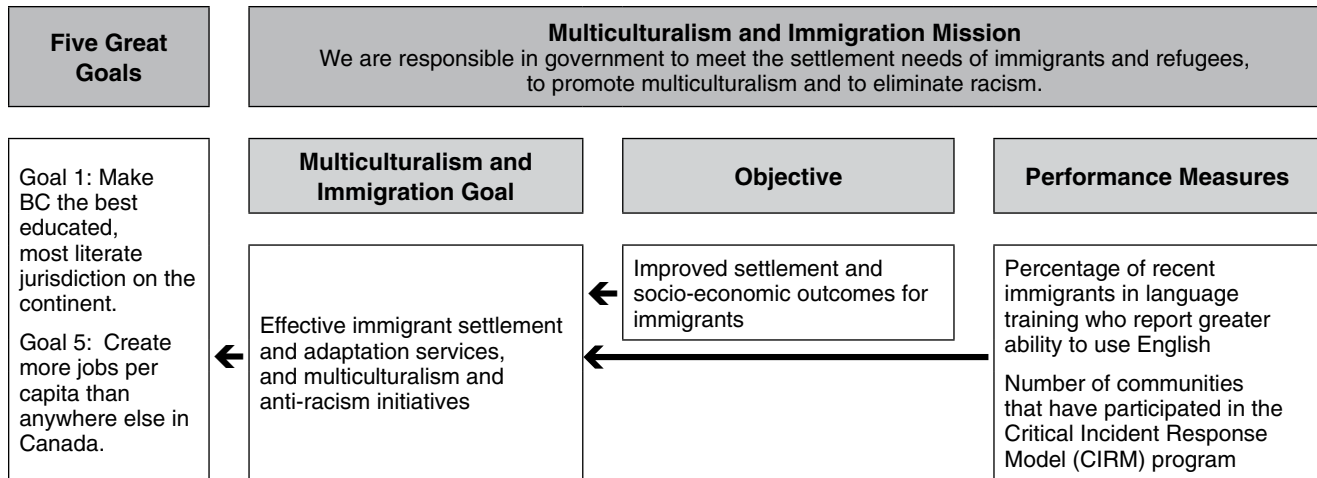
Rationale — Measure and Targets: The Legal Services Branch delivers legal services to government based on service level agreements with each ministry and agency. These agreements set out the services to be delivered, and they require that a ministry or agency provide funding to Legal Services Branch to cover its costs of providing most of these services. The Branch conducts a client satisfaction survey every three to five years. The service level agreement process was reviewed in 2006 in an internal audit of the cost recovery process. Legal Services Branch will conduct another satisfaction survey in either 2007/08 or 2008/09 in order to determine if target projections for client satisfaction have been achieved.

Limitations: The Branch conducts client satisfaction surveys every three to five years.

Data Source: 2003/04 Client Satisfaction Survey.

Performance Plan: Multiculturalism and Immigration

Performance Plan Summary Table



Goal: *Effective immigrant settlement and adaptation services, and multiculturalism and anti-racism initiatives*

The Ministry will work collaboratively and strategically to provide leadership and develop new partnerships to challenge racism, promote the many benefits cultural diversity brings to all B.C. communities, and advance the development of multiculturalism, settlement and immigration policies, programs and services.

Immigration continues to play an important role in the province’s social and economic development, and it has created a dynamic, open and diverse society that has enriched the social and cultural fabric of B.C. Through leadership, partnerships, strategic influences, and program development and delivery, the Ministry coordinates activities to meet the Province’s interests in multiculturalism, anti-racism, settlement and immigration.

Core Business Area: *Multiculturalism and Immigration*

Multiculturalism and Immigration programs include:

- **BC Settlement and Adaptation** funds third parties to provide basic adult English language instruction and other settlement service supports to new immigrants;
- **BC Anti-Racism and Multiculturalism** funds third-party initiatives designed to increase understanding of multiculturalism, and prevent and eliminate racism;
- **Critical Incident Response Model**, a three-year, three-step process assists B.C. communities in developing local responses to racism and hate activity;

- support for the work of the **Multicultural Advisory Council**, which is composed of people appointed to advise the Minister Responsible for Multiculturalism on issues related to multiculturalism and anti-racism; and
- management of the implementation of the **Agreement for Canada - British Columbia Cooperation on Immigration** and direct negotiation of issues related to the Agreement and other Memoranda of Understanding related to immigration matters.

Objective:

Improved settlement and socio-economic outcomes for immigrants

Enabling and expediting the settlement of immigrants directly benefits immigrants and their local communities. The Ministry will build community capacity to support new immigrants and refugees through language training, settlement and adaptation services.

Strategies

1. Promote the social and economic advantages of cultural diversity.
2. Accelerate the adaptation of immigrants to the social, cultural and political life of their communities.
3. Enhance and expand leadership on immigration and multiculturalism policy and on settlement services for B.C.
4. Work with Citizenship and Immigration Canada and the Ministries of Education and Advanced Education to ensure expeditious processing of study permits, immigration policies that have an impact on the Province, and any federal/provincial pilot projects specific to international students.

Performance Measures and Targets

Measures for the multiculturalism and immigration goal are related to the following outcomes.

Intermediate Outcomes

Immigrants are adjusted to life in Canada.
Immigrants are able to use English in their daily lives.
The public understands the benefits of cultural diversity.
Anti-racism awareness is increased in B.C.
Communities have the capacity to address racism and hate.

Long-term Outcomes

Immigrants achieve their full potential.
Immigrants identify with and enrich Canadian culture.
Communities welcome and support people from diverse cultural backgrounds.
Racism is eliminated.
The economic and social benefits of immigration and cultural diversity are realized provincewide.

Ministry of Attorney General

Performance Measure	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Forecast	2007/08 Target	2008/09 Target	2009/10 Target
Percentage of recent immigrants in language training who report greater ability to use English	76%	76%	78%	78%	78%

Rationale — Measure and Targets: The ability to speak, read and write the language(s) of the adopted country assists settlement and allows new immigrants to access the amenities and services that are available in the communities where they are residing. Facility in the English language can also help immigrants make the best use of education and employment opportunities. A survey conducted by a private survey company over two consecutive years established an evidence-based benchmark and baseline of 76 per cent. See Data Sources below.

Limitations: The target is based on responses to a survey conducted in 2005. The profile of the immigrant population in receipt of English language training is constantly changing. It is unknown what a change in the profile of the population, e.g., the respondents' previous education, age, country of origin, has on the target.

Data Sources and Issues: Data to support this measure are obtained through sample surveying of clients who have recently left (graduated from or left prior to completion) Ministry-funded adult English-as-a-second-language training programs. Data source is the 2005 BCSAP Outcomes and Client Satisfaction Survey – Stream 3, Synovate Ltd, December 2005. The survey company reports a 95% level of confidence that results are accurate to within +/-3.

Performance Measure	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Forecast	2007/08 Target	2008/09 Target	2009/10 Target
Number of communities that have participated in the Critical Incident Response Model (CIRM) program	22	26	30	34	38

Rationale — Measure and Targets: The provincial Critical Incident Response Model helps communities throughout B.C. to develop community-led responses to racism and hate activity. This measure is related to the level of community commitment toward the promotion of anti-racism and multiculturalism.

Limitations: Targets are subject to the willingness of communities to participate and agree to be in the program.

Data Source: Data are housed in the Multiculturalism and Immigration Branch.

Resource Summary

Core Business Areas	2006/07 Restated Estimates ¹	2007/08 Estimates ²	2008/09 Plan	2009/10 Plan
Operating Expenses (\$000)				
Justice Transformation	1,293	5,253	4,000	5,000
Justice Services	95,430	96,717	97,644	98,620
Prosecution Services	93,616	94,360	94,991	95,438
Court Services	127,374	133,719	136,153	136,898
Legal Services	14,531	15,855	15,963	16,049
Multiculturalism and Immigration	7,710	9,206	9,643	10,154
Executive and Support Services	57,657	64,377	65,838	66,764
Judiciary	60,894	62,334	62,546	62,848
<i>Crown Proceeding Act</i>	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500
BC Utilities Commission	1	1	1	1
Special Account (Public Guardian and Trustee)	10,453	10,453	10,453	10,453
Total	496,459	519,775	524,732	529,725
Full-time Equivalents (Direct FTEs)				
Total	3,475	3,582	3,580	3,580
Ministry Capital Expenditures (Consolidated Revenue Fund) (\$000)				
Justice Transformation	—	—	—	—
Justice Services	1,090	680	150	150
Prosecution Services	1,229	730	730	730
Court Services	7,554	4,588	3,943	3,943
Legal Services	298	298	298	298
Multiculturalism and Immigration	1,025	1,015	510	510
Executive and Support Services	815	815	815	815
Judiciary	1,363	831	1,299	1,299
<i>Crown Proceeding Act</i>	—	—	—	—
BC Utilities Commission	12	12	12	12
Special Account (Public Guardian and Trustee)	1,024	1,024	784	784
Total	14,410	9,993	8,541	8,541

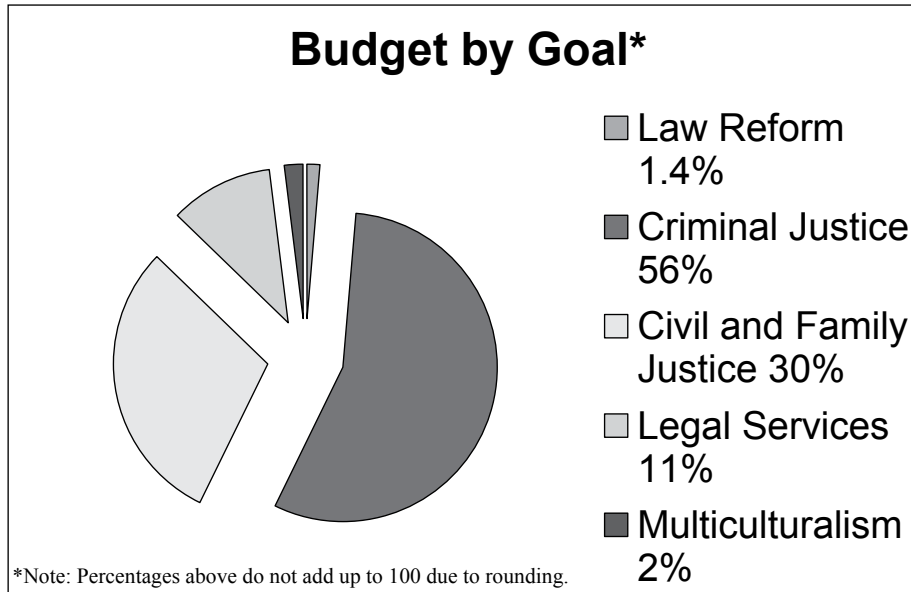
Ministry of Attorney General

Core Business Areas	2006/07 Restated Estimates ¹	2007/08 Estimates ²	2008/09 Plan	2009/10 Plan
Consolidated Capital Plan Expenditures (CCP) (\$000)				
Ongoing projects	—	—	—	—
Refurbishment	—	—	—	—
Total	0	0	0	0
Other Financing Transactions (\$000)				
Executive and Support Services				
Receipts	-950	-1,390	-1,550	-1,730
Disbursements	950	1,390	1,550	1,730
Net Cash Source (Requirements)	0	0	0	0
Total Receipts	-950	-1,390	-1,550	-1,730
Total Disbursements	950	1,390	1,550	1,730
Total Net Cash Source (Requirements)	0	0	0	0

¹ Amounts have been restated, for comparative purposes only, to be consistent with Schedule A of the 2007/08 *Estimates*.

Estimated Ministry Expenditures for 2007/08 by Goal

The diagram below shows an approximation of how the Ministry's 2007/08 budget is allocated to Ministry goals. A specific Ministry goal often requires resources from more than one core business area, and therefore, expenditure breakdown is an estimate.



Appendix A

Legislation Administered by the Ministry of Attorney General

The Ministry of Attorney General is responsible for administering the following acts and regulations.

Administrative Tribunals Act

Administrative Tribunals Appointment and Administration Act

Adult Guardianship Act

Age of Majority Act

Apology Act

Association of Former M.L.A.s of British Columbia Act

Attorney General Act (ss. 1, 2 (a) – (d), (f), (g), (i) and (j), 3 and 4; ss. 2 (e), 5 and 6 as they relate to the powers, duties and functions of the Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Multiculturalism)

Civil Rights Protection Act

Class Proceedings Act

Coastal Ferry Act (Part 4 and ss. 70, 72 and 73)

Commercial Arbitration Act

Conflict of Laws Rules for Trusts Act

Constitution Act (except ss. 25 – 27)

Constitutional Amendment Approval Act

Constitutional Question Act

County Boundary Act

Court Agent Act

Court of Appeal Act

Court Order Enforcement Act

Court Order Interest Act

Court Rules Act

Criminal Code (Canada) (s. 672.38 (1) insofar as it applies to British Columbia)

Crown Counsel Act

Crown Franchise Act

Crown Proceeding Act

Debtor Assistance Act
Disciplinary Authority Protection Act
Election Act
Electoral Boundaries Commission Act
Electoral Districts Act
Electoral Reform Referendum Act
Enforcement of Canadian Judgments Act
Escheat Act
Estate Administration Act
Estates of Missing Persons Act
Evidence Act
Expropriation Act
Family Compensation Act
Family Maintenance Enforcement Act
Family Relations Act
Federal Courts Jurisdiction Act
Financial Disclosure Act
Foreign Arbitral Awards Act
Foreign Money Claims Act
Fraudulent Conveyance Act
Fraudulent Preference Act
Frustrated Contract Act
Good Samaritan Act
Holocaust Memorial Day Act
Human Rights Code
Infants Act
Inquiry Act
Insurance Corporation Act (Divisions 1 to 3 of Part 2)
Interjurisdictional Support Orders Act
International Commercial Arbitration Act
International Sale of Goods Act
International Trusts Act
Interpretation Act

Judicial Compensation Act

Judicial Review Procedure Act

Jury Act

Justice Administration Act

Law and Equity Act

Law Reform Commission Act

Legal Profession Act

Legal Services Society Act

Libel and Slander Act

Limitation Act

Lobbyists Registration Act

Local Government Bylaw Notice Enforcement Act

Members' Conflict of Interest Act

Ministry of Consumer and Corporate Affairs Act (ss. 3 and 4(a) in relation to consumer affairs; s. 4 (b) – (d))

Ministry of International Business and Immigration Act (Insofar as it relates to programs respecting immigrant and refugee settlement)

Ministry of Provincial Secretary and Government Services Act (sections 2 (1), (2), (3), (5) and (6), 3, 5, 6 and 7)

Multiculturalism Act

Negligence Act

Notaries Act

Occupiers Liability Act

Offence Act

Office for Children and Youth Act

Ombudsman Act

Partition of Property Act

Patients Property Act

Perpetuity Act

Police Complaint Commissioner Enabling and Validating Act

Power of Appointment Act

Power of Attorney Act

Privacy Act

Probate Recognition Act

Property Law Act
Provincial Court Act
Public Guardian and Trustee Act
Queen's Counsel Act
Recall and Initiative Act
Referendum Act
Regulations Act
Representation Agreement Act
Safe Streets Act
Securities Act
Settlement of International Investment Disputes Act
Sheriff Act
Small Claims Act
Statute Revision Act
Statute Uniformity Act
Subpoena (Interprovincial) Act
Supreme Court Act
Survivorship and Presumption of Death Act
Trespass Act
Trust and Settlement Variation Act
Trustee Act
Trustee (Church Property) Act
Utilities Commission Act
Wills Act (except Part 2)
Wills Variation Act
Youth Justice Act (Part 1 and section 44 (2) (a) and (b))