



Ministry of
Public Safety
and Solicitor General

2009/10–2011/12
Service Plan

February 2009



For more information on the British Columbia
Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General,
see Ministry Contact Information on page 23 or contact:

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

PO BOX 9282
STN PROV GOVT
VICTORIA, BC
V8W 9J7

www.gov.bc.ca/pssg

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Message from the Minister and Accountability Statement



It is my pleasure to introduce the *Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General Service Plan 2009/10 – 2011/12*. Throughout it, you will find the goals, objectives and strategies we have developed to enhance public safety in British Columbia.

The province's crime rate has been generally declining for nearly two decades. However, tackling illegal guns and gang violence remains a challenge. The Ministry continues to respond, not only with more funding for front-line policing, but by supporting new levels of police service integration and new strategies, technology, tools and penalties to deter and stop crime. We are also targeting other serious threats to public safety. The recently introduced mandatory in-car ignition interlock device for impaired drivers responds to drinking and driving as a leading cause of deaths and serious injuries. We are also now using our civil forfeiture legislation to seize vehicles operated in ways that threaten serious injury or death.

More police, better management of information and effective pro-charging policies have contributed to record levels of remanded and sentenced inmates. To accommodate them, the Province has approved the largest single investment in corrections facilities in more than half a century. While incarceration of offenders plays a vital role in protecting the public, so does preventing crime from happening in the first place. Innovative approaches and partnerships are addressing addiction, mental illness and other root causes of crime – ranging from prolific offender programs to street level offences and domestic violence.

Accountable, effective policing lends legitimacy and strength to many provincial efforts to protect and build public safety. To that end, the Ministry has invested considerable effort in reworking the *Police Act*. The proposed legislation ahead will greatly expand and enhance the police complaints process to ensure more effective oversight and public accountability, building on the recommendations set out in the 2007 Wood Report on the Review of the Police Complaints Process in British Columbia. As well, we are updating the Provincial Standards for Municipal Police Departments to increase consistency of police services among the 11 municipalities served by local forces.

We have also increased funding for crime victims so they can get the help they need when and where they suffer a serious criminal incident. Support for innovative approaches like restorative justice is also helping victims. The Ministry further enhances the safety of potential victims of crime through ongoing awareness activities, registries, criminal record checks and various programs. Notably, British Columbia is home to Canada's first provincial office dedicated to combating human trafficking. The Ministry is collaborating with government and community service partners to identify, support and protect victims and contribute to the identification and prosecution of traffickers.

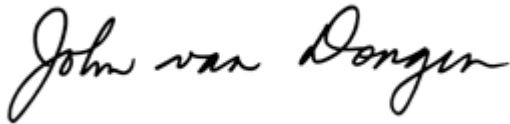
The Province is committed to the safety of the public before, during and after the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games. Fully integrated planning is underway with the RCMP's Integrated Security Unit, other provincial and federal ministries, The Olympic Secretariat and the Vancouver Olympic Organizing Committee to ensure seamless security and public safety services regardless of location. As well, the Province, through Emergency Management BC and the Provincial Emergency

Program, continues to work with local governments, First Nations and federal agencies to develop enhanced public safety plans in all areas.

The Ministry also continues to support local governments in planning for, responding to and recovering from the broader spectrum of disasters and emergencies they may face, furthering British Columbia's national and international leadership position in ensuring public safety.

Significant flooding in southeastern British Columbia during winter 2008 followed near record flooding in many parts of the province in 2007. This has reaffirmed the value of the Province's proactive, 10-year, \$100-million British Columbia Flood Mitigation Program as well as cost-shared partnerships with the federal government focusing on upgrading dikes and flood protection and on removing gravel buildup where it will reduce the flood threat to families, businesses and First Nations.

The *Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2009/10 – 2011/12 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 12, 2009, have been considered in preparing the plan and I am accountable for achieving the specific objectives in the plan.



Honourable John van Dongen
Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General

February 12, 2009

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Purpose of the Ministry

The Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General works to maintain and enhance public safety in every community across the province. The portfolio of the Ministry includes: crime prevention; law enforcement; adult custody and community corrections; victim services; coroners service; driver regulation and road safety; emergency prevention, preparedness, response and recovery; fire prevention, life safety and property protection; and consumer protection policy.¹ The Ministry is also responsible for the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia (ICBC).²

The Ministry's stakeholders are the citizens of British Columbia and their representatives at all levels of government, community groups, schools, service organizations, businesses and industry associations. Key to the Ministry's success is its ability to maintain strong, collaborative relationships with its stakeholders and partner agencies.

Services and programs are delivered either directly by Ministry staff or through contracted professionals and agencies. In all cases, the Ministry strives to ensure that mechanisms are in place to guarantee accountability for public funds, such as policies, legislation, funding agreements and reporting requirements.

The Ministry conducts its business in a manner that upholds government's values as identified in the *Province of British Columbia Strategic Plan*, and continues to focus on the priorities that will ensure the Ministry's success in meeting its goals.

¹ In June 2008, responsibility for liquor and gaming management was transferred to the Ministry of Housing and Social Development along with responsibility for the BC Lottery Corporation and the Liquor Distribution Branch.

² ICBC publishes its own service plans and annual reports.

Strategic Context

Many factors challenge the Ministry to seek innovative ways to increase public safety and continue to ensure a fair and efficient system of justice for all British Columbians.

Crime trends impact the work of the Ministry while being influenced by a multitude of factors. Although British Columbia has one of the higher crime rates in Canada, the crime rate has been generally declining in the province since peaking in 1991. Historically, crime rates in Canada tend to increase as one moves westward across the country. While there have been a number of attempts to account for this phenomenon, there has been no definitive answer to explain why this is so. The nature of crime is changing. Organized crime is crossing community, provincial and national boundaries and expanding into all forms of criminal activity. With technological advances, police are also seeing new types of crime, such as identity theft and Internet luring and fraud. Gang violence is increasing, particularly in the Lower Mainland, where gun violence is a concern. The number of large-scale investigations in the province has grown, consuming increasing proportions of available resources. While crime rates are somewhat indicative of police workloads, they cannot reflect the time and resources dedicated to investigating complex criminal activities, such as those involving serial offenders or organized crime groups.

Increased numbers of offenders in custody and under supervision in the community significantly impact Ministry operations. The volume of incarcerated offenders has reached critical capacity, evidenced by inmate-to-cell occupancy levels averaging 185 per cent in provincial correctional facilities. The number of people under community supervision has increased by approximately 2,000 within the last year and currently stands at approximately 22,000. The growth in the number of offenders in custody and under supervision in the community is increasingly compromising community and staff safety.

Managing multi-needs offenders has become more challenging due to the proportion of violent, high-risk and multi-needs offenders under Corrections supervision. These trends have resource implications and affect staff training, security, program development and delivery, and offender management. Managing multi-needs offenders with different risk classifications presents challenges for effective custodial and community supervision, and requires close collaboration with justice and social service partners, such as police, addictions services and forensic psychiatric services.

Mental health and substance use issues are of concern, with a disproportionate number of individuals in the criminal justice system affected by substance abuse, addiction, persistent mental illness and concurrent disorders. Crystal methamphetamine use is a serious issue in the province. It is highly addictive, inexpensive and easy to obtain. Severe physical and mental health problems are associated with its use, and its production presents serious public safety and environmental risks.

Over-representation of Aboriginal people in the justice system impacts the work of the Ministry and its partners. Aboriginal people comprise just four per cent of the province's population, but make up 22 per cent of the prison population and 17 per cent of people supervised by Community Corrections. Research indicates that Aboriginal offenders are considered to be at a higher risk to re-offend and score higher on all needs dimensions, such as substance abuse and unstable employment.

Trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation and forced labour is now one of the most prolific areas of international criminal activity. Human trafficking deprives people of their rights, increases global health risks and, along with drugs and weapons, is a leading source of profits for organized crime. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime estimates that 800,000 people are trafficked across international borders each year, approximately 80 per cent of whom are women and up to half are minors. Vancouver has been identified as a port of significant concern, as both a destination and a transit point for trafficking activities.

Safety of all road users is a concern in British Columbia. Whether a motorist, pedestrian, cyclist, motorcyclist or other type of road user, everyone is reliant upon safety measures that can better protect all British Columbians. Road crashes continue to be the number one cause of serious and fatal injuries for children and young people up to age 25, and remain a leading cause of death for those over 25. Impaired driving, aggressive driving and a new focus on alternative modes of transportation continue to affect the types of crashes that are occurring and their outcomes.

Emergencies and disasters require co-ordinated mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery efforts to minimize loss of life and suffering; protect health, property, infrastructure and the environment; limit economic loss; and reduce social impacts. Climate change is contributing to interface fires, landslides, severe weather, floods, ice jams and drought, challenging communities and all levels of government. Demographic trends are also creating challenges as emergency management organizations attempt to maintain adequate levels of qualified staff and volunteers.

Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Performance Measures

Goal: Increased safety for individuals and communities throughout British Columbia

Goal: Public confidence in British Columbia's justice and regulatory systems

Objective 1: Enhanced effectiveness of policing

Strategies:

The Ministry is working to increase the effectiveness of policing to respond to the changing nature of crime and better protect citizens and communities, especially from the threat of illegal guns and gang violence.

- The Ministry is supporting the enhancement and integration of existing police services to ensure they are delivered in the most efficient way possible, avoiding duplication and yielding economies of scale.
- New policing initiatives continue to be implemented to fight organized crime and gang violence, respond to high-tech crime and combat Internet-based child exploitation.

Objective 2: Integrated justice transformation

Strategies:

In promoting more timely solutions and faster justice, the Ministry is implementing initiatives to strengthen collaboration among criminal justice, health, housing and social service agencies.

- The Provincial Community Safety Steering Committee was established to develop collaborative and integrative crime prevention and reduction strategies.
- Through the Prolific Offender Management Project, enforcement and social service agencies in six pilot communities are working together to test a more co-ordinated approach to intensively managing the small number of offenders who commit a large proportion of crime.
- The Downtown Community Court is addressing crime issues in Vancouver's downtown core. Opened in 2008, the community court will work with about 1,500 offenders each year, bringing together prosecution, defence, corrections, victim services, health, housing and social service agencies to help offenders break the cycle of crime while holding them accountable in a timely manner.

- The Drug Treatment Court of Vancouver was designed for individuals charged with offences motivated by drug addictions. The treatment of offenders in the program is in partnership with Vancouver Coastal Health.
- The Vancouver Intensive Supervision Unit is a specialized supervision team comprised of probation officers and mental health professionals, providing intensive interventions in the Downtown Eastside to reduce hospital and jail admissions.
- The Bail Reform Project aims to increase the efficiency of the bail process, including earlier releases where appropriate, reduced transport of accused, reduced incidents in which accused are released away from their home communities, and fewer interruptions to scheduled court events, leading to fewer delays in matters proceeding to trials. The project was launched in 2008 in three communities in the Peace District and was implemented as a pilot in the Fraser Region in 2009.
- Community Corrections is involved in integration initiatives with ministries, agencies and community resources, such as the Ministry of Housing and Social Development, BC Housing, Health Authorities, and the Forensic Psychiatric Services Commission. These partnerships enhance the delivery of services such as mental health, addictions, housing and employment, and target individuals demonstrating high needs and utilizing services from multiple service providers.

Objective 3: Strengthened public confidence in police

Strategies:

The Ministry strives to ensure transparent and accountable police services in communities throughout British Columbia.

- The *Police Act* and Provincial Standards for Municipal Police Departments are being updated to increase consistency of police services between municipalities and enhance government oversight of policing.

Objective 4: Community crime prevention and restorative justice programs

Strategies:

Research indicates that communities can become safer if they actively engage in programs designed to reduce the incidence of crime and repair the harm caused by criminal behaviour.

- The Ministry continues to implement youth gang and sexual exploitation prevention strategies, and to support community-based crime prevention initiatives through the Safe Streets and Safe Schools Program and through Civil Forfeiture Crime Remediation and Crime Prevention Grants.

Objective 5: Effective protection programs for women and other vulnerable adults, youth and children

Strategies:

Public safety is enhanced through effective protective programs.

- The Ministry maintains the Protection Order Registry, a confidential database containing all civil and criminal protection orders issued in British Columbia. The intent of the registry is to help reduce violence against women and other vulnerable adults, youth and children through support of the enforcement of protection orders.
- Under the *Criminal Records Review Act*, anyone who works with children or who has unsupervised access to children must submit to a criminal record check. The Criminal Record Review Program protects children from individuals whose criminal record indicates they pose a risk of physical or sexual abuse. Changes to the Act effective January 2008 make it mandatory for people requiring criminal record checks to be checked every five years.

Objective 6: Prevention of trafficking in persons

Strategies:

The prevention of domestic and international trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation and forced labour continues to be a priority of the Ministry.

- The Ministry promotes awareness of trafficking and works to increase identification of trafficked persons and traffickers through public education campaigns and training programs for law enforcement agencies, immigration and border officials, and front-line service providers.
- The Ministry is working with the Canada Border Services Agency, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, provincial law enforcement agencies and Crown Counsel to prevent trafficking and contribute to successful prosecution of traffickers.
- Collaboration with community service organizations and all levels of government helps to ensure that trafficked persons in British Columbia are provided with the supports and services required to ensure their protection, aid in their recovery and reduce their risk of re-trafficking.

Objective 7: Reduced profit motive behind crime

Strategies:

Targeting the profit motive behind crime is an effective means of suppressing criminal activity.

- The Ministry continues to work with the Ministry of Attorney General and law enforcement agencies to seek the forfeiture of assets obtained through illicit behaviour or used to further wrongdoing.
- Training and orientation programs with police and other enforcement agencies continue to be implemented to support and strengthen collaborative partnerships.

Objective 8: Effective regulation of the security industry

Strategies:

The security industry plays an important role in the safety of communities throughout British Columbia.

- The *Security Services Act* and Regulation were brought into force in September 2008, strengthening government oversight of the security industry by addressing areas that were previously unregulated and ensuring consistent standards across the industry.
- A Code of Conduct and a public complaints process were also introduced to ensure that complaints against security workers or businesses are investigated and resolved.

Objective 9: Timely information, assistance and support for victims of crime

Strategies:

Victim service programs aim to reduce the impact of crime through a range of supports and services.

- The Ministry provides information, referrals and practical support to victims of crime and their families, and administers the *Crime Victim Assistance Act* and Program to ensure that victims have access to financial and other benefits.
- The Ministry notifies impacted victims of end-of-sentence release of identified offenders.

Objective 10: Offenders are supervised and managed based on court orders and risk to re-offend

Strategies:

To effectively supervise offenders while they are under court orders, and to achieve reductions in re-offending behaviour over the long term, it is critical to understand the risk an offender poses to society, how that risk can best be addressed, and the need to target higher-risk offenders.

- More than 20 years of correctional research have resulted in the development of standardized, validated risk/needs assessment tools that are used by the Ministry to provide information on the rehabilitative needs of offenders and their risk to re-offend. Ministry policy allows a 60-day period during which risk/needs assessments must be completed.

Objective 11: Reduced re-offending behaviour

Strategies:

A significant body of correctional research has confirmed that offender case management, offender responsiveness to change, and rehabilitative programming can mitigate harm and reduce re-offending behaviour.

- Based on the risk/needs assessments conducted, case management plans are developed for offenders to guide program interventions on an individual basis.
- The Ministry delivers correctional programming to offenders to address the risk factors known to contribute to criminality and to promote the acquisition of cognitive skills necessary to bring about behavioural change. The Ministry is also incorporating foundational skill building in offender programs in such areas as life skills, employability and literacy.

- The Ministry continues to strengthen partnerships with social, health and justice agencies to deliver integrated services that provide basic living essentials to higher-need offenders with the aim of reducing re-offending.

Objective 12: Reduced over-representation of Aboriginal people in the justice system

Strategies:

The Ministry is working with other ministries, Aboriginal agencies and community representatives to address the root causes of Aboriginal criminality and victimization, engage communities in the management of offenders and promote community healing.

- The Ministry is hosting cross-cultural training events to enhance the capacity, knowledge and sensitivity of justice system personnel throughout the province.
- Planning the Aboriginal Transitional Support Bed Project continues in order to establish culturally based residential placements to facilitate the reintegration of Aboriginal offenders back into the community.
- The Ministry is supporting enhancement of Aboriginal programming in correctional centres and communities, and is working in partnership with Justice Canada to support 29 community-based Aboriginal Justice Programs and the Native Courtworker Program.

Objective 13: Increased Road Safety

Strategies:

The Ministry continues to work with all road safety partners and stakeholders to implement changes designed to reduce fatalities and serious injuries from preventable road crashes.

- The Ministry continues to develop innovative means of identifying and addressing problem areas of road safety. For example, anyone convicted of an impaired driving offence occurring after February 1, 2009, will be required to install and use an ignition interlock device for a minimum of one year, following any related driving prohibition. The requirement also applies to anyone who accumulates two 90-day administrative driving prohibitions or three 24-hour roadside suspensions within a five-year period.
- Driver licensing regulations and enforcement also continue to be strengthened.

Objective 14: Enhanced emergency prevention, preparedness, response and recovery

Strategies:

Enhanced emergency management reduces the overall impact of any emergency or disaster occurring in the province.

- The Ministry continues to work with local governments, First Nations, provincial ministries and agencies, federal departments, other jurisdictions, industries and volunteers to support the four main pillars of emergency management – prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.

- Multi-agency hazard plans are prepared and updated regularly to ensure effective strategies are in place to address many possible types of emergencies and disasters. These plans foster co-operation among multiple organizations focusing on public safety, infrastructure and property protection, and managing the aftermath of events.

Objective 15: Promotion of fire prevention, life safety and property protection programs

Strategies:

Effective fire safety and prevention require strong working relationships with local governments, fire service organizations and other jurisdictions.

- The Ministry continues to strengthen its relationships with partner agencies and stakeholder groups, and enhance the support it provides to fire departments, local governments and the public.

Objective 16: Improved community safety and quality of life through death investigations

Strategies:

Coroners' cases must be completed in a timely manner and be based on current and consistent information.

- Operating within the Ministry, the BC Coroners Service is building on its use of investigative protocols, its new, more robust database, and its use of advanced technology and statistical surveillance measures.

Performance Measures

Measuring the performance of British Columbia's justice and regulatory systems is complex. Long-term outcome indicators, such as crime rates, victimization rates and rates of non-re-offending, are affected by many factors and are not under the exclusive control of any one program area or ministry. These outcomes are multifaceted, involving all components of the justice system and other areas of government, such as health, education and social services, as well as factors outside government's control.

The measures included here represent only a few indicators of performance, but together they allow us to gauge progress toward the vision of all British Columbians working together to make our province the safest place to live in Canada.

Public Perceptions of the Justice System

Long-term trends in public perceptions of the justice system are indicators of its effectiveness. Members of the public must have confidence in the justice system for it to function effectively and to ensure continued public participation and support. Public confidence in the justice system is also being tracked by the Ministry of Attorney General.

Performance Measure: Self-reported Confidence in the Justice System	2006/07 Baseline	2008/09 Forecast	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target
Percentage of British Columbians who have "a great deal of" or "quite a lot of" confidence in the justice system	46.5%	47%	51%	53%	55%

Data source: The percentage reported for 2006/07 is based on the responses of a random sample of British Columbians surveyed in the BC Omnibus Survey conducted by BC Statistics from September 2006 through February 2007. The BC Omnibus Survey uses a subset of survey questions from the Statistics Canada 2003 General Social Survey on Social Engagement (Cycle 17). Statistics Canada conducts surveys to measure confidence in public institutions in Canada roughly every five years.

Discussion

Public perceptions of specific components of the justice system can contribute to a greater understanding of perceptions of the justice system in general. The Ministry is working with the Ministry of Attorney General to develop a survey to explore the perceptions and experiences of British Columbians with various areas of the justice system, including police services.

Prevalence of Crime

This indicator provides an understanding of the extent to which citizens are exposed to crime. It is comprised of police-reported crime rates and self-reported rates of victimization.

Police-reported crime rates and self-reported victimization rates are both susceptible to several reporting biases and are not directly comparable; however, they may be used together to provide a broader indication of the safety of individuals and communities.

Performance Measure: Police-reported BC Crime Rates ¹	2007 Baseline ²	2009 Target	2010 Target	2011 Target
Violent crime	11.7	5% decrease from 2008	5% decrease from 2009	5% decrease from 2010
Property crime	51.8	5% decrease from 2008	5% decrease from 2009	5% decrease from 2010
Other	40.8	5% decrease from 2008	5% decrease from 2009	5% decrease from 2010
Total	104.3	5% decrease from 2008	5% decrease from 2009	5% decrease from 2010

Data source: Police-reported crime rates are obtained through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey. Every police agency in British Columbia participates in this survey, which is managed nationally by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

¹ The crime rate is the number of *Criminal Code* offences or crimes (excluding drug crimes and traffic-related offences) reported for every 1,000 persons. It is a better measure of trends in crime than the actual number of offences because it allows for population differences. Police-reported crime is divided into three major categories of *Criminal Code* offences: crimes against persons (violent crime); crimes against property (property crimes); and other crimes. Offences which are not violent or property related are classified as other crimes. These include counterfeit currency, vandalism, bail violations and disturbing the peace as well as miscellaneous offences relating to prostitution, offensive weapons, bail violations, and other Criminal Code offences.

² Results for 2008 are not yet available.

Performance Measure: Self-reported BC Victimization Rates ¹	2004 Baseline	2009 Target	2010 Target	2011 Target
Violent Incidents	108	5% decrease from 2008	5% decrease from 2009	5% decrease from 2010
Household Incidents	376	5% decrease from 2008	5% decrease from 2009	5% decrease from 2010

Data source: Victimization data are obtained through the General Social Survey on Victimization, administered and maintained by Statistics Canada. The most recent reporting year from this source is 2004. The Ministry is exploring options for more regular collection of data on the prevalence of violent and household victimization in British Columbia.

¹ The rate of violent incidents is the number of sexual assaults, physical assaults, robberies and robbery attempts per 1,000 population, 15 years and older. Incidents of spousal sexual and physical assault are included. The rate of household incidents is the number of household crimes per 1,000 households. To determine this rate, individuals were asked about four crimes that might have occurred to their household: break and enter, theft of household property, motor vehicle/parts thefts or attempts, and vandalism.

Discussion

British Columbia's crime rate has been generally declining since peaking in 1991. Increases were reported for 2002 through 2004; however, since then the crime rate in the province has returned to its downward trend. In 2007, the crime rate was 104.3 offences per 1,000 population, a decrease of eight per cent from 2006.

Although not directly comparable to the crime rates, victimization data indicate that crime is more frequent than is reported to police.³ The divergence in crime and victimization rates occurs largely in household/property crime. Police-reported property crime rates have been decreasing, whereas household victimization rates have increased over the Statistics Canada General Social Survey years of 1993, 1999 and 2004.

While police-reported violent crime rates have been relatively stable in British Columbia, violent victimization has dropped from the 1999 to the 2004 reporting cycles.

Establishing specific targets for reductions in crime rates and victimization rates is difficult, as both are affected by numerous factors, including demographics, technological change, police enforcement priorities and reporting practices, victim and societal responses to crime, alcohol and drug consumption patterns, and socio-economic trends.

Non-recidivism

To indicate the effectiveness of the justice system in deterring and rehabilitating offenders, the Ministry tracks the percentage of offenders in British Columbia who do not re-offend for two years following a finding of guilt and sentencing by the courts.

Performance Measure: Rate of Non-re-offending	2008/09 Forecast	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target	2011/12 Target
Percentage of offenders who do not re-offend for two years following Corrections supervision	67%	67.5%	68%	68.5%

Data source: Data for this measure are drawn from the Corrections operational system and are very reliable. The methodology for calculating the measure uses a two-year tracking period. It is based on a rolling average of all offenders who have been sentenced for another offence within the two-year time frame tracked. Consequently, for any given year, the results reported are for offenders found guilty and sentenced two years prior.

Discussion

Criminal behaviour is a highly complex phenomenon involving a variety of individual and societal factors. Research demonstrates that changes in rates of re-offending are not directly attributable to the activities of any one component of the justice system. The effectiveness of particular programs is best assessed through evaluative research.

Because recidivism-related measures are influenced by many factors unrelated to Corrections practice, such as population increases and a changing offender profile, establishing targets for non-re-offending is a difficult process. Providing a forecast of anticipated targets while speaking to our ongoing and future challenges better represents our current state. The Ministry continues to strengthen its evidence-based strategies to increase rates of non-re-offending. Projections indicate, however, that the resource demands associated with the growing volume and changing profile of offenders in custody and under community supervision will negatively impact these rates.

³ Caution should be used when considering the trends in relation to one another. The two data sources collect data from differing populations, on differing crime/victimization types, and report the data using differing scales.

Road User Safety

Key indicators of road user safety are rates of traffic fatalities and injuries. As well as resulting in loss of life, motor vehicle crashes significantly impact quality of life; incur legal, court and health care costs; and place demands on enforcement, insurance and municipal services.

Performance Measures: Traffic Fatalities and Injuries Rates	2006 Baseline ¹	2009 Target	2010 Target	2011 Target
Number of traffic fatalities per 100,000 population	9.4	3% reduction from 2008	3% reduction from 2009	3% reduction from 2010
Number of traffic injuries per 100,000 population	639	3% reduction from 2008	3% reduction from 2009	3% reduction from 2010

Data source: Data for these measures are collected by ICBC and are based on police-attended collisions involving injuries and/or fatalities. Collision data are collected by police and individual reports may be subject to error, depending on accuracy of completion. Collisions involving only property damage and collisions unattended by police are not included. As policing priorities do not allow officers to attend all collisions, ICBC estimates that report forms may not include up to 20 per cent of injuries. The data are reported by calendar year rather than fiscal year.

¹. Due to changes in reporting methodologies, rates for 2007 and 2008 have not yet been finalized.

Discussion

Despite significant progress during recent years, automobile crashes continue to be a leading cause of preventable death and injury in British Columbia.

The Ministry continues to work in partnership with ICBC, the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure, the RCMP and other key stakeholders to strengthen initiatives that focus road safety resources on preventing injuries and saving lives.

Resource Summary

Core Business Area	2008/09 Restated Estimates ¹	2009/10 Estimates	2010/11 Plan	2011/12 Plan
Operating Expenses (\$000)				
Corrections	235,061	237,409	227,315	224,186
Policing and Community Safety	296,718	311,635	309,842	309,365
Emergency Management BC 2	35,927	38,296	33,967	33,473
Office of the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles	7,214	6,651	6,520	6,350
Executive and Support Services	18,698	22,886	21,826	21,275
Emergency Program Act 3	15,630	15,630	15,630	15,630
Statutory Services 4	14,601	14,351	14,851	14,851
Total	623,849	646,858	629,951	625,130
Full-time Equivalents (Direct FTEs)				
Corrections	2,051	2,076	2,056	2,055
Policing and Community Safety	184	184	184	184
Emergency Management BC 2	189	178	177	177
Office of the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles	68	73	73	73
Executive and Support Services	38	32	32	32
Emergency Program Act 3	0	0	0	0

Core Business Area	2008/09 Restated Estimates ¹	2009/10 Estimates	2010/11 Plan	2011/12 Plan
Statutory Services 4	3	4	4	4
Total	2,533	2,547	2,526	2,525
Ministry Capital Expenditures (Consolidated Revenue Fund) (\$000)				
Corrections	3,393	0	0	0
Policing and Community Safety	469	0	0	0
Emergency Management BC 2	637	0	0	0
Office of the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles	313	0	0	0
Executive and Support Services	100	2,276	1,348	2,137
Emergency Program Act 3	0	0	0	0
Statutory Services 4	93	0	0	0
Total	5,005	2,276	1,348	2,137

¹ These amounts have been restated, for comparative purposes only, to be consistent with Schedule A of the 2009/10 *Estimates*.

² This core business area includes Integrated Planning and Mitigation, Provincial Emergency Program, Office of the Fire Commissioner and BC Coroners Service.

³ The *Emergency Program Act* provides for response to and recovery from emergencies and disasters, and for hazard mitigation initiatives.

⁴ Statutory Services includes Civil Forfeiture Account, Corrections Work Program Account, Forfeited Crime Proceeds Fund and Victim Surcharge Special Account.

Major Capital Projects

The Corrections Capital Asset Management Plan (CAMP) Phase 1 is part of a multi-year plan to address dangerous levels of inmate overcrowding and meet future capacity demands in correctional centres in British Columbia.

CAMP Phase 1 includes a total of \$185 million in capital between 2008/09 and 2012/13 for three separate projects. Of these, one project exceeds \$50 million: the building of a correctional remand centre which will add 180 cells to the current provincial capacity by fall 2012. The total cost of this project will be refined during the planning phase, in consultation with Partnership British Columbia. During 2009/10, \$3.4 million will be spent on planning and consultation.

The benefits of the project include reduced overcrowding, risk of inmate disturbances, staff assaults and liability to lawsuits, and increased staff safety and ability to meet the needs of inmates and families.

Challenges associated with the project are possible project delays, which could lead to cost escalation and risks to staff and public safety due to prolonged overcrowding.

Ministry Contact Information

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General Communications Office
PO Box 9282 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria, BC V8W 9J7
Phone: 250 387-0520
Facsimile: 250 387-1753

Call the following headquarters telephone numbers:

BC Coroners Service.....	604 660-7745
Civil Forfeiture Office.....	250 356-1560
Corporate Policy and Planning Office.....	250 387-0306
Corrections Branch.....	250 387-5059
Deputy Solicitor General.....	250 356-0149
Emergency Management BC.....	250 953-4002
Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General	250 356-7717
Office of the Fire Commissioner.....	250 356-9000
Office of the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles.....	250 387-7747
Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons.....	250 953-4970
Policing and Community Safety Branch	250 387-1100
Provincial Emergency Program.....	250 952-4913

The Enquiry BC contact centre provides telephone access to government information:

In Vancouver.....	604 660-2421
In Victoria.....	250 387-6121
Toll-free elsewhere in British Columbia.....	1 800 663-7867
Outside British Columbia.....	604 660-2421

VictimLINK provides help and information for victims of family and sexual violence and all other crimes.

Call toll-free 24 hours a day, seven days a week..... 1 800 563-0808

