

Ministry of  
Public Safety  
and Solicitor General

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2007/08  
Annual Service Plan Report

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## Message from the Minister and Accountability Statement

I am pleased to introduce the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General *2007/08 Annual Service Plan Report*. This report provides an update on the Ministry's accomplishments during the fiscal year that ended March 31, 2008.

The Ministry continues to demonstrate leadership in the many areas its portfolio encompasses, including corrections, law enforcement, crime prevention, victim services, coroners service, road safety, fire safety, emergency management, liquor and gaming management and regulation, and consumer protection policy.

In 2007/08, high-profile incidents brought organized crime and gang violence to the forefront of the public's safety concerns. The Province continues to fight back strategically, with more officers, the most integrated and joint-forces police operations in Canada, and leading edge crime-fighting and communications technology.

Notably, British Columbia has 925 more police on the streets than five years ago, plus ten major integrated teams which are helping police to avoid duplication, optimize efficiency and increase public safety. Included are integrated teams dedicated to gangs, organized crime and homicides. In November 2007, their efforts were augmented by the creation of the Gang Violence Suppression Team — one of the largest street-level gang violence task forces B.C. has ever seen. In less than four months, the Team checked over 6,000 people and 8,700 vehicles. Its work generated nearly 1,000 intelligence reports and led to 48 criminal charges.

British Columbia remains one of two Canadian provinces with active civil forfeiture programs. Over the past two years, the Province's actions have seen the forfeiture of more than \$4 million in assets acquired by, or used in, unlawful activity, with proceeds going to support victims and community crime prevention and remediation efforts.

Our leadership also extends to formally addressing one of the most dehumanizing, growing areas of criminal activity. In July 2007, B.C. became the first and only province in Canada with an Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons. This office is leading our efforts to eliminate what the United Nations has recognized as a crime against humanity.

When questions arose about the integrity of British Columbia's retail lottery system, the Province responded quickly and vigorously. In May 2007, we accepted all 23 of the B.C. Ombudsman's recommendations to the British Columbia Lottery Corporation to improve procedures related to retailer lottery winnings and prize validation. My office requested a further, independent

review by the firm of Deloitte & Touche LLP, which yielded 44 additional recommendations. In the months since, the Ministry has made solid progress on all recommendations accepted from both reports.

The Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General *2007/08 Annual Service Plan Report* compares the actual results to the expected results identified in the Ministry's *2007/08–2009/10 Service Plan*. I am accountable for those results as reported.



Honourable John van Dongen  
Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General

June 20, 2008

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# Highlights of the Year

There were many significant accomplishments made throughout the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General during 2007/08. A selection of these accomplishments is presented here.

## **Strengthening Law Enforcement Province-wide**

British Columbia achieved a North American milestone in police intelligence-gathering and information-sharing, completing linkage of all 13 independent police agencies and 110 RCMP detachments through the Police Records Information Management Environment. PRIME-BC is an online data sharing system that allows officers throughout the province to share up-to-the-minute information regarding crimes and suspects, missing persons and stolen property.

## **Enhancing Policing for First Nations**

The Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh Integrated Aboriginal Policing Unit was created by the RCMP with funding from the Ministry and in partnership with the West Vancouver Police Department. The new unit delivers police services that are community-focused, culturally sensitive and responsive to the needs of the Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh First Nations.

## **Removing the Profit Motive from Crime**

The Ministry is continuing to remove the profit motive from crime and other illegal activities through the growing success of its Civil Forfeiture Program. Under British Columbia's *Civil Forfeiture Act*, the Province can apply to the Supreme Court of British Columbia for the forfeiture of assets acquired by, or used in, unlawful activity. Proceeds recovered through the program are used to compensate eligible victims, fund crime prevention activities and remedy the effects of crime, and cover costs related to administration of the Act. During 2007/08, 76 files were referred to the program by enforcement agencies in B.C., and more than \$2.8 million in assets were recovered.

## **Supporting Communities and Assisting Victims**

Communities across British Columbia are sharing in \$500,000 from civil forfeiture proceeds. The Province invited local governments, community and youth organizations, school districts, police departments, victim service programs, Aboriginal organizations and First Nations bands to apply for grants of up to \$20,000 for community safety initiatives. Domestic violence and cyber-bullying prevention, restorative justice, and helping at-risk children return to school are among the goals of the 27 projects receiving grants through the program.

### **Targeting Prolific Offenders**

The Prolific Offender Management Project was set up in six pilot communities — Kamloops, Nanaimo, Prince George, Surrey, Victoria (Capital Regional District) and Williams Lake — to test an integrated approach to reducing crime by more intensively managing the small number of offenders who are responsible for a large proportion of crime committed. Through the project, multiple criminal justice, health, housing and social service agencies are co-ordinating at a local level to hold prolific offenders accountable while providing them with services to assist in addressing the issues fuelling their crime. This may include referrals to drug treatment programs, mental health professionals, and work and housing programs.

### **Combating Trafficking in Persons**

The Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons was created in the Ministry in July 2007. Jointly funded with the Ministry of Children and Family Development, the Office was established to lead the development and co-ordination of strategies to eliminate trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation and forced labour.

### **Enhancing Emergency Response and Recovery**

The Province provided \$750,000 to emergency rescue volunteer groups to support them in buying new, specialized equipment to assist in their work. The five disciplines that make up British Columbia's Public Safety Lifeline Volunteers are Search and Rescue, Emergency Social Services, Emergency Radio Communications, PEP Air Response and Road Rescue. These groups assist the Province, local governments and emergency personnel before, during and after emergencies. About 13,000 people across B.C. volunteer their time and expertise in preparing for and responding to emergency situations.

### **Strengthening Road Safety Enforcement**

Changes to the *Motor Vehicle Act* Regulations increased the fine for not wearing a seatbelt to \$167 from \$138, in response to research that indicates that while only about 10 per cent of British Columbians fail to wear seatbelts, they account for approximately 40 per cent of motor vehicle fatalities. This change is part of B.C.'s enhanced road safety enforcement initiative, which includes specialized Integrated Road Safety Units, bait cars, and Air 1, British Columbia's dedicated traffic safety helicopter.

### **Promoting Responsible Liquor Practices**

Changes were made to the *Liquor Control and Licensing Act* to make it an offence for a person under age 19 to buy liquor using false identification. Any minor caught using false identification will now be subject to a fine of \$115 issued by police, with payment of the fine tied to issuance and renewal of driver and vehicle licences. The Serving It Right program was also enhanced to more effectively educate licensees, managers and servers on techniques to prevent problems related to liquor service.



### **Strengthening Gaming Regulation and Enforcement**

In response to reviews of British Columbia's lottery retail network, the Ministry's Gaming Policy and Enforcement Branch enhanced its focus on enforcement and compliance issues, better balanced its policy and enforcement components, and strengthened public accountability processes. In order to ensure the integrity of lottery retailers, the Branch also implemented a comprehensive registration program for the managers of all lottery retail sites. Compliance with the conditions of registration is required in order to have a lottery retail site contract with the B.C. Lottery Corporation. Certification processes were enhanced for all lottery-related equipment and lottery tickets. The Branch also developed a comprehensive audit framework covering the B.C. Lottery Corporation's conduct and management of all forms of gaming, including its lottery business and retailers.

### **Protecting Consumers**

The *Business Practices and Consumer Protection (Payday Loans) Amendment Act* (Bill 27) was passed. Once it is brought into force, the Act will protect consumers by prohibiting abusive lending practices and limiting fees and interest rates charged by payday lenders. The Ministry also explored avenues for greater consumer protection in such areas as gift cards and home inspections.

## Purpose of 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; liquor and gaming management and regulation; and consumer protection policy.<sup>1</sup> The Ministry also leads the cross-government Crystal Meth Strategy, to decrease the production and use of crystal meth in the province.

The Ministry is also responsible for the Liquor Distribution Branch, the British Columbia Lottery Corporation, and the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia (ICBC).<sup>2</sup>

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 the ability to maintain strong, collaborative relationships with all 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 — such as policies, legislation, funding agreements and reporting requirements — to ensure accountability for public funds.

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.

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<sup>1</sup> In July 2007, the Film Classification Office and responsibility for administering the *Motion Picture Act* were transferred from the Ministry to the Business Practices and Consumer Protection Authority, further consolidating the agency's role as the centralized consumer protection agency in the province.

<sup>2</sup> Crown corporations and agencies publish their own service plans and annual reports, separate from those of the Ministry.

## Strategic Context

Many external 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 and are affected by numerous factors, including demographics, technological change, police enforcement practices and reporting structures, victim and societal responses to crime, alcohol and drug consumption patterns, and socio-economic trends.

British Columbia has one of the higher crime rates in Canada. 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 growing 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.

**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 human rights, increases global health risks and, along with drugs and weapons, is a leading source of profits for organized crime.

An estimated 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.

**Over-representation of Aboriginal people in the justice system** impacts the work of the Ministry. 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 inmates 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.

**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 meth 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.

**Managing multi-needs offenders** has become more challenging, with increases in the proportion of violent, high-risk and multi-needs offenders under Corrections supervision. The changing profile of offenders has contributed to greater use of remand and bail 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 supervision, and requires close collaboration with justice and social service partners, such as police, addictions services and forensic psychiatric services.

**Road safety and driver behaviour** are a concern in British Columbia. Vehicle crashes continue to be the number one cause of fatalities and serious injuries for people up to the age of 25, and remain a leading cause of death thereafter. Many factors contribute to vehicle crashes, but drinking and driving and dangerous driving are clearly top contributors. The Ministry shares responsibility for road safety with others, including the Ministry of Transportation, police, ICBC, municipalities and Transport Canada, and addressing the primary causes of serious vehicle crashes requires close collaboration among all of these partners.

**Emergencies and disasters** require co-ordinated mitigation, preparedness, and 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 unprecedented fires impacting population centres (interface fires), landslides, severe weather, floods, ice jams and drought, challenging communities and all levels of government.

**Growth in illegal gambling** has been stimulated by the growing popularity and availability of games in the media, on the Internet and in the community. New technology and the ability to operate from anywhere in the world over the Internet makes online gambling very difficult to regulate. Programs and services are increasingly required to address illegal gambling and to promote awareness of responsible gambling practices.

**The integrity of gaming** is a continuing focus for the Ministry. Public and media concerns regarding high rates of lottery wins among lottery retailers have led to reviews and recommendations by the Ministry's Gaming Policy and Enforcement Branch, the B.C. Ombudsman, and the independent auditing firm Deloitte & Touche LLP, into retailer lottery winnings and lottery prize payout procedures. This reflects a nation-wide trend of concern about lottery systems.

# Report on Performance

There was a transition in service planning with the Ministry's *2008/09–2010/11 Service Plan*, with the performance information presented in that plan streamlined in our ongoing efforts to strengthen service planning and reporting.

The current report is based on the Service Plan developed for 2007/08–2009/2010, and therefore does not reflect these changes. However, the goals, objectives, strategies and performance measures presented in this report remain consistent with the Ministry's vision of all British Columbians working together to make our province the safest place to live in Canada.

## Performance Plan Summary Table

<b>Goal 1: Increased safety for individuals and communities throughout British Columbia</b> For greater detail, see pages 15 to 25	<b>2007/08 Target</b>	<b>2007/08 Actual</b>
• Self-reported violent victimization per 1,000 population aged 15 and over	≤ 118	DATA NOT AVAILABLE
• Self-reported household victimization per 1,000 households	≤ 376	DATA NOT AVAILABLE
• Percentage of offenders who do not re-offend for two years following Corrections supervision	≥ 68%	67% SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED
<b>1.1 Offenders are supervised and managed based on court orders and their risk to re-offend</b>		
<b>1.2 Programs are provided to address factors associated with re-offending behaviour</b>		
<b>1.3 Adequate levels of police services</b>		
• Number of Provincial Police Service members	1,880	1,976 EXCEEDED
• Number of First Nations Policing Program members	131	110 NOT ACHIEVED
<b>1.4 A common records management system for all police agencies in British Columbia</b>		
<b>1.5 Effective protective programs for women, vulnerable adults, youth and children</b>		
<b>1.6 Communities have crime prevention and restorative justice programs</b>		
<b>1.7 Victims of crime are provided with timely information, assistance and support to reduce the impact of crime</b>		
• Average number of days to adjudicate claims for financial assistance from victims and others impacted by violent crime	160	161 SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED
<b>1.8 Minimized loss of life and economic impact from disasters and emergencies</b>		
• Combined days of preparedness training by Temporary Emergency Assignment Management System members in support of the provincial emergency management structure	530	501 NOT ACHIEVED

<b>Goal 1: Increased safety for individuals and communities throughout British Columbia</b> For greater detail, see pages 15 to 25	<b>2007/08 Target</b>	<b>2007/08 Actual</b>
<b>1.9 Promotion of fire prevention, life safety and property protection programs</b>		
<b>1.10 Coroners' reports based on current, consistent and timely information</b>		
• Percentage of Coroners' files completed within an average of 4.5 months	65%	DATA AVAILABLE FALL 2008
<b>1.11 Increased road safety</b>		
• Number of traffic fatalities per 100,000 population	≤ 9.1	DATA AVAILABLE FALL 2008
• Number of traffic injuries per 100,000 population	≤ 620	DATA AVAILABLE FALL 2008
<b>Goal 2: Shared responsibility for public safety and the protection of public interests</b> For greater detail, see pages 25 to 28	<b>2007/08 Target</b>	<b>2007/08 Actual</b>
<b>2.1 Reduced incidence of illegal gambling</b>		
<b>2.2 A comprehensive regulatory framework for gaming</b>		
• Percentage of audited gaming funds recipients in compliance	86%	77% NOT ACHIEVED
<b>2.3 Responsible gambling practices are encouraged</b>		
<b>2.4 Improved industry cooperation to reduce problems associated with liquor misuse</b>		
• Percentage of inspected/investigated liquor licensees in compliance	94%	95% EXCEEDED
<b>Goal 3: Public confidence in British Columbia's justice and regulatory systems</b> For greater detail, see pages 29 to 30	<b>2007/08 Target</b>	<b>2007/08 Actual</b>
<b>Goal 3 is supported by all of the objectives identified above under the first two goals</b>		
• Percentage of British Columbians who have a great deal or quite a lot of confidence in the justice system	≥ 46.5%	41.8% NOT ACHIEVED

## Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Performance Results

This section of the report presents the Ministry's goals and objectives, and the key strategies to achieve them, which were identified for 2007/08. Results for the key performance measures included in the *2007/08–2009/10 Service Plan* are also presented and discussed.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Several measures were identified as "under development" in the Ministry's *2007/08–2009/10 Service Plan*. These measures are not included here because of changes made to service planning following publication of that plan.

Measuring the performance of British Columbia's justice and regulatory systems is complex. The long-term outcome measures discussed here, such as victimization rates, recidivism rates and public confidence rates, are affected by many different individual and socio-economic factors and are not under the exclusive control of any one program area or Ministry. Rather, they are multifaceted outcomes involving all components of the justice system and many other areas of government, such as health, education and social services, as well as factors outside government's control.

The measures in this report represent only a few critical aspects of performance, but together, they help us to assess the Ministry's progress toward achieving its objectives and goals.

## Goal 1: Increased safety for individuals and communities throughout British Columbia

Three performance measures are used to indicate progress toward achieving the goal of increased safety for individuals and communities throughout British Columbia: violent and household victimization rates and the percentage of offenders who do not re-offend for two years following Corrections supervision. These measures are presented at the goal level rather than linked to individual objectives because they are high level outcomes subject to a wide variety of influences.

### Performance Results

Performance Measures	2004 Actual	2006/07 Actual	2007/08 Target	2007/08 Actual
Self-reported violent victimization per 1,000 population aged 15 years and over <sup>1</sup>	118 <sup>2</sup>	DATA NOT AVAILABLE	≤ 118	DATA NOT AVAILABLE
Self-reported household victimization per 1,000 households <sup>3</sup>	376	DATA NOT AVAILABLE	≤ 376	DATA NOT AVAILABLE

**Data Source:** The 2004 data reported for this measure are from results of the Statistics Canada General Social Survey conducted in 2004.

While the data are accurate and reliable, there are a number of data limitations associated with all telephone surveys, including victimization surveys. For example, telephone surveys exclude respondents who do not speak either of the official languages, people with speech disabilities, homeless people, and low income households without a telephone.

<sup>1</sup> Violent victimization includes sexual assault, attempted robbery, robbery and physical assault. Figures do not include spousal assaults.

<sup>2</sup> This figure has been revised from 108, which was reported in error in the Ministry's 2007/08 – 2009/10 Service Plan.

<sup>3</sup> Household victimization includes break and enter, motor vehicle theft, theft of household property and vandalism.

## Discussion of Results

Measures of self-reported victimization have become widely used indicators of the safety of individuals in their homes and communities. Victimization rates based on survey data complement officially recorded crime rates based on police records and are arguably more comprehensive indicators of volumes of crime, because the surveys address criminal victimization occurrences that were not reported to police, as well as those that were. Self-reported victimization data and crime rates based on police records are not directly comparable because of differences in data collection methodologies and ways of classifying crimes.

Statistics Canada conducts a national survey on victimization every five years. The Ministry is currently exploring options for more regular data collection on the prevalence of violent and household victimization in British Columbia.

## Performance Results

Performance Measure	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Actual	2007/08 Target	2007/08 Actual
Percentage of offenders who do not re-offend for two years following Corrections supervision	67%	68%	≥ 68%	67% SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED

**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 two years prior.

## Discussion of Results

To indicate the overall effectiveness of the justice system in deterring and rehabilitating offenders, the Ministry tracks the percentage of adult offenders who do not re-offend for two years following a finding of guilt and sentencing by the courts. However, criminal behaviour is a highly complex phenomenon involving many different individual and socio-economic factors, and changes in rates of re-offending are not directly attributable to the activities of any one component of the criminal justice system. The effectiveness of particular programs is best assessed through evaluation research.

Because recidivism measures are influenced by many different factors, establishing targets for them is fraught with difficulty. Providing a forecast of anticipated increases or reductions better represents our current state of performance measurement. The 2007/08 forecast of 68 per cent or higher was substantially achieved, with preliminary data indicating that 67 per cent of offenders did not re-offend for two years following Corrections supervision.



### **Objective 1.1: Offenders are supervised and managed based on court orders and their risk to re-offend**

A key objective of the Ministry is to ensure that offenders are supervised and managed based on their risk to re-offend. To effectively and efficiently 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 and how that risk can best be addressed.

#### **Strategies**

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 offender risk to re-offend and rehabilitative needs. Corrections policy allows a 60-day period during which risk/needs assessments must be completed.

### **Objective 1.2: Programs are provided to address factors associated with re-offending behaviour**

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

#### **Strategies**

Case management plans are developed for offenders based on the risk/needs assessments conducted, serving to guide program interventions on an individual basis.

The Corrections Branch also delivers correctional (core) programming in accordance with best practices in this field. Core programs are designed to address risk factors known to contribute to criminality and focus on the acquisition of cognitive skills necessary to bring about behavioural change. They are available in adult custody facilities and for offenders serving community sentences, delivered by trained staff and contracted services to offenders who pose higher risks for re-offending.

### **Objective 1.3: Adequate levels of police services**

Adequate levels of police services across the province are required to protect citizens and communities from crime and to respond to the changing nature of crime.

## Strategies

Key strategies identified for 2007/08 were to restructure police financing, support the integration of existing police services, increase the number of officers in the Provincial Police Service and the First Nations Policing Program, and review the *Police Act* and the Provincial Standards for Municipal Police Departments in British Columbia. These initiatives ensure that police services are delivered in the most effective and efficient way possible, avoiding duplication and yielding economies of scale in protecting the public.

Another strategy is the ongoing development and implementation of new policing initiatives to increase capacity in areas such as supporting organized crime prosecutions, responding to high-tech crime and combating Internet-based child exploitation.

## Performance Results

Performance Measure	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Actual	2007/08 Target	2007/08 Actual
Number of Provincial Police Service members	1,668	1,867 <sup>1</sup>	1,880	1,976 EXCEEDED

**Data Source:** The Ministry receives Provincial Force police strength data from RCMP E Division.

<sup>1</sup> The actual for 2006/07 has been updated from the estimate provided in the Ministry's 2007/08 – 2009/10 Service Plan.

## Discussion of Results

The number of Provincial Police Service members is an indicator of Provincial Force police strength. The target established for 2007/08 was exceeded as a result of effective recruiting by the RCMP and the integration of police services.

## Ministry Response

The Ministry continues to employ innovative ways of increasing police capacity to ensure adequate and effective levels of policing enforcement throughout British Columbia.

## Performance Results

Performance Measure	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Actual	2007/08 Target	2007/08 Actual
Number of First Nations Policing Program members	99	109 <sup>1</sup>	131	110 NOT ACHIEVED

**Data Source:** First Nations police strength data are obtained from the RCMP E Division and the two self-administered police services — the Kitsoo Public Safety Department and the Stl’atl’imx Tribal Police Service. In 2007/08, enhanced policing was increased to include the Squamish/Tsleil Waututh and Tsawwassen First Nations.

<sup>1</sup> The actual for 2006/07 has been updated from the estimate provided in the Ministry’s 2007/08 – 2009/10 Service Plan.

### Discussion of Results

A target of 131 was established for 2007/08 based on authorized police strength, which was 105 for the RCMP, ten for the Stl’atl’imx Tribal Police Service, two for the Kitsoo Public Safety Department, five for the Squamish and Tsleil Waututh First Nations and one for the Tsawwassen First Nation. There were eight additional positions that were not allocated due to funding decisions of the federal government.

Under the terms of the RCMP - First Nation Community Police Services Agreement, the authorized strength is the maximum number of RCMP First Nations members that the province has agreed to fund to provide an enhanced police service to First Nations communities. Due to vacancy patterns, the actual number providing police service is usually less than the maximum allowable. The average number of First Nations Policing Program members during 2007/08 was 110, comprised of 98 RCMP, seven Stl’atl’imx, two Kitsoo, one Tsawwassen and two for the Squamish and Tsleil Waututh First Nations.

### Ministry Response

The Ministry continues efforts to negotiate new Community Tripartite (policing) Agreements with First Nations and the federal government. These agreements are dependent on both the provincial and federal governments securing the funding required.

### Objective 1.4: A common records management system for all police agencies in British Columbia

A common records management system for police agencies is a major component of the provincial law enforcement strategy.

## Strategies

The Ministry has completed implementation of the Police Records Information Management Environment (PRIME-BC). As of March 2008, all police agencies and RCMP detachments in British Columbia have access to PRIME-BC. This online, integrated data-sharing system provides up-to-the-minute information about criminals and crimes, improving law enforcement and enhancing the safety of citizens and officers across the province. PRIME-BC provides all officers with instant access to a database including criminal case records, images (photos, mug shots, documents and fingerprints), investigation notes, electronic messages, calendar events and dangerous goods data. PRIME-BC began operating on a pilot basis in Vancouver, Port Moody and Richmond in 2001. In February 2003, the Province committed to connecting every B.C. police department and RCMP detachment with the system.

### **Objective 1.5: Effective protective programs for women, vulnerable adults, youth and children<sup>4</sup>**

Another key objective is the maintenance of protective programs to enhance public safety.

## Strategies

The Ministry maintains the Protection Order Registry, a confidential database containing all civil and criminal protection orders issued in British Columbia. The mandate of the registry is to support the enforcement of civil and criminal protection orders and to contribute to the reduction of violence against women, vulnerable adults, youth and children.

Conducting criminal record checks on individuals who work with children is another effective strategy. Criminal record checks are mandatory under the *Criminal Records Review Act* for anyone who works with children or who has unsupervised access to children in the course of their work, and who is employed by, licensed by or receives operating funds from the provincial government.

### **Objective 1.6: Communities have crime prevention and restorative justice programs**

In preventing crime and victimization, the Ministry strives to go beyond the traditional responses to crime that emphasize sentencing and incarceration, focusing instead on eliminating the root causes of crime. 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 it.

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<sup>4</sup> The wording of this objective has been revised since publication of the Ministry's 2007/08–2009/10 *Service Plan* to more accurately reflect Ministry priorities.

## Strategies

The Ministry continues to provide funding and support to community-based crime prevention and restorative justice programs, and to work with stakeholders to promote awareness of and collaborative approaches to crime prevention and community safety.

### Objective 1.7: Victims of crime are provided with timely information, assistance and support to reduce the impact of crime

Victims of crime require a range of supports and services as they participate in the justice system.

## Strategies

Key strategies designed to reduce the impact of crime include: offering information, referrals and practical support to victims of crime and their families through victim service programs; administering the *Crime Victim Assistance Act* and Program to ensure that victims have access to financial assistance and other benefits; notifying impacted victims of end-of-sentence release of identified offenders; providing training and support to victim service workers; and increasing public awareness of the services available to victims of crime.

## Performance Results

Performance Measure	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Actual	2007/08 Target	2007/08 Actual
Average number of days to adjudicate claims for financial assistance from victims and others impacted by violent crime	270	175 <sup>1</sup>	160	161 SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED

**Data Source:** Results for this measure are derived from the Electronic Victim Information System and manual records, taking into account the dates claims were received and completed, and the cases that remain outstanding. The results are accurate and reliable.

<sup>1</sup> The actual for 2006/07 has been updated from the estimate provided in the Ministry's *2007/08 – 2009/10 Service Plan*.

## Discussion of Results

This measure indicates efficiency in administering the *Crime Victim Assistance Act*, providing victims and others impacted by violent crime with access to financial assistance and other benefits to assist in reducing the impact of crime. The target established for 2007/08 was substantially achieved, with the Crime Victim Assistance Program completing adjudications for assistance within an average of 161 days.

## Objective 1.8: Minimized loss of life and economic impact from disasters and emergencies

A significant objective of the Ministry is reduced harm caused by disasters and emergencies.

### Strategies

The Ministry continues to work with local governments, First Nations, provincial ministries and agencies, federal departments, other jurisdictions, industries and volunteers to support four main pillars of emergency management — prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. The Ministry also provides leadership to the provincial emergency structure during emergencies and disasters.

### Performance Results

Performance Measure	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Actual	2007/08 Target	2007/08 Actual
Combined days of preparedness training by Temporary Emergency Assignment Management System members in support of the provincial emergency management structure	480	490	530	501 NOT ACHIEVED

**Data Source:** Results for this measure are derived from attendance records kept during training. They are accurate and reliable.

### Discussion of Results

The Temporary Emergency Assignment Management System (TEAMS) is a staffing system that maintains a resource pool of highly skilled provincial employees from various ministries who train regularly and have the appropriate skills and experience to manage provincial emergency operations centres. These co-ordination centres are activated in support of local communities during all-hazard emergencies and disasters.

The Ministry tracked the combined number of days of emergency preparedness training completed by TEAMS members as an indicator of the readiness of the provincial emergency management structure.

The target of a total of 530 days established for 2007/08 was not met due to several factors. The actual number of TEAMS members decreased from 120 to 103 due to attrition, in particular, retirement. Also, training sessions for the North East and North West that were to be held in Prince George were delayed to fiscal year 2008/09 due to a major ice jam occurring there. Exercises planned for the fall of 2007 were also delayed due to the operational requirements resulting from flooding caused primarily by snow melt.

## **Ministry Response**

The training sessions that were postponed during 2007/08 are being rescheduled for 2008/09. TEAMS continues to be recognized as a critical success factor in the planning, response and recovery from large-scale emergencies in British Columbia, such as recent flooding and interface fire events.

### **Objective 1.9: Promotion of fire prevention, life safety and property protection programs**

The promotion of fire prevention, life safety and property protection programs throughout British Columbia is a priority for the Ministry.

#### **Strategies**

Key to successfully achieving this objective is the development and maintenance of 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 1.10: Coroners' reports based on current, consistent and timely information**

Operating within the Ministry, the B.C. Coroners Service investigates all sudden and unexpected, unexplained or unattended deaths, makes recommendations to improve public safety through preventative measures, and helps people deal with the trauma of death through provision of timely and accurate information. To most effectively improve public safety and assist the public, coroners' cases must be completed in a timely manner and be based on current and consistent information.

#### **Strategies**

Key strategies identified for 2007/08 included: hiring new staff to address increasing caseload volumes; enhancing reporting structures; redesigning the Coroners Case Management System; increasing emphasis on training programs to maximize the effectiveness of all coroners; and providing coroners with electronic access to field investigation forms and protocols. The Ministry also continues to work with the Ministry of Health and other agencies to ensure the availability of timely pathology and toxicology services.

## Performance Results

Performance Measure	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Actual	2007/08 Target	2007/08 Actual
Percentage of Coroners' files completed within an average of 4.5 months	64%	62%	65%	DATA AVAILABLE FALL 2008

**Data Source:** Results for this measure are calculated by measuring the duration from the date the coroner is notified to the date on which the file is closed at the Regional Office or Headquarters. The data are accurate and reliable.

### Discussion of Results

The Ministry tracked the percentage of coroners' files completed within an average of 4.5 months to indicate the timeliness of investigations. The time-frame of 4.5 months takes into account the time required to receive autopsy reports and reports that may be required from other agencies, such as police, the Workers' Compensation Board and the Transportation Safety Board of Canada. The average time to complete cases can also be affected by the complexity of the case, when criminal charges are pending, when cases go to inquest, and when cases require interviews with witnesses or consultations with medical experts.

Results for 2007/08 will be available in the fall of 2008, when the 4.5 month time-frame for completion will have been reached for all cases opened during fiscal year 2007/08.

### Objective 1.11: Increased road safety

Increased road safety throughout the province remains an important objective of the Ministry.

### Strategies

The Ministry is working collaboratively with all road safety partners and stakeholders to formulate and implement an action plan to focus road safety resources on reducing fatalities and serious injuries from preventable vehicle crashes.

Through 2007/08, the Ministry also continued to work with ICBC to implement an Enhanced Road Safety Enforcement Initiative across the province. This includes initiatives such as Integrated Road Safety Units, the Intersection Safety Camera Program and the Automatic Licence Plate Recognition pilot project.



## Performance Results

Performance Measures	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Target	2007 Actual
Number of traffic fatalities per 100,000 population	10.8	9.4	≤ 9.1	DATA AVAILABLE FALL 2008
Number of traffic injuries per 100,000 population	675.6	639	≤ 620	DATA AVAILABLE FALL 2008

**Data Source:** Data for these measures are obtained from ICBC and are based on police-attended collisions involving injuries and/or fatalities. Property-damage-only and unattended collisions are excluded. The data are reported by calendar year rather than by fiscal year. Collision data are collected by police and individual reports may be subject to errors, depending on how accurately officers complete collision report forms. 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 injured victims.

### Discussion of Results

Key measures of road-user safety are the rates of traffic fatalities and injuries in the province. As well as resulting in loss of life, motor vehicle crashes have a significant impact on society in terms of quality of life, affecting income and productivity, incurring legal and court costs, and placing demands on medical, insurance, police and municipal services.

A national project is currently underway to better facilitate comparisons of traffic collision fatality and injury data among Canadian and international jurisdictions. Results reported will subsequently reflect an important change in the definition of a fatal collision resulting from revision of the exclusion criteria and reconciliation of data in the Traffic Accident System with the Coroners' database. These changes will also result in revisions to previous years' results and this will be reflected in future publications. At this point in time, the results presented above provide for the best comparisons available. It is anticipated that results for 2007 will be available in fall 2008.

## Goal 2: Shared responsibility for public safety and the protection of public interests

### Objective 2.1: Reduced incidence of illegal gambling

Reduced incidence of illegal gambling is an important objective of the Ministry.

## Strategies

Key strategies to support this objective include:

- working with law enforcement agencies to develop and implement better means of identifying and reducing money laundering and loan sharking in commercial gaming venues; and,
- working collaboratively with the Ministry of Attorney General and law enforcement agencies to better identify and investigate gaming offenders and illegal gambling activities in liquor-licensed establishments, and ensure that standards for charge approvals are met so that an increased number of cases are brought before the courts.

## Objective 2.2: A comprehensive regulatory framework for gaming

It is in the public interest that gaming be conducted within a strong regulatory framework that balances economic activity with the responsible management and operation of gaming.

## Strategies

Key strategies identified for 2007/08 included:

- developing and implementing a policy framework for Internet gaming;
- evaluating B.C. Lottery Corporation's quality assurance practices for in-house testing of gaming equipment to ensure compliance with standards;
- continuing to work within the existing audit and compliance framework to enhance compliance rates among community organizations;
- developing and implementing a backstretch improvement strategy for horse racing personnel, in cooperation with industry stakeholders; and,
- further developing public information policy to enhance transparency and accountability.

## Performance Results

Performance Measure	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Actual	2007/08 Target	2007/08 Actual
Percentage of audited gaming funds recipients in compliance	80%	83%	86%	77% NOT ACHIEVED

**Data Source:** The Ministry has tracked community organization audits since 2003, monitoring the number of audits conducted and instances of non-compliance. The results for this measure are accurate and reliable.

## **Discussion of Results**

Audits of organizations receiving gaming funds promote voluntary compliance, the proper use of gaming proceeds, and the financial accountability of recipient organizations. Along with conducting audits of gaming funds recipients, the Ministry tracks the number of those audited who are found to be in compliance.

The target rate of 86 per cent established for 2007/08 was not met, with results showing that during that fiscal year, 77 per cent of audited gaming funds recipients were in compliance.

## **Ministry Response**

Since 2006/07, the Ministry has enhanced and refined its risk-based approach to auditing charitable and community organizations that receive gaming funds. Organizations that are identified as being at a higher risk of being non-compliant with grant guidelines and conditions are selected for audits, in part to educate and assist them in reaching full compliance. With this risk-based approach to selecting audit candidates, compliance rates are lower than originally targeted.

## **Objective 2.3: Responsible gambling practices are encouraged**

The Responsible Gambling Strategy is designed to expand on current programs and services to reduce the harmful impacts of excessive gambling and encourage responsible gambling practices and healthy choices.

## **Strategies**

Key strategies identified for 2007/08 included:

- designing and implementing an audit program for problem gambling contracted service providers;
- continuing to co-ordinate and develop new initiatives with B.C. Lottery Corporation, local governments, service providers and major stakeholders, through the Partnership for Responsible Gambling;
- increasing public awareness of responsible gambling initiatives and treatment services available to those with a gambling problem, including developing and implementing the second phase of a school-based educational resource; and,
- working collaboratively with Aboriginal groups to increase awareness of problem gambling programs and services.

## Objective 2.4: Improved industry cooperation to reduce problems associated with liquor misuse

Liquor industry members have a legal responsibility to minimize harm to their customers and to any individual or community affected by the consumption of liquor in their establishments.

### Strategies

Major strategies identified for 2007/08 included creating tools to identify high-risk establishments in consultation with local governments and police, strengthening server training components related to over-service and avoidance of service to minors, and streamlining enforcement processes.

The Ministry also supports key public safety issues by targeting resources on high-risk establishments and focusing inspections and investigations on service to minors, over-service, overcrowding and illicit alcohol.

## Performance Results

Performance Measure	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Actual	2007/08 Target	2007/08 Actual
Percentage of inspected/investigated liquor licensees in compliance	94%	95% <sup>1</sup>	94%	95% EXCEEDED

**Data Source:** Results for this measure are based on records of inspections and contravention notices issued. Results are accurate and reliable.

<sup>1</sup> The actual for 2006/07 has been updated since the estimate of 94% reported in the Ministry's 2007/08 – 2009/10 Service Plan.

### Discussion of Results

The rate of voluntary compliance indicates the level at which licensees understand, and are willing to cooperate with, the liquor regulatory framework. An increase in voluntary compliance in such areas as over-service and avoidance of service to minors may also indicate that liquor misuse is decreasing, leading to increased public safety for British Columbians.

The 2007/08 target established for this measure was exceeded, with 95 per cent of inspected or investigated liquor licensees found to be in compliance.

The Ministry has continued focusing and targeting resources towards public safety contraventions and high-risk establishments. This has created a greater certainty of enforcement consequences for non-compliant licensees, leading, in the short term, to a higher level of voluntary compliance. Over the longer term, the compliance rate may decrease as the Ministry further focuses compliance resources on high-risk, chronically non-compliant licensees.

## Goal 3: Public confidence in British Columbia’s justice and regulatory systems

The third Ministry goal is supported by all of the objectives and strategies identified above. Each objective and strategy contributes to the effectiveness of British Columbia’s justice and regulatory systems, and public confidence has been identified as a key indicator of that effectiveness.

### Performance Results

Performance Measure	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Actual	2007/08 Target	2007/08 Actual
Percentage of British Columbians who have a great deal of or quite a lot of confidence in the justice system	50.2% <sup>1</sup>	46.5% <sup>2</sup>	≥ 46.5%	41.8% <sup>3</sup> NOT ACHIEVED

**Data Source:**

<sup>1</sup> The 2005/06 actual reported is from the Statistics Canada 2003 General Social Survey on Social Engagement (Cycle 17). Surveys to measure confidence in public institutions are conducted by Statistics Canada roughly every five years.

<sup>2</sup> The 2006/07 actual is based on results of the BC Omnibus Survey conducted by BC Stats from September 2006 through February 2007. Results from the monthly survey have been rounded and averaged. This result has been updated since publication of the Ministry’s 2007/08 – 2009/10 Service Plan to include the final survey results.

<sup>3</sup> The 2007/08 actual is based on results of the BC Omnibus Survey conducted by BC Stats from September 2007 through February 2008. Results from the monthly survey have been rounded and averaged. The margin of error for the results is ± 2.2 per cent.

**Note:** While the 2005/06 results reported for this measure are based on a Statistics Canada General Social Survey, results for the subsequent years are based on surveys conducted in British Columbia by BC Stats. Comparisons between results from these two sources of data should be made cautiously, because of methodological differences related to data collection.

### Discussion of Results

Members of the public must have confidence and trust in the justice system for it to function effectively with continued public participation and support. The Ministry, along with the Ministry of Attorney General, is tracking levels of public confidence in the justice system in British Columbia.

The target established for this measure for 2007/08 was not achieved, with results indicating a reduction in the percentage of British Columbians who report having “a great deal or quite a lot of” confidence in the justice system.

## Ministry Response

A strengthened priority for the Ministry is to promote earlier access to solutions and provide faster justice through integrated justice reform. This direction is reflected in our new *2008/09–2010/11 Service Plan*.<sup>5</sup> The Ministry is committed to attaining integrated justice reform and is working closely with the Ministry of Attorney General and other agencies to do so.

The Ministry is also working with the Ministry of Attorney General to develop a methodology for the regular collection of data on the perceptions and experiences of British Columbians with various components of the justice system, to contribute to a greater understanding of public confidence trends.

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<sup>5</sup> The Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General *2008/09–2010/11 Service Plan* is available at [www.bcbudget.gov.bc.ca/2008/serviceplans.htm](http://www.bcbudget.gov.bc.ca/2008/serviceplans.htm).

# Report on Resources

## Resource Summary Table

Core Business Area	Estimated <sup>1</sup>	Other Authorizations <sup>2</sup>	Total Estimated	Actual	Variance
<b>Operating Expenses (\$000)</b>					
Corrections .....	204,427	13,739	218,166	218,166	0
Policing and Community Safety .....	295,881	23,372	319,253	320,458	1,205
Emergency Management BC <sup>3</sup> .....	23,110	10,000	33,110	35,352	2,242 <sup>4</sup>
Office of the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles .....	8,230	1,354	9,584	9,058	(526) <sup>5</sup>
Gaming Policy and Enforcement .....	18,764	0	18,764	19,087	323
Liquor Control and Licensing <sup>6</sup> .....	1	0	1	1	0
Executive and Support Services .....	28,941	13	28,954	25,710	(3,244) <sup>7</sup>
Emergency Program Act <sup>8</sup> .....	15,630	65,034	80,664	80,664	0 <sup>9</sup>
Statutory Services <sup>10</sup> .....	8,401	(824)	7,577	7,577	0
Adjustment of Prior Year Accrual .....	0	0	0	(25)	(25)
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>603,385</b>	<b>112,688</b>	<b>716,073</b>	<b>716,048</b>	<b>(25)</b>
<b>Full-time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>					
Corrections .....	1,929	0	1,929	1,843	(86) <sup>11</sup>
Policing and Community Safety .....	157	0	157	151	(6)

<sup>1</sup> The "Estimated" amount corresponds to the *Estimates* as presented to the Legislative Assembly on February 20, 2007.

<sup>2</sup> "Other authorizations" include \$65,034,057 from Supplementary *Estimates* and \$48,478,189 from Contingencies (All Ministries) and New Programs.

<sup>3</sup> This core business area includes the BC Coroners Service, Integrated Planning and Mitigation, the Office of the Fire Commissioner and the Provincial Emergency Program.

<sup>4</sup> Emergency Management BC operating variance is primarily due to expenses related to implementing recommendations from the Firestorm 2003 Provincial Review and increased coroner costs for pathology, body transport and inquests.

<sup>5</sup> Office of the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles operating variance is primarily due to lower than anticipated spending on the Responsible Driver Program.

<sup>6</sup> This core business area is self-financing, with its operating expenses recovered from liquor licensing applications and fees.

<sup>7</sup> Executive and Support Services operating variance is primarily due to spending delays for committed projects in Corporate Services.

<sup>8</sup> The *Emergency Program Act* provides for response and recovery from emergencies and disasters, and for hazard mitigation initiatives.

<sup>9</sup> *Emergency Program Act* Supplementary Estimates for urgent mitigation work and other costs related to 2007 spring freshet (snow melt).

<sup>10</sup> Statutory Services includes the *Civil Forfeiture Act*, the Forfeited Crime Proceeds Fund, the Inmate Work Program and the *Victims of Crime Act*.

<sup>11</sup> Corrections FTE variance is primarily due to challenges in hiring additional corrections officers due to a competitive job market.

## Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

Core Business Area	Estimated <sup>1</sup>	Other Authorizations <sup>2</sup>	Total Estimated	Actual	Variance
<b>Full-time Equivalents (FTEs) <i>continued</i></b>					
Emergency Management BC .....	182	0	182	188	6
Office of the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles .....	67	0	67	67	0
Gaming Policy and Enforcement .....	129	0	129	131	2
Liquor Control and Licensing .....	104	0	104	99	(5)
Executive and Support Services .....	46	0	46	31	(15) <sup>12</sup>
<i>Emergency Program Act</i> .....	0	0	0	10	10 <sup>13</sup>
Statutory Services .....	3	0	3	2	(1)
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,617</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,617</b>	<b>2,522</b>	<b>(95)</b>
<b>Ministry Capital Expenditures (Consolidated Revenue Fund) (\$000)</b>					
Corrections .....	4,502	0	4,502	4,650	148
Policing and Community Safety .....	515	0	515	351	(164) <sup>14</sup>
Emergency Management BC .....	462	0	462	650	188 <sup>15</sup>
Office of the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles .....	346	0	346	64	(282) <sup>16</sup>
Gaming Policy and Enforcement .....	354	0	354	564	210 <sup>17</sup>
Liquor Control and Licensing .....	588	0	588	262	(326) <sup>18</sup>
Executive and Support Services .....	97	0	97	(1)	(98) <sup>19</sup>
<i>Emergency Program Act</i> .....	0	0	0	72	72 <sup>20</sup>
Statutory Services .....	203	0	203	100	(103) <sup>21</sup>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>7,067</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,067</b>	<b>6,712</b>	<b>(355)</b>

<sup>12</sup> Executive and Support Services FTE variance is primarily due to unallocated FTEs.

<sup>13</sup> *Emergency Program Act* FTE variance is primarily due to hiring for the Integrated Public Safety Unit and secondments of government staff for the spring freshet (snow melt).

<sup>14</sup> Policing and Community Safety capital variance is primarily due to reduced Victim Services system costs and deferred vehicle purchases.

<sup>15</sup> Emergency Management BC capital variance is primarily due to increased Emergency Management Information System costs and tenant improvements for the Provincial Emergency Program and the Office of the Fire Commissioner.

<sup>16</sup> Office of the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles capital variance is primarily due to deferred information system development.

<sup>17</sup> Gaming Policy and Enforcement capital variance is primarily due to additional capital for workstations and tenant improvement costs.

<sup>18</sup> Liquor Control and Licensing capital variance is primarily due to the OneStop Business Registry project funded by the Ministry of Finance.

<sup>19</sup> Executive and Support Services capital variance is primarily due to deferred capital spending.

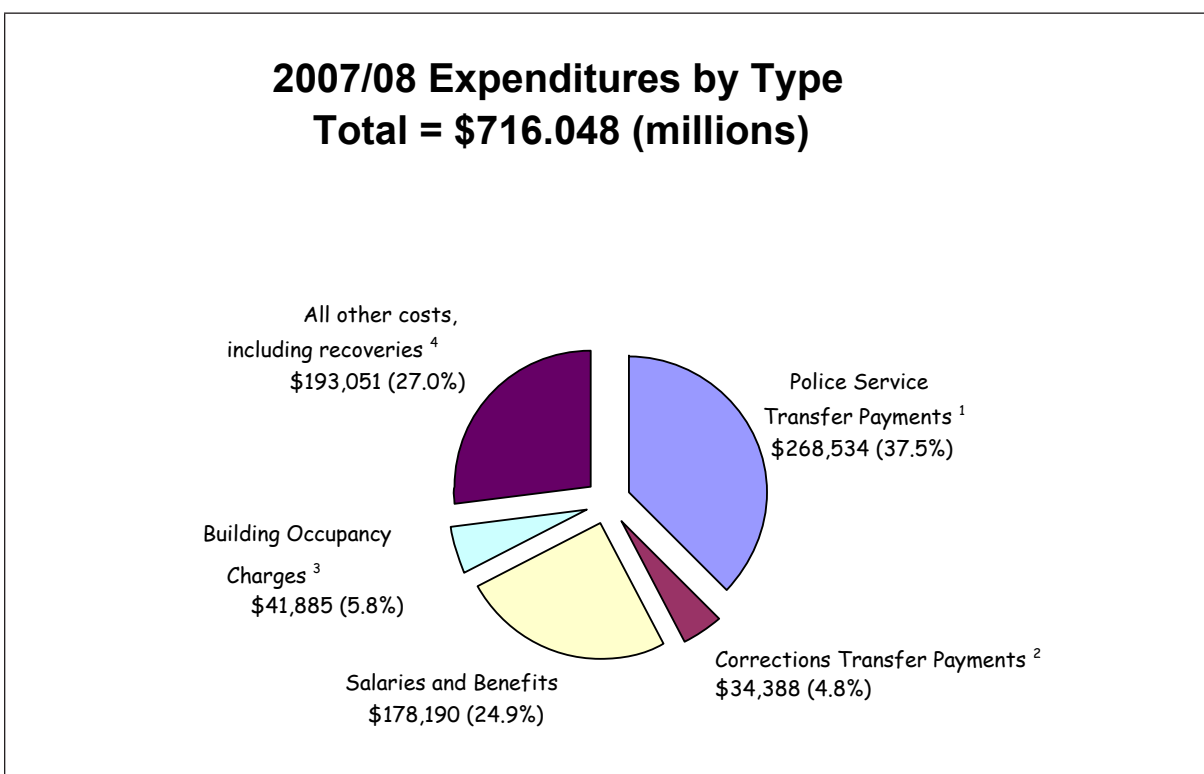
<sup>20</sup> *Emergency Program Act* capital variance is primarily due to additional operating equipment required for spring freshet (snow melt).

<sup>21</sup> Statutory Services capital variance is primarily due to deferred capital spending.



Core Business Area	Estimated <sup>1</sup>	Other Authorizations <sup>2</sup>	Total Estimated	Actual	Variance
<b>Other Financing Transactions (\$000)<sup>22</sup></b>					
<b>Gaming Policy and Enforcement</b>					
Receipts .....	514	0	514	507	(7)
Disbursements .....	0	0	0	0	0
Net Cash Source (Requirements) .....	514	0	514	507	(7)
<b>Total Receipts .....</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>(7)</b>
<b>Total Disbursements .....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Net Cash Source (Requirements) .....</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>(7)</b>

<sup>22</sup> "Other financing transactions" are for the Hastings Park Race track.



<sup>1</sup> Includes RCMP policing costs, auxiliary and ports policing, and the Police Academy.

<sup>2</sup> Includes costs related to health and food services for inmates, and probation services.

<sup>3</sup> Cost of space occupied by the Ministry, including correctional facilities.

<sup>4</sup> All remaining costs, such as asset amortization, contracted expenditures and transfers to external parties, less payments received from the federal government and other parties external to the Ministry for various program costs.

# Appendix

## 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 numbers in Victoria:

Coroner's Office .....	250 952-4150
Corporate Policy and Planning Office .....	250 387-0306
Corrections .....	250 387-5059
Deputy Solicitor General .....	250 356-0149
Emergency Management BC .....	250 953-4002
Gaming Policy and Enforcement .....	250 387-5311
Liquor Control and Licensing .....	250 387-1254
Minister's Office .....	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 .....	250 387-1100
Provincial Emergency Program .....	250 952-4913

The **Enquiry BC** contact centre provides telephone access to government information.

- In Vancouver .....
- In Victoria .....
- Toll-free elsewhere in British Columbia .....
- Outside British Columbia .....

**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 .....