

Community Safety and Well-Being Planning in Ontario

Ontario Association of Police Services Boards –
Zone 1 Meeting

Public Safety Division

October 9, 2019

Purpose

- To provide an overview of the legislative requirements related to mandating community safety and well-being (CSWB) planning.
- To provide an overview of Ontario's modernized approach to CSWB planning, including:
 - ✓ the CSWB Planning Framework; and
 - ✓ the CSWB planning process.
- To outline provincial tools and resources available to help support the CSWB planning process, including the Risk-driven Tracking Database and its data results.

Part A: Mandating CSWB Planning

Mandating CSWB Planning

- New legislative amendments outlined under Part XI, Section 143 of the current *Police Services Act* (1990) mandates every municipal council to prepare and adopt a CSWB plan.
 - ✓ First Nation band councils are encouraged to engage in CSWB planning but will not be required to do so by legislation.
- This new legislative requirement for CSWB planning came into force on January 1, 2019, and municipalities have two years from this date to prepare and adopt a plan (i.e., by January 1, 2021) [s. 143 (3)].
- Under the legislation [s. 4 (1)], the responsibility to prepare and adopt a CSWB plan applies to:
 - ✓ single-tier municipalities;
 - ✓ lower-tier municipalities in the County of Oxford and in counties; and
 - ✓ regional municipalities, other than the County of Oxford.
- Municipalities have the discretion and flexibility to develop joint plans with surrounding municipalities or First Nation communities [s.143 (2)].

Mandating CSWB Planning (cont'd)

Additional legislative requirements related to CSWB planning include:

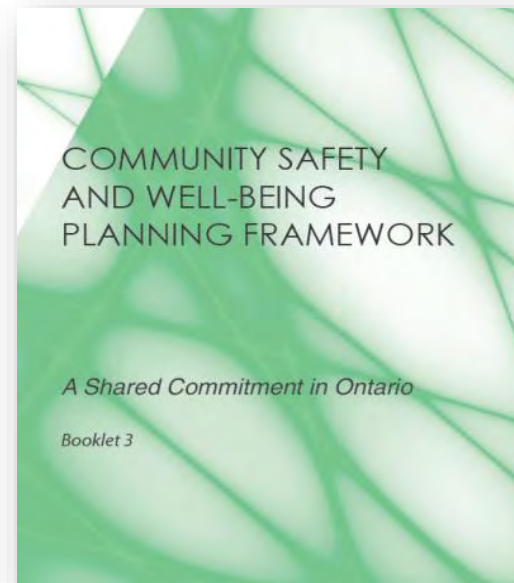
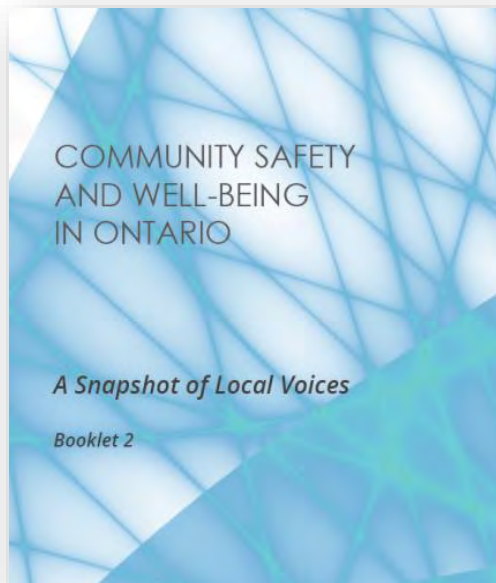
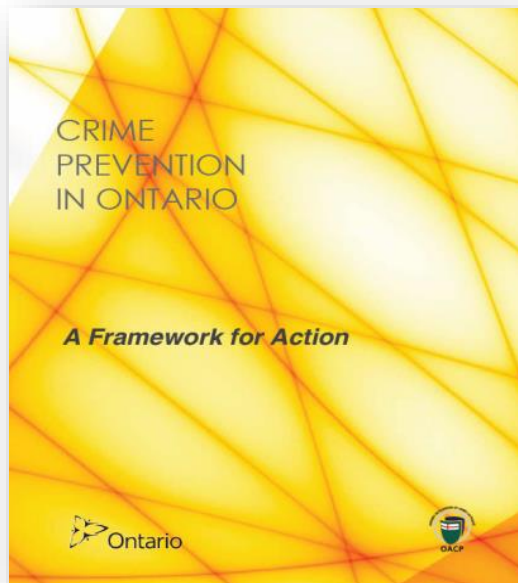
- Establishing a multi-sectoral advisory committee, including representatives from, but not limited to [s. 145 (3)]:
 - ✓ LHINs or health/mental health services;
 - ✓ Educational services;
 - ✓ Community/social services (if there is such an entity);
 - ✓ Community/social services to children or youth (if there is such an entity);
 - ✓ Custodial services to children or youth (if there is such an entity);
 - ✓ Municipal council member or municipal employee;
 - ✓ The police service board or a detachment commander (or delegate);
 - ✓ The chief of police of a police service that provides policing in the area (or delegate).
 - New addition under the *Comprehensive Ontario Police Service Act, 2019*
- Conducting consultations with the advisory committee, members of public, including youth, members of racialized groups and of First Nations, Métis and Inuit communities, as well as community organizations that represent these groups [s. 145 (6)].
- Contents of the plan [s. 146]:
 - ✓ Identifying priority risk factors (e.g. without limitation, systemic discrimination and other social factors that contribute to crime, victimization, addiction, drug overdose and suicide);
 - ✓ Identifying strategies to reduce the prioritized risk factors (e.g. new services, changing/coordinating existing services);
 - ✓ Setting measurable outcomes.

Mandating CSWB Planning (cont'd)

- Regulatory requirements related to CSWB planning include [s. 149 (2), O. Reg. 527/18]:
 - ✓ Publishing a completed CSWB plan within 30 days after adopting the plan in the following manner:
 - Online;
 - In print for review by anyone who requests it; and
 - In any other manner or form determined by the municipality.
- Additional regulations prescribing requirements related to monitoring, evaluating, reporting, and reviewing of the CSWB plan may be outlined at a later date.

Part B: CSWB Planning Framework

Context



2012

2014

2017

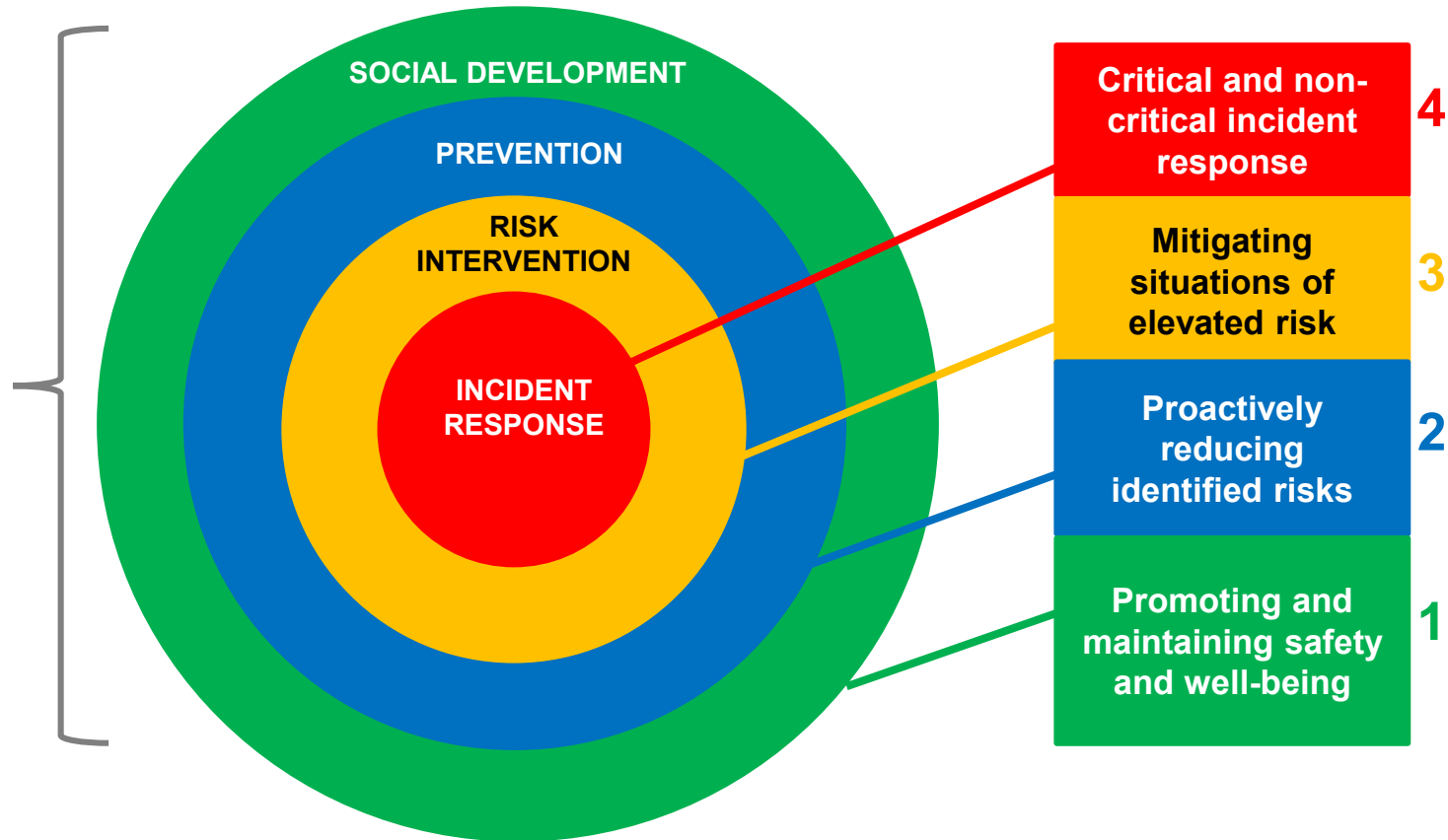
CSWB Planning Framework

Areas of Focus:

Collaboration

Information Sharing

Performance Measurement






- Critical and non-critical incidents requiring first responders (e.g., police, fire, EMS)

- Police as the primary response to persons in crisis, often non-criminal in nature


- Significant resources that could be better dedicated to reducing the number of incidents requiring enforcement/corrections (e.g., reactive vs. proactive)


- Limited information being shared about the incident at hand


- Focused on output measures (e.g., number of calls for service, number of complaints received, response times)


 Reduce harm before critical or non-critical response is required (e.g., situations of acutely elevated risk)



 Implement immediate multi-sector responses (e.g., Situation Tables, the Violent Threat Risk Assessment protocol) to address multiple risk factors

 Collaboration between acute care agencies (e.g., mental health, addictions, transitional housing)

 Collect risk-based data (e.g., Risk-driven Tracking Database)

 Outcomes focused on mitigating harm (e.g., reduction in emergency room visits and victimization rates)



Proactively identify and address local risk factors before they escalate



Use evidence and data to inform programs/policies



Implement integrated programs that involve various sectors working together to address priority issues for vulnerable groups



Engage non-traditional groups in crime prevention efforts (e.g., local Business Improvement Areas, libraries)



Outcomes focused on the result of prevention efforts (e.g., increased feeling of safety)



Long-term investment to improve the social determinants of health and well-being (i.e., the underlying conditions shaping daily life)

Address complex social issues (e.g., poverty, mental health, homelessness) using an integrated, multi-sectoral approach

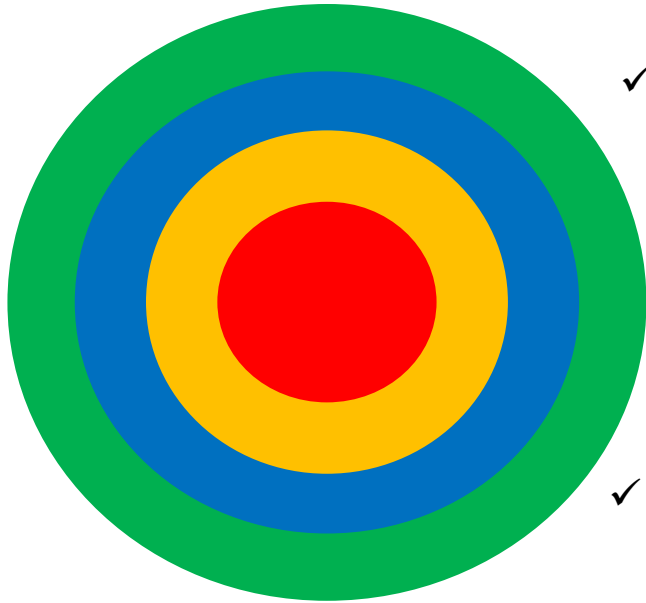
Ensure awareness of/access to services in the community

Challenge institutional boundaries and organizational culture at the systemic level

Outcomes include quality of life indicators (e.g., health status, educational attainment rates)

Critical Success Factors

- ✓ **Strength-Based** - Leverage existing resources, programs and services in the community
- ✓ **Risk-Focused** - Risk-based planning rather than incident-driven
- ✓ **Awareness & Understanding** - Ensuring all community members understand the benefits of, and their role in, CSWB planning
- ✓ **Highest Level Commitment** - Buy-in from individuals of influence (e.g., political leaders, decision makers) to champion the cause
- ✓ **Effective Partnerships** - Creating meaningful, integrated partnerships across multiple sectors
- ✓ **Evidence & Evaluation** - Using research and data to inform the planning process
- ✓ **Cultural Responsiveness** - Effectively interacting with, and responding to, the needs of diverse groups of people in the community



Benefits of CSWB Planning

**Enhanced
collaboration
among sectors**

**Better
coordination
of services**

**Significant
cost-benefits**

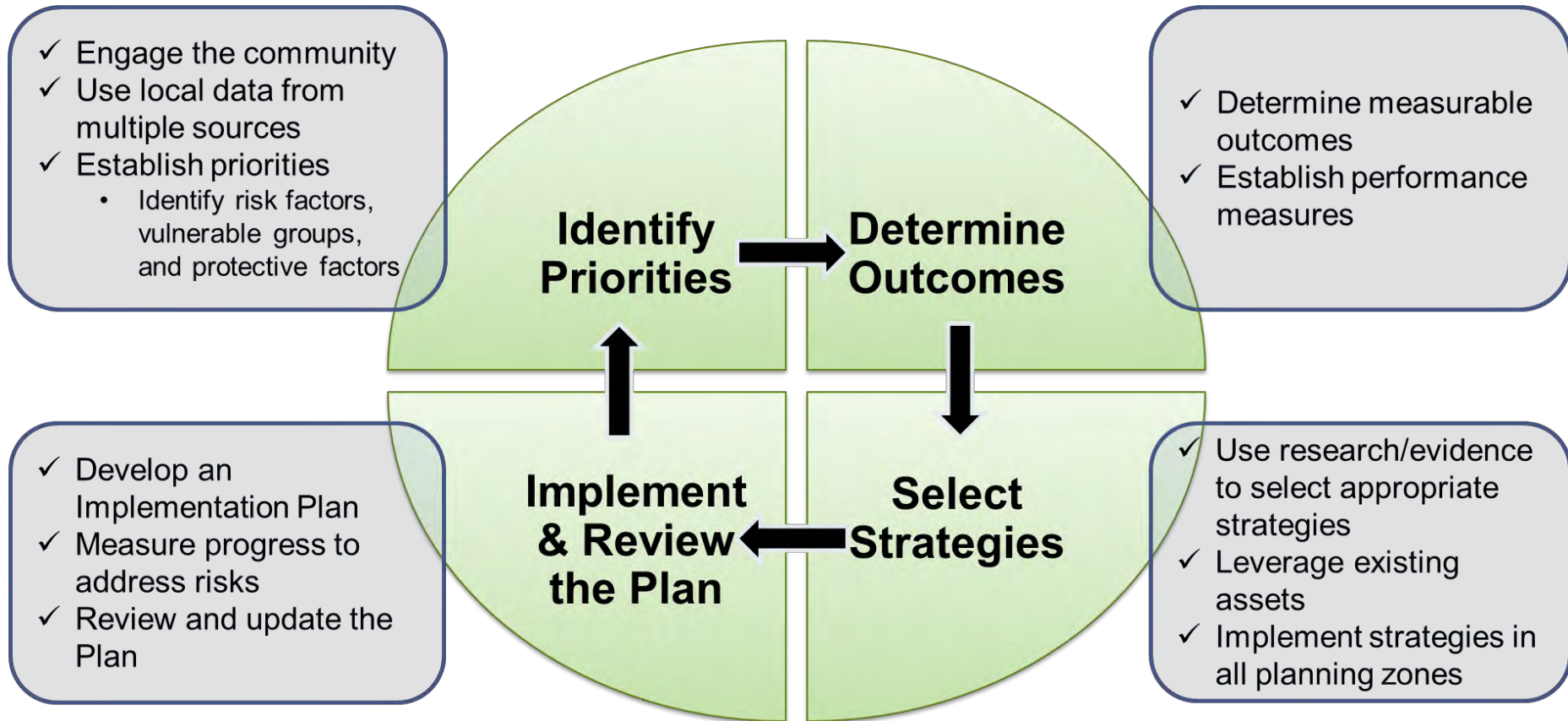
**Transformation of
service delivery**

**Increased
understanding of
risks &
vulnerable
groups**

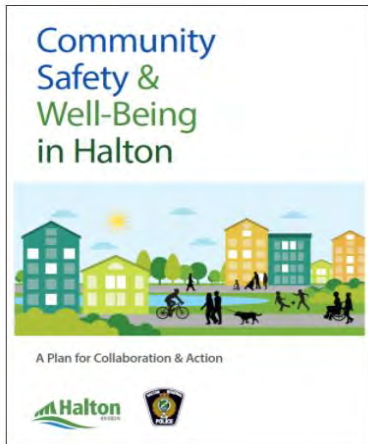
**Individuals with
complex needs
receive
appropriate
services**

**Increased
awareness
and access to
services**

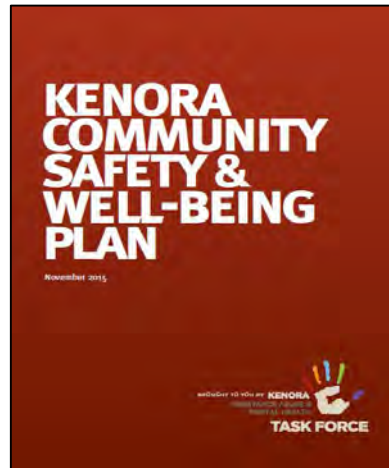
How to Plan



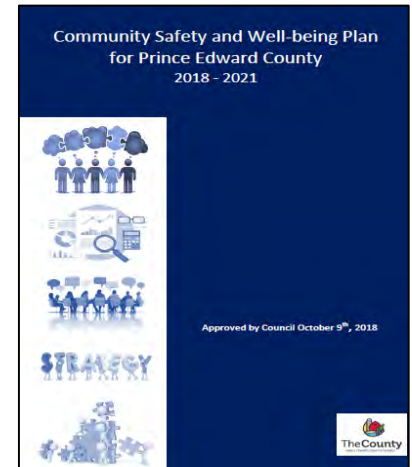
Examples of Local CSWB Plans



Halton Region



Kenora



Prince Edward County



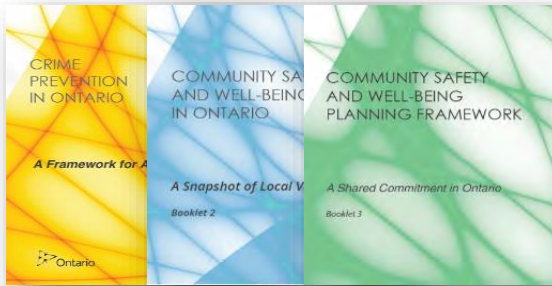
Thunder Bay



Bancroft

Part C: Provincial Supports / Risk-driven Tracking Database

Provincial Supports and Resources



Booklets #1, #2, and #3



Webinars hosted by the Ministry in Spring 2019



Ministry Grants



Guidance on Information Sharing in Multi-Sectoral Risk Intervention Models document

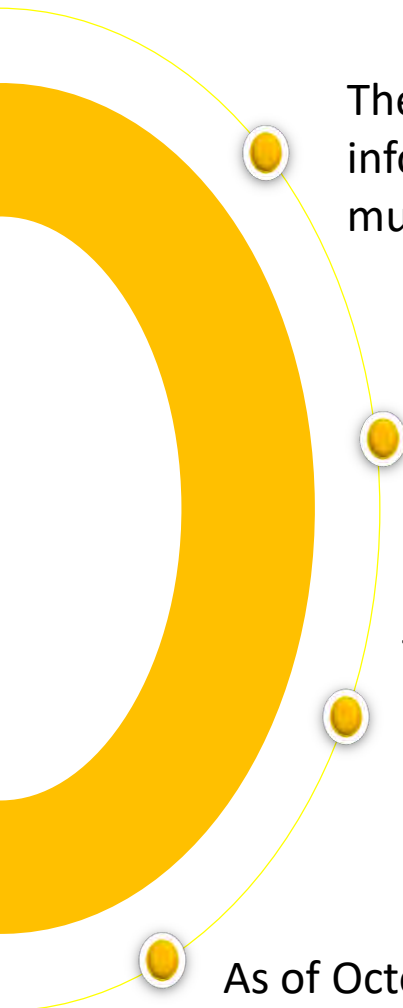


OPP Situation Table eModules



Risk-driven Tracking Database

RTD Project



The RTD provides a standardized means of gathering de-identified information on situations of elevated risk for communities implementing multi-sectoral risk intervention models, such as Situation Tables.

It is one tool that supports these models by helping communities collect data about local priorities and evolving trends to assist with the CSWB planning process.

The Ministry has leveraged the work of Saskatchewan to develop a customized solution that meets Ontario's needs. As a result, Ontario's data elements align with other jurisdictions across Canada to allow for national comparatives.

As of October 2019 (to date), 59 sites have access to the RTD, including 54 sites across Ontario and 5 sites in Saskatchewan (as part of the national pilot).

RTD Project – Highlights

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	All
# of Discussions	110	527	1284	2151	2530	3021	1676	11,299
Sites	2	7	21	39	47	54	54	54



Approximately 75% of
Situation Tables in
Ontario use the RTD



Over 150 RTD
Users Across
Ontario

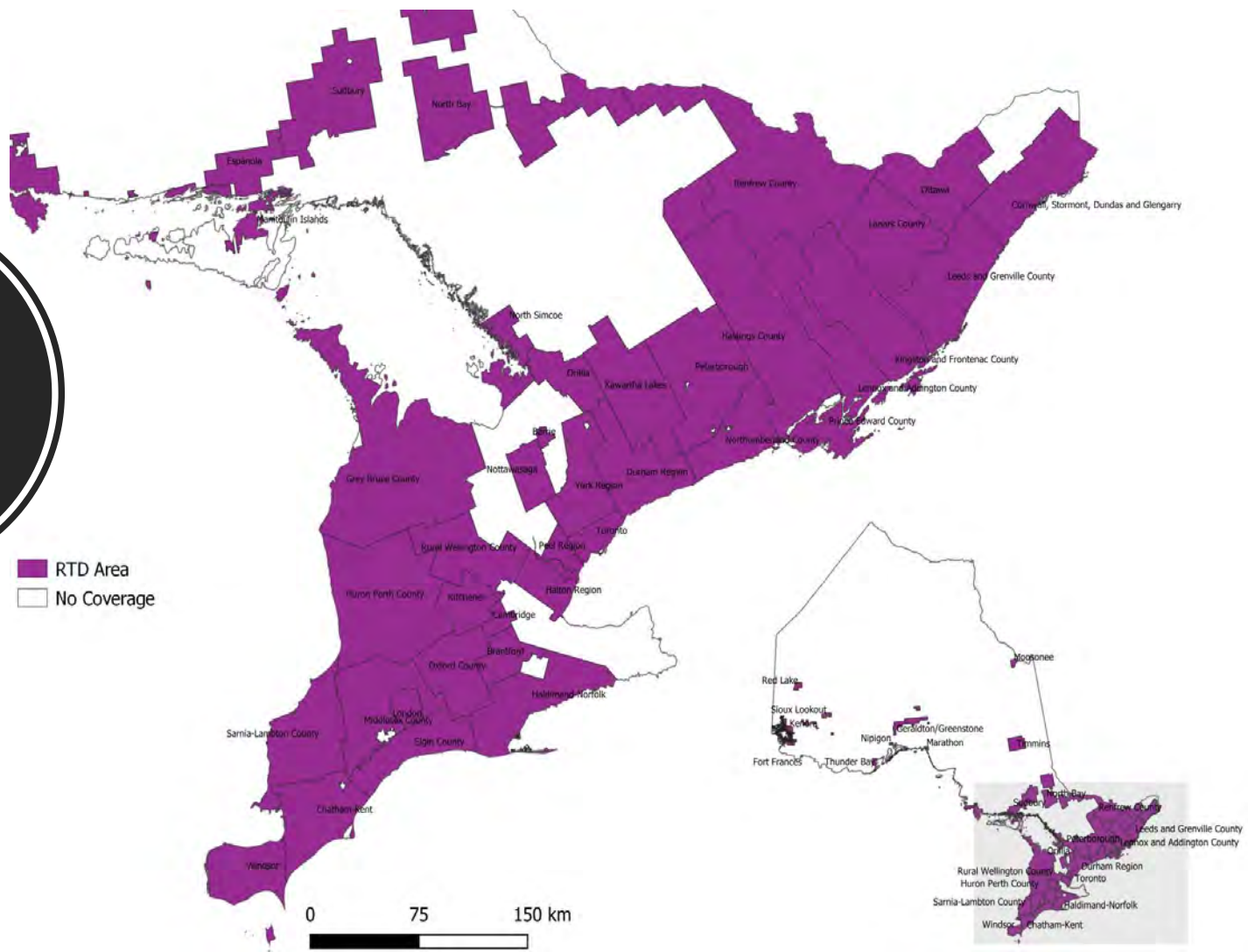


Training Delivery

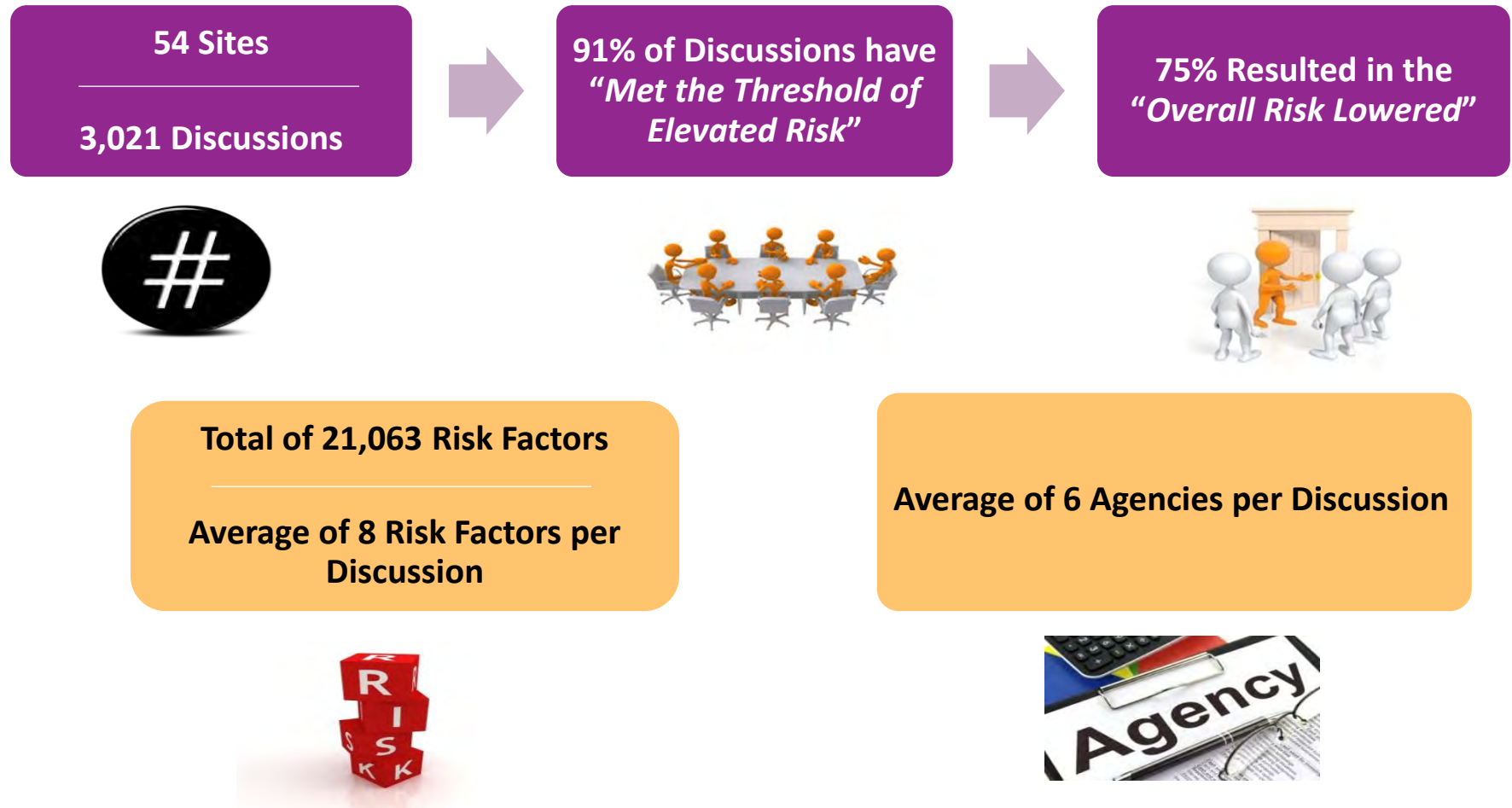


Dedicated
Technical Support

RTD Coverage



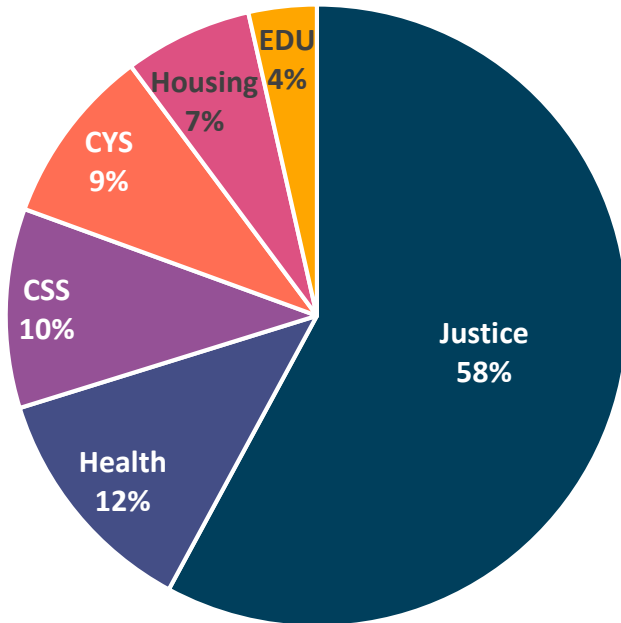
2018 Provincial RTD Results – Overview



**All results are based on data from the 54 sites that have been on-boarded as of September 2019 and operational in 2018.*

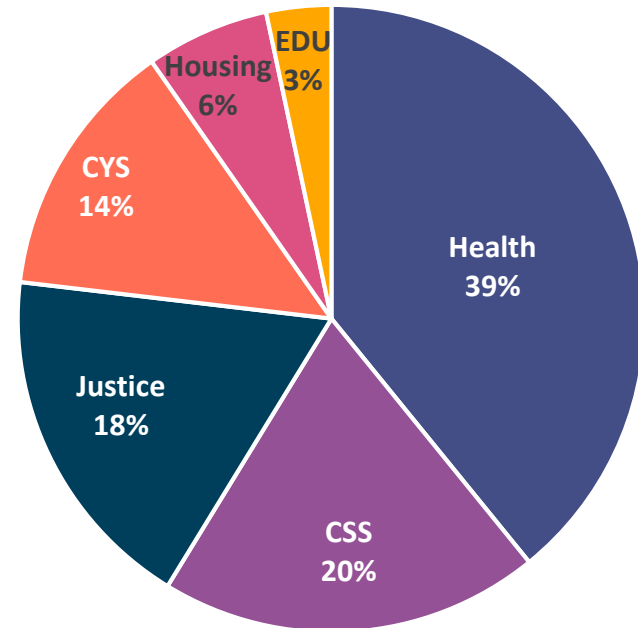
2018 Provincial RTD Results – Originating Sector vs. Lead Sector

Originating Sector



1. Justice – 58%
2. Health – 12%
3. Community and Social Services (CSS) – 10%
4. Child and Youth Services (CYS) – 10%
5. Housing – 7%
6. Education (EDU) – 3%

Lead Sector

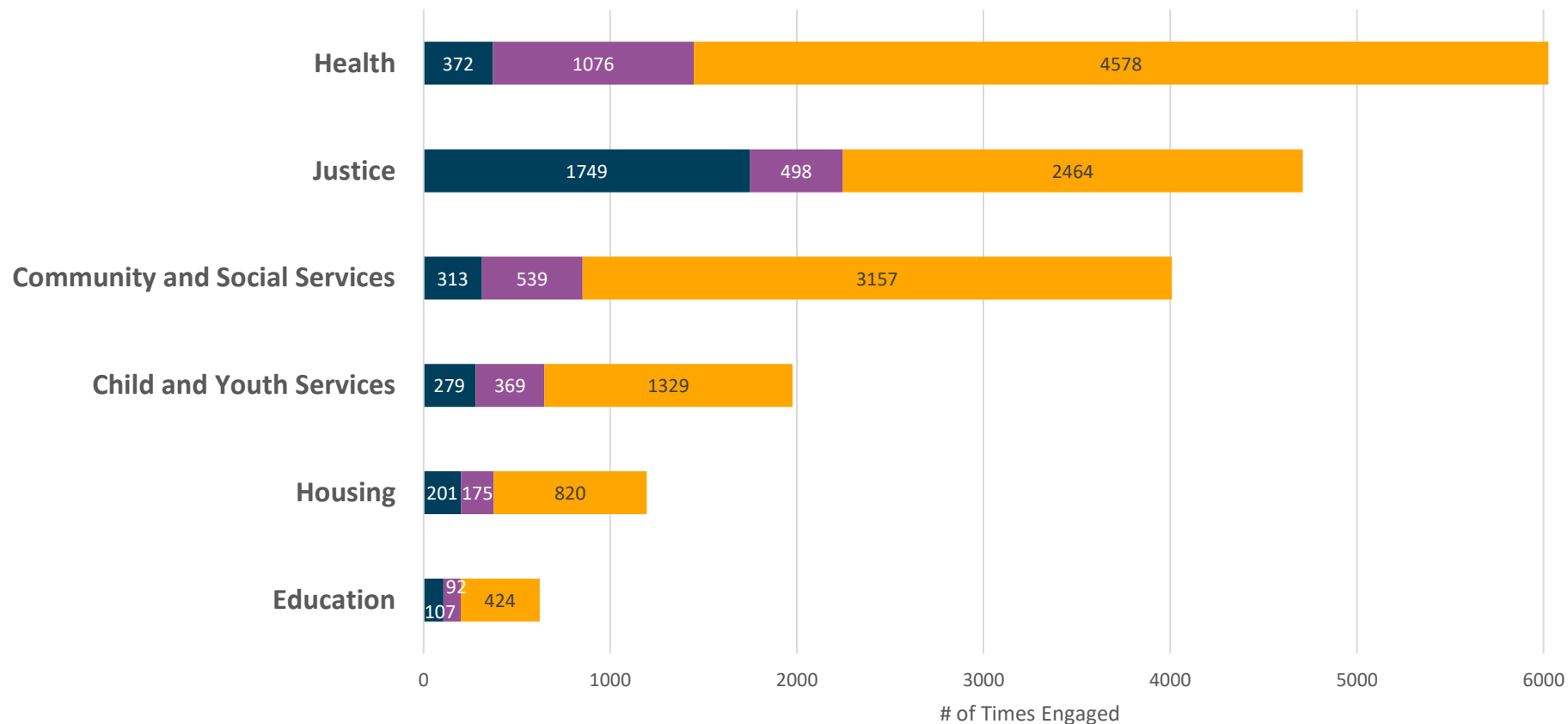


1. Health – 40%
2. CSS – 20%
3. Justice – 17%
4. CYS – 14%
5. Housing – 6%
6. EDU – 3%
















2018 Provincial RTD Results – Sector Engagement

Overall Sector Engagement

■ Originating ■ Lead ■ Assisting

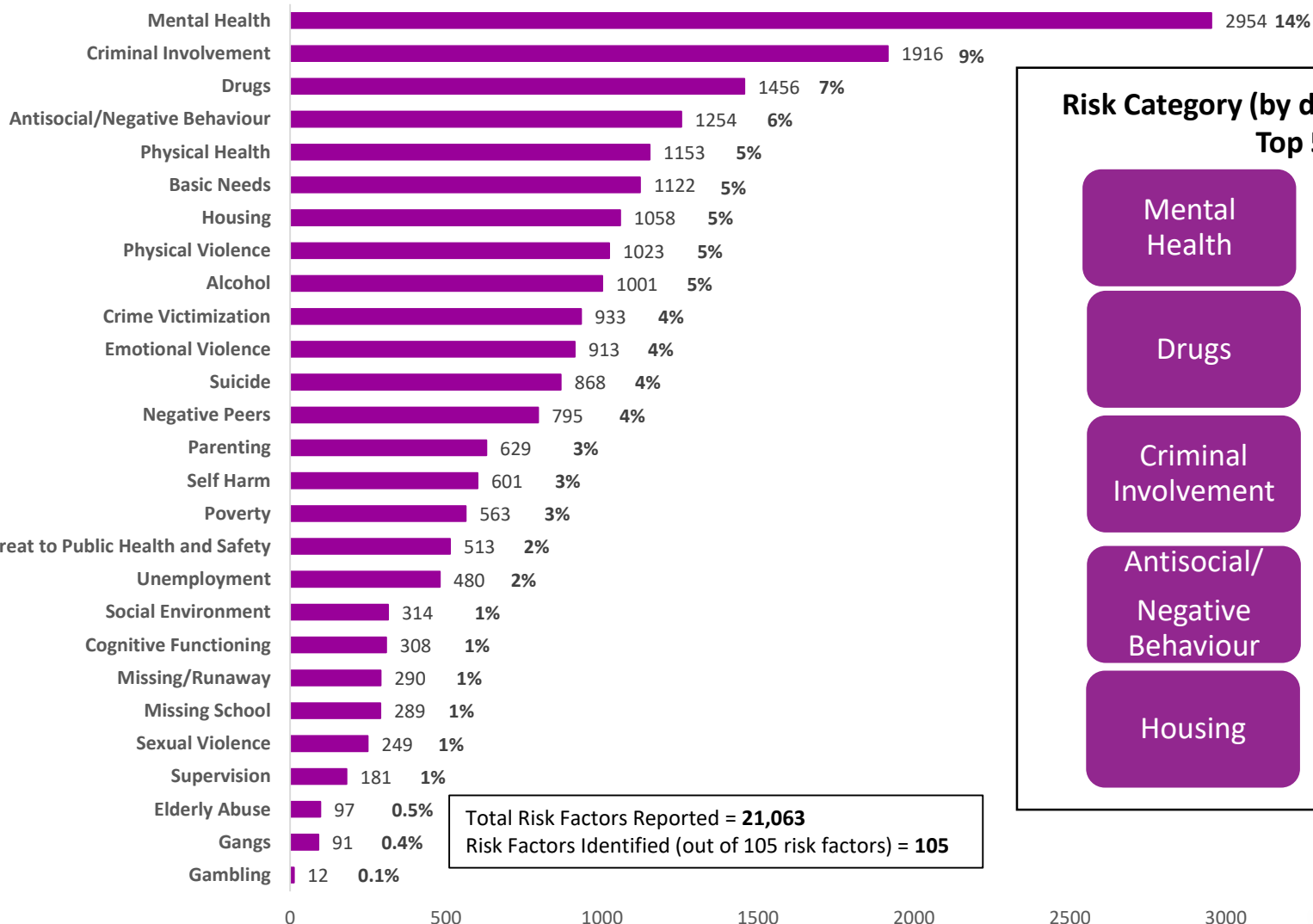


2018 Regional RTD Results – Sector Engagement

	Top Originating Sector	Top Lead Sector	Top Assisting Sector
North East Region (6)	 Justice	 Health	 Health
North West Region (9)	 Justice	 Health	 Health
East Region (9)	 Justice	 Health	 Health
Central Region (16)	 Justice	 Health	 Community and Social Services
West Region (14)	 Justice	 Health	 Health

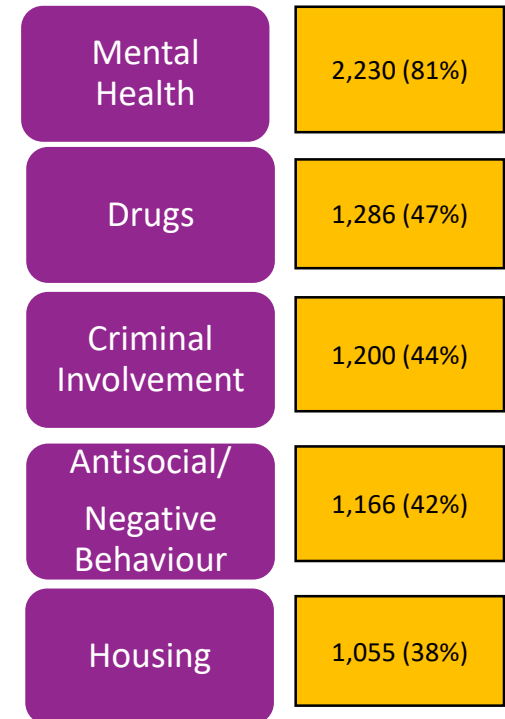
2018 Provincial RTD Results – Risks

Risk Category (by occurrence)


















Risk Category (by discussion)

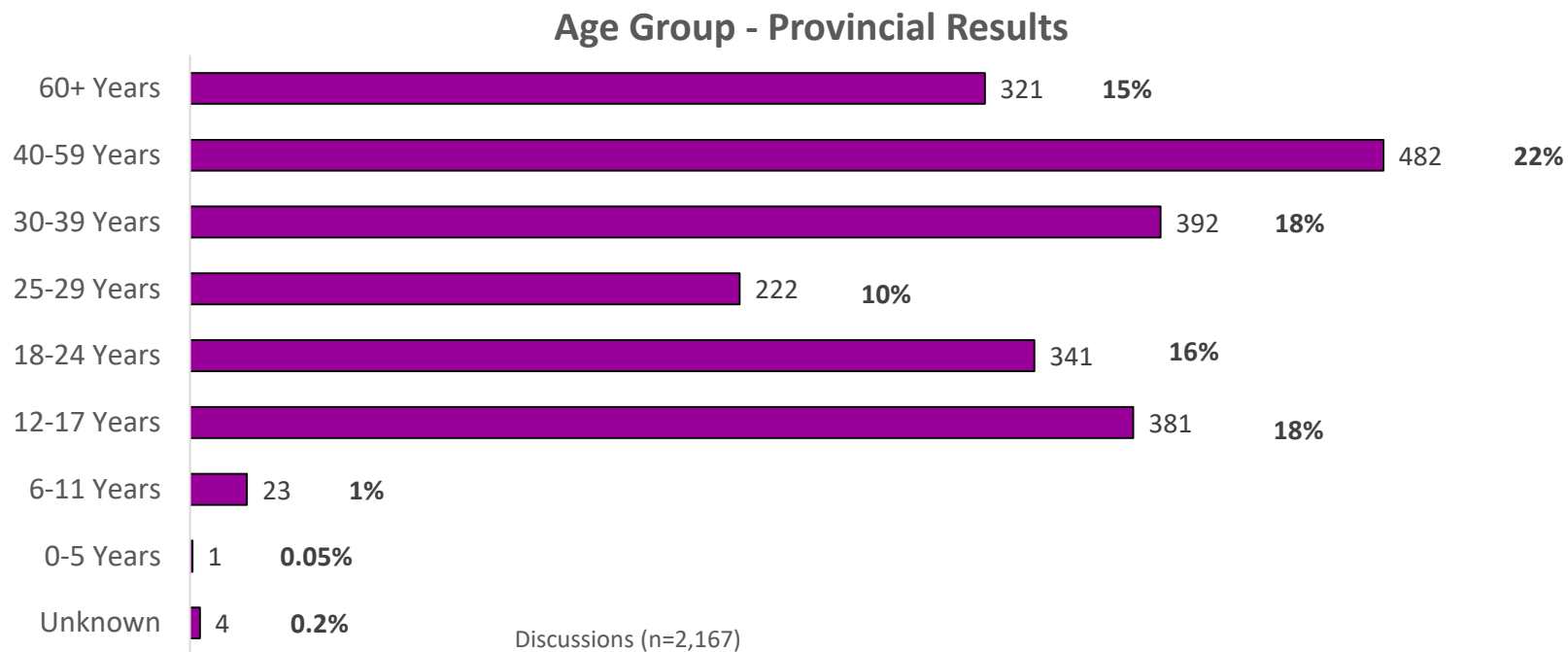
Top 5



2018 Regional RTD Results – Risks

	Risk Factors	Top Three Risk Categories		
		#1	#2	#3
North East Region (6)	4,836	 Mental Health	 Criminal Involvement	 Drugs
North West Region (9)	1,286	 Mental Health	 Alcohol	 Criminal Involvement
East Region (9)	1,802	 Mental Health	 Criminal Involvement	 Drugs
Central Region (16)	7,587	 Mental Health	 Criminal Involvement	 Housing
West Region (14)	5,552	 Mental Health	 Criminal Involvement	 Drugs

2018 Provincial RTD Results – Age Range (Person)



Top Age Group – Regional Breakdown

Central Region	East Region	North East Region	North West Region	West Region
40-59 Years	12-17 Years	30-39 Years	12-17 Years	40-59 Years

2018 Provincial RTD Results – Top Risks by Age Group and Sex

Top 5 Risk Categories for 12-17 Age Group PROVINCIAL

1. Mental Health (12%)

2. Criminal Involvement (11%)

3. Drugs (8%)

4. Anti-social/Negative Behaviour (7%)

5. Negative Peers (6%)

FEMALE

1. Mental Health (12%)

2. Drugs (8%)

3. Criminal Involvement
(7%)

4. Negative Peers (7%)

5. Missing/Runaway (6%)

MALE

1. Criminal Involvement
(14%)

2. Mental Health (12%)

3. Anti-social/Negative
Behaviour (8%)

4. Drugs (8%)

5. Parenting (6%)

Top 5 Risk Categories for 12-17 Age Group NORTH WEST REGION

1. Mental Health (11%)

2. Criminal Involvement (10%)

3. Drugs (10%)

4. Alcohol (8%)

5. Negative Peers (8%)

FEMALE

1. Mental Health (11%)

2. Drugs (10%)

3. Negative Peers (10%)

4. Alcohol (8%)

5. Missing/Runaway (8%)

MALE

1. Criminal Involvement
(13%)

2. Mental Health (11%)

3. Drugs (9%)

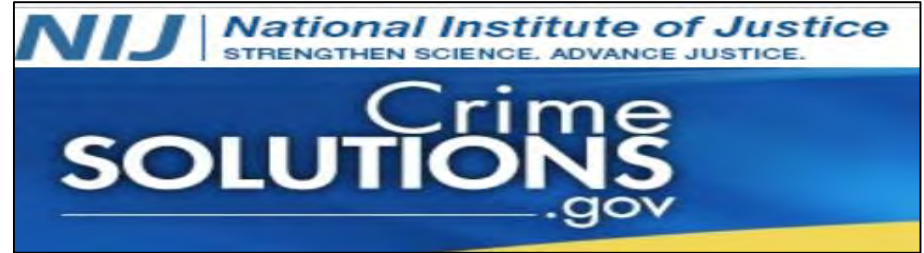
4. Alcohol (8%)

5. Anti-social/Negative
Behaviour (7%)

Examples of Other Data Sources

- **Statistics Canada:**
 - Census Profile 2016:
 - ✓ Examples of CSWB indicators include educational attainment, low income and unemployment
 - ✓ CANSIM tables (customized data tables by Ontario regions/communities for specific indicators)
 - Crime/Justice related statistics through various surveys including Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Homicide Survey, Adult Correctional Services Survey, etc.
 - Socio-economic/Health statistics through various surveys including Labour Force Survey, Canadian Community Health Survey, Canadian Housing Survey, General Social Survey (Canadian's Safety), etc.
 - Visualization tools including the Census Program Data Viewer which allows for the visualization of data by provinces, territories, census metropolitan areas and census subdivision
- **Canadian Institute for Health Information** including Ontario Mental Health Reporting System, Discharge Abstract Database, National Ambulatory Care Reporting System, etc.
- **First Nations Information Governance Centre** including the First Nations Regional Health Survey and First Nations Regional Early Childhood, Education and Employment Survey
- **First Nation Profiles (available through Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada)**
- **Community Well-being Index (available through Indigenous Services Canada)**
- **Ontario Government's Open Data Catalogue**
- **Local sector-specific data:**
 - Police services (e.g., data on calls for service, offence occurrences)
 - Municipal offices (e.g., data on economic development, services available)
 - Local non-profit organizations and/or service providers (e.g., Vital Signs Report, individuals/families served)
 - School boards (e.g., truancy rates, graduation rates, school violence incidences)
 - Hospitals (e.g., ER visits, waitlists for mental health/addictions services)
 - Community-wide strategies or reports (e.g., Mental Health and Addictions, Drugs, Homelessness)
 - Multi-sectoral tables (e.g., Situation Tables, Planning Tables)

Examples of Resources to Inform Local Programs and Strategies



Questions?

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Appendix A: Additional Resources

Resource Booklets:

- Booklet 1 – *Crime Prevention in Ontario: A Framework for Action*
 - ✓ <http://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/sites/default/files/content/mcscs/docs/ec157730.pdf>
- Booklet 2 – *Community Safety and Well-Being in Ontario: A Snapshot of Local Voices*
 - ✓ <http://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/sites/default/files/content/mcscs/docs/ec167634.pdf>
- Booklet 3 – *Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario*
 - ✓ <https://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/sites/default/files/content/mcscs/docs/Booklet%203%20A%20Shared%20Commitment%20Final%20Dec%202018.pdf>

Information Sharing:

- *Guidance on Information Sharing in Multi-Sectoral Risk Intervention Models*
 - ✓ <http://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/english/Policing/ProgramDevelopment/PSDGrantsandInitiatives.html>

Situation Table E-Learning Package:

- <http://www.wlu.ca/academics/faculties/faculty-of-human-and-social-sciences/centre-for-public-safety-and-well-being/situation-table.html>.

Appendix B: CSWB Planning Example

Priorities: Mental Health and Drugs

Vulnerable Group

- Adults aged 30-39

✓ **Rick Factors**

- Diagnosed Mental Health Issue
- Physical Health – not following prescribed treatment

✓ **Protective Factors**

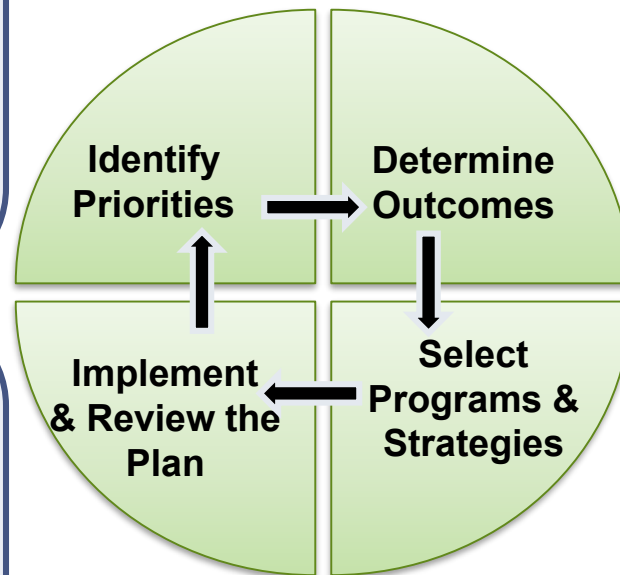
- Personal coping strategies
- Primary care physician

✓ **Implementation Plan** includes:

- Who, what, where, when
- Reporting schedule, etc.

✓ **Annual reports** on progress

✓ **Fulsome review and update** of the Plan every 3-4 years



✓ **Short-Term Outcomes**

- Access to a primary care physician
- Increased enrollment in detox services

✓ **Medium-Term Outcomes**

- Increased access to mental health services
- Improved coping strategies

✓ **Long-Term Outcomes**

- Positive pro-social behaviours

✓ **Green:**

- Mental health awareness

✓ **Blue:**

- Targeted mental health and addiction programs
- Community Hub established

✓ **Yellow:**

- Situation Table

✓ **Red:**

- Crisis response team

Citations

- ¹ Jones, D et al. (2008). The Economic Return on PCCD's Investment in Research-based Programs: A Cost-Benefit Assessment of Delinquency Prevention in Pennsylvania. The Prevention Research Centre for the Promotion of Human Development.
- ² Institute for the Prevention of Crime (2009) Making Cities Safer: Action Briefs for Municipal Stakeholders. [Ottawa:ON]
- ³ Public Safety Canada (2016). Tyler's Troubled Life: The story of one young man's path towards a life of crime. [Ottawa:ON]