

Provincial Approach to Community Safety and Well-Being

November 2015

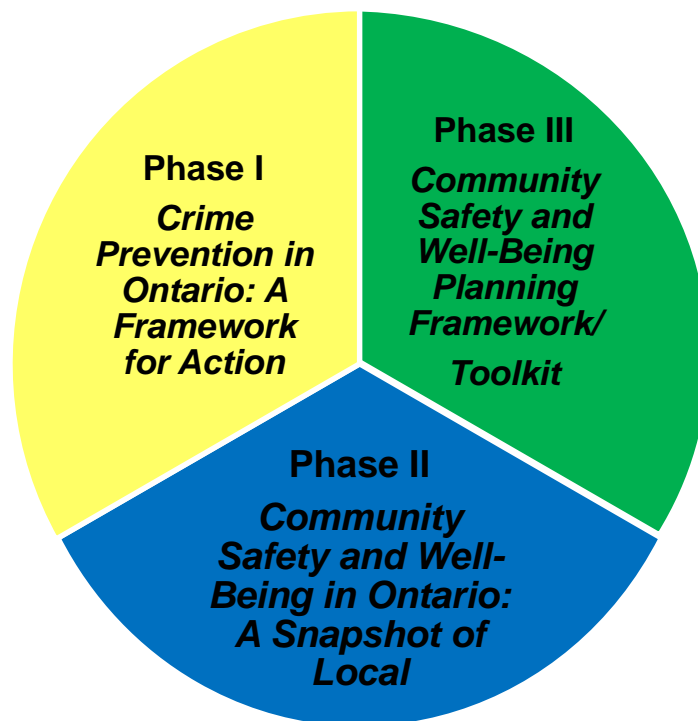
External Relations Branch, Public Safety Division

Purpose

- The purpose of this presentation is to:
 - Provide an overview of the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services (Ministry) Provincial Approach to Community Safety and Well-Being;
 - Identify how risk-based data analysis supports the Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework; and
 - Outline next steps.

Provincial Approach to Community Safety and Well-Being

- The Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services (Ministry) has been working with its inter-ministerial, policing and community partners to develop the Provincial Approach, in three phases:





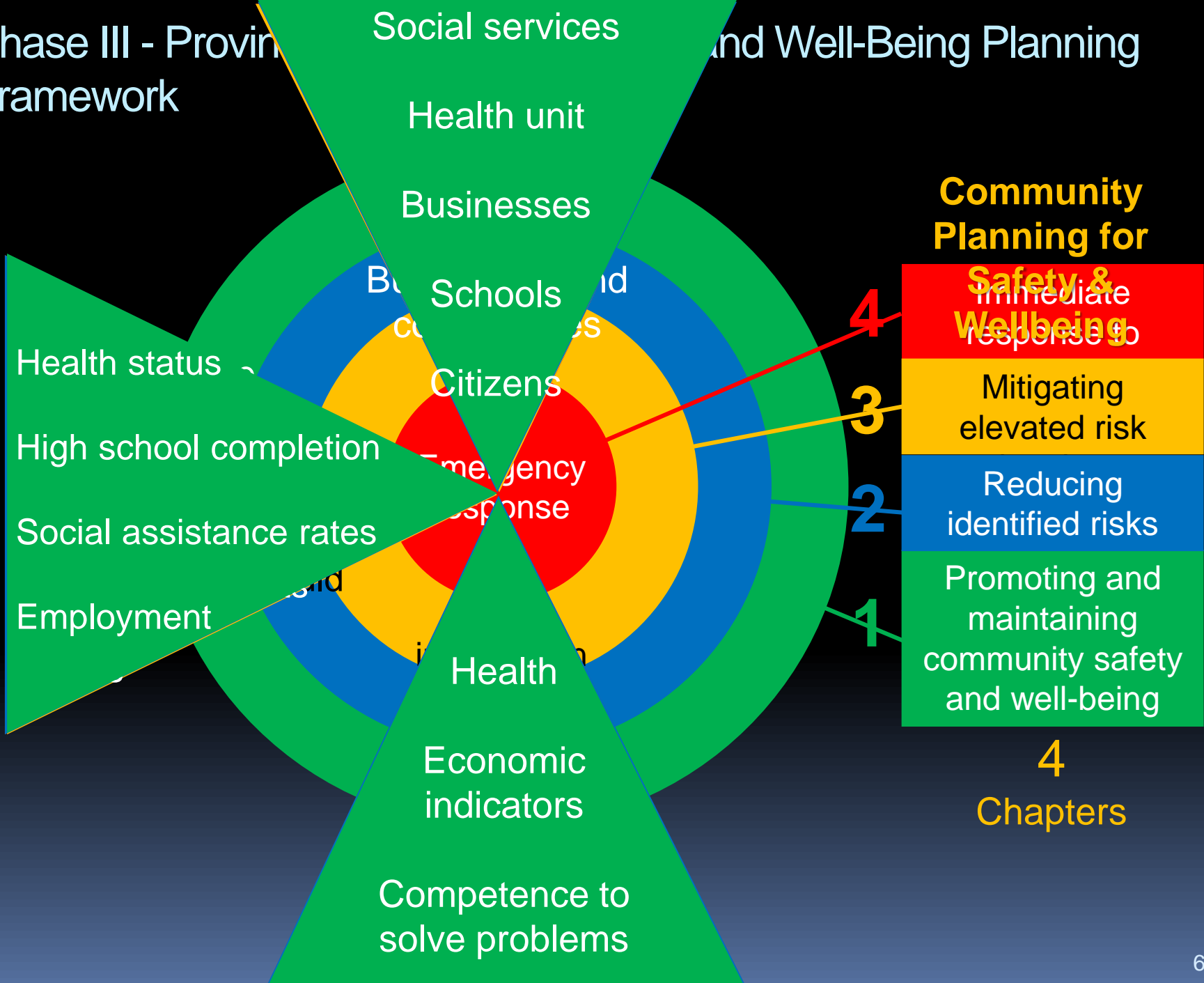
*Phase II –
Community Safety
and Well-Being in
Ontario: A Snapshot
of Local Voices*

Context for Moving Forward – Phase III

- Ensuring the safety and well-being of our communities cannot be achieved by one agency or sector alone. Community safety and well-being should be a shared responsibility between community members, traditional and political leaders, the police, other justice partners and community organizations, including healthcare, social services, victim services, education, housing, cultural groups and private enterprise.
- As police services operate 24/7 they are often called upon to respond to complex social issues that are non-criminal in nature and would be more appropriately managed through a collaborative service delivery model that leverages the strengths of other partners in the community.
- In order to meet current and future expectations for sustainable and effective approaches to community safety and well-being, change is required to bring all relevant partners to the table to plan collaboratively to address the priority risks and needs of the community in a strategic and holistic way.
- Moving forward, partnerships will be essential to coordinating efforts among relevant sectors and agencies, and ensuring that the risk factors associated with crime, victimization and vulnerable groups are addressed from every angle.
- The Ministry has developed a preliminary Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework and associated guidance documents to assist communities in implementing their own community safety and well-being plans.

Phase III - Provincial Framework

Health and Well-Being Planning



5 planning principles

Commitment
at highest level

- Municipal mandate:
- Highest priority
 - Leadership
 - Accountability

Outcomes:

- All sectors
- Monitored
- Shared

Measurable
outcomes

Collaborative

- Community-wide:
- Multi-sectoral
 - Multi-disciplinary
 - Shared responsibility

Asset-based

Risk-focused

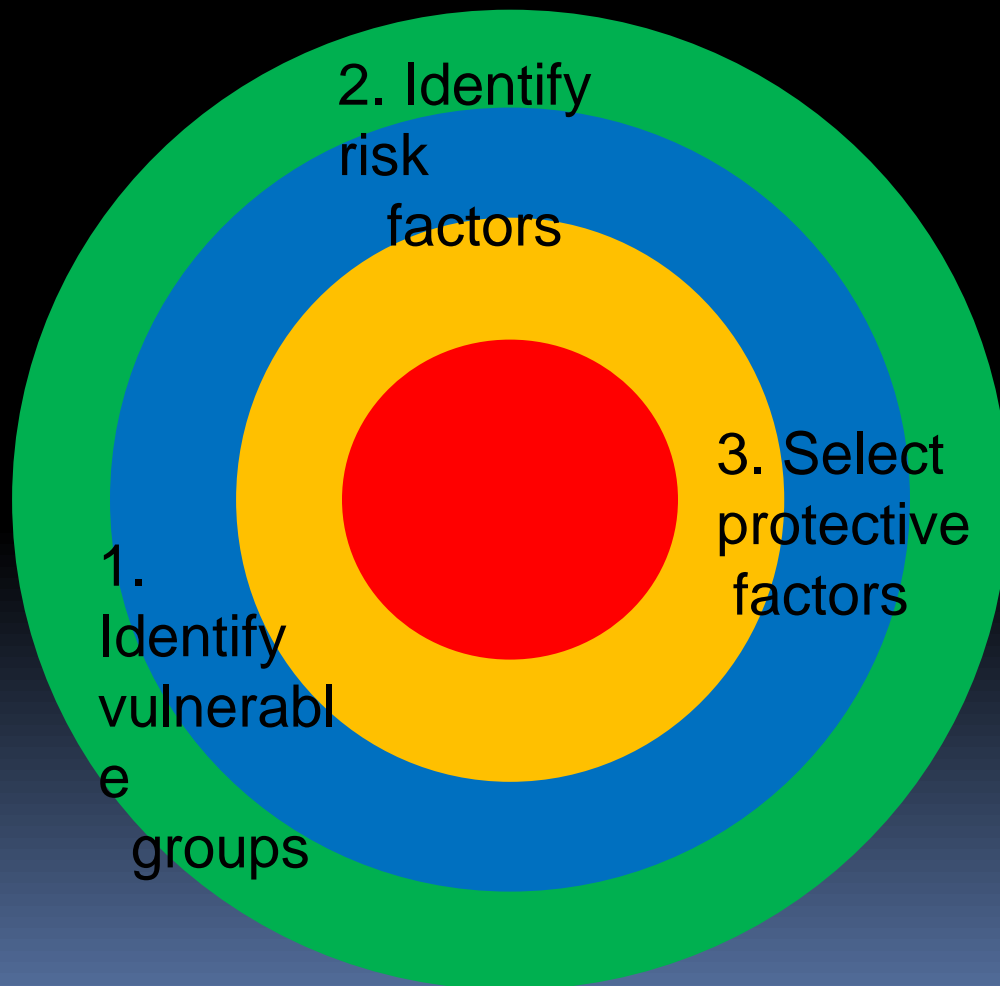
Asset inventory:

- Neighbours
- Community organizations
- Service providers

Greatest needs, risks:

- Individual
- Family
- Neighbourhood

Planning



Strategies

Outcomes

Priorities

Priority

Mental health and addictions

Vulnerable Group
Children, youth and families; persons with mental illness

- Risk Factors**
- Negative parenting
 - Domestic violence
 - Social isolation
 - Stress factors

- Protective Factors**
- Social networks
 - Family supports
 - Recovery supports
 - Physicians screening

Outcome

Mental health awareness
Stronger social/family supports
Improved mental health

Strategies

Education for parents
Youth mentoring
Health promotion

Measures

Quality of life
Levels of stigma
Affiliation rates

Community Safety and Well-being Planning Pilots

- The Ministry is piloting the Community Safety and Well-being Planning Framework (Framework) and associated guidance documents in the following eight Ontario communities in order to gain valuable feedback from practitioners at the local level before provincial release:
 - Bancroft
 - Brantford
 - Chatham-Kent
 - Sault Ste. Marie
 - Kenora
 - Rama
 - Sudbury
 - Waterloo
- A significant learning from the pilots is the importance of municipal leadership in the community safety and well-being planning process, as the communities whose plans were being led by the municipality, or had strong municipal involvement, found the most success (e.g., had a clear lead and successfully engaged multi-sectorial partners).

Gathering Risk-based Information

- In addition to engaging community partners, the Ministry is testing its ability to provide practical support for community partners in their operational delivery of community safety and well-being initiatives.
- In May 2014, the Ministry initiated a project to provide a standardized means of gathering de-identified information on situations of elevated risk for communities implementing risk-based intervention approaches. The goals of this project include:
 - Supporting effective, efficient risk-based interventions;
 - Protecting privacy rights by collecting de-identified data in a disciplined way;
 - Identifying prevalent risks, systemic issues and trends in crime and victimization, as well as potential solutions;
 - Utilizing this valuable data to inform local and provincial decision-making and policy development; and
 - Championing the Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework.

Risk-driven Tracking Database

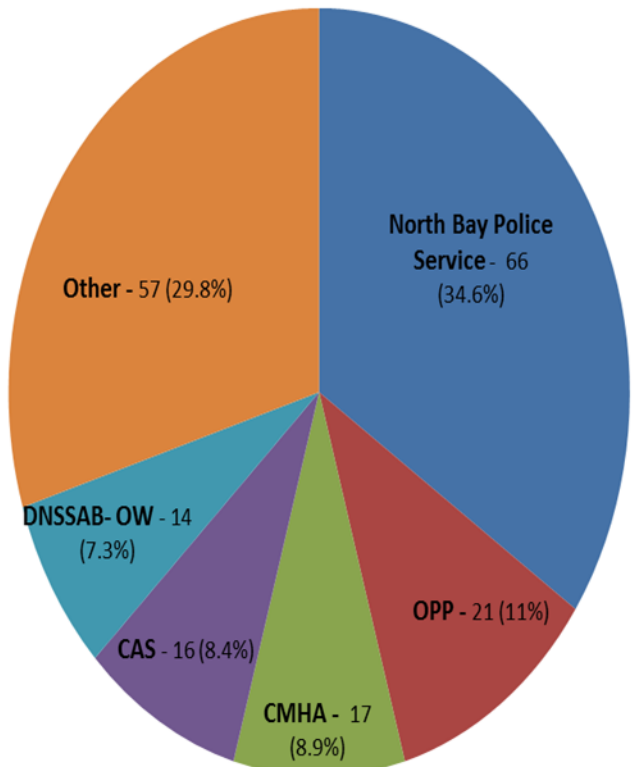
- The Ministry's Risk-driven Tracking Database (RTD) is a Microsoft technology solution that enables the collection and analysis of risk-based information, which is currently being tested through a Proof of Concept with North Bay Police Service (NBPS).
- The NBPS is using the RTD as part of its Community Mobilization North Bay (CMNB) and Gateway Hub Project, which is a partnership with other community service providers to develop and implement a model for small/rural communities that creates needs-based solutions for early intervention and crime prevention through community mobilization.
- The information currently collected in the RTD comes from situations brought forward to the CMNB however, the RTD can be used to collect data from any initiative or process that involves multiple agencies assessing, addressing and collecting data on situations of elevated risk of harm, offending, or victimization.

Results Overview

- From December 3, 2013, to November 30, 2014, report results show:
 - 191 situations had been created; and
 - 34 situations had been rejected (18% of all discussions).
- Within the 157 situations that met the threshold of elevated risk, a total of 903 risk factors had been identified. This results in an average of six risk factors per situation.
- Risks were chosen by agency partners from a list of 102 standardized risk factors that are grouped into 13 high level priorities, such as for example, mental health or substance abuse.
- There have been a total of 20 agencies formally engaged and 22 agencies informally engaged in the CMNB.

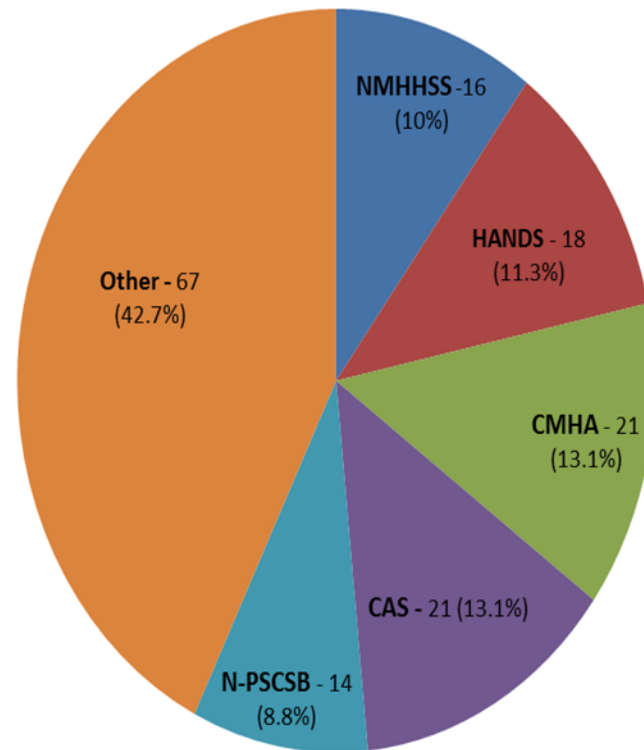
Results – Originating Agency v. Lead Agency

Top Originating Agencies



Total Number of Situations = 191
Total Number of Agencies = 18

Top Lead Agencies



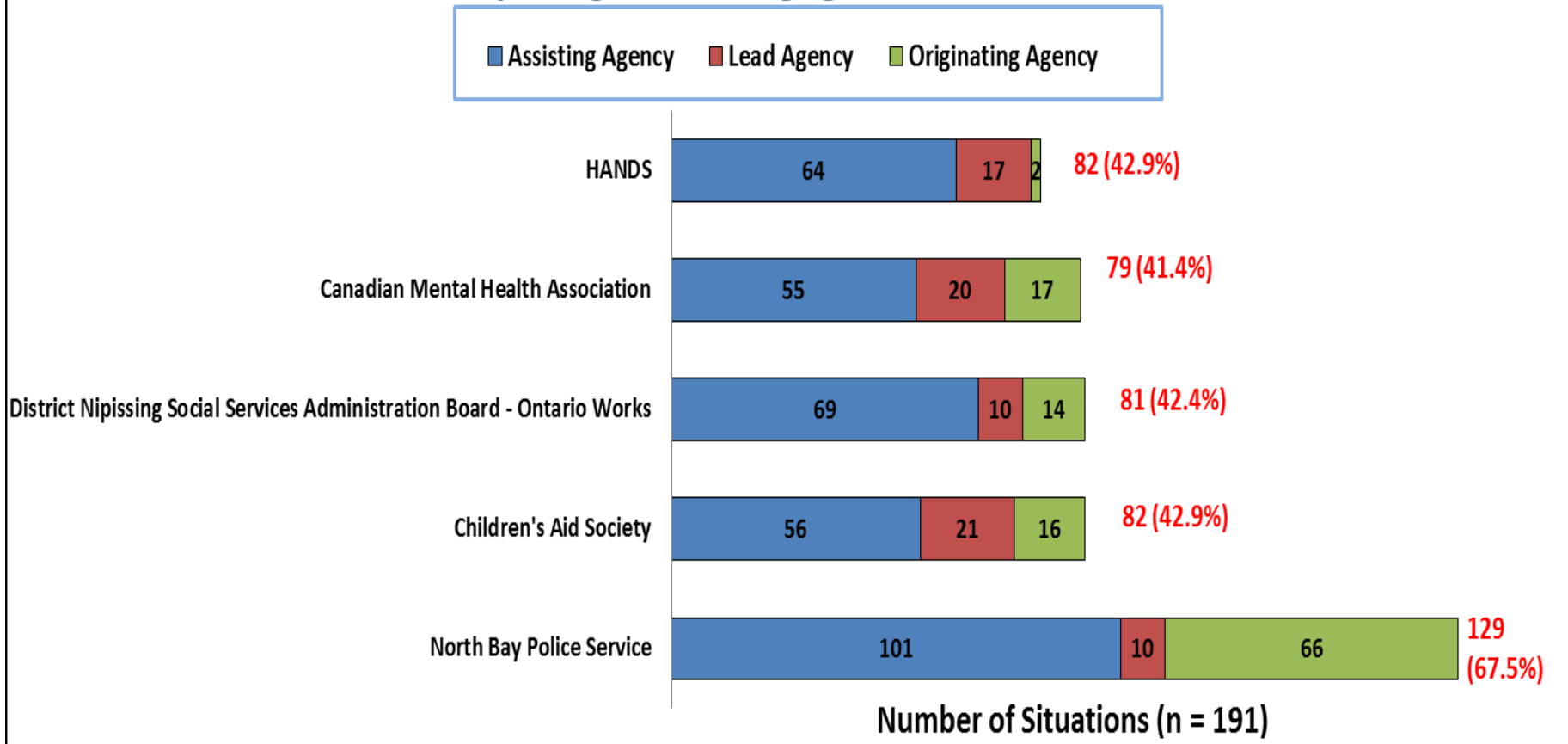
Total Number of Situations = 157
Total Number of Agencies = 16

1. North Bay Police Service – 34.6%
2. Ontario Police Service (OPP) – 11%
3. Canadian Mental Health Association (CMHA) – 8.9%
4. Children’s Aid Society (CAS) – 8.4%
5. District Nipissing Social Services Admin. Board – Ontario Works (DNSSAB – OW) – 7.3%
6. Other – 29.8%

1. Children’s Aid Society (CAS) – 13.1%
2. Canadian Mental Health Association (CMHA) – 13.1%
3. HANDS – 11.3%
4. Nipissing Mental Health Housing & Support Services (NMHHSS) – 10%
5. Nipissing Parry Sound Catholic School Board (N-PSCSB) – 8.8%
6. Other – 42.7%

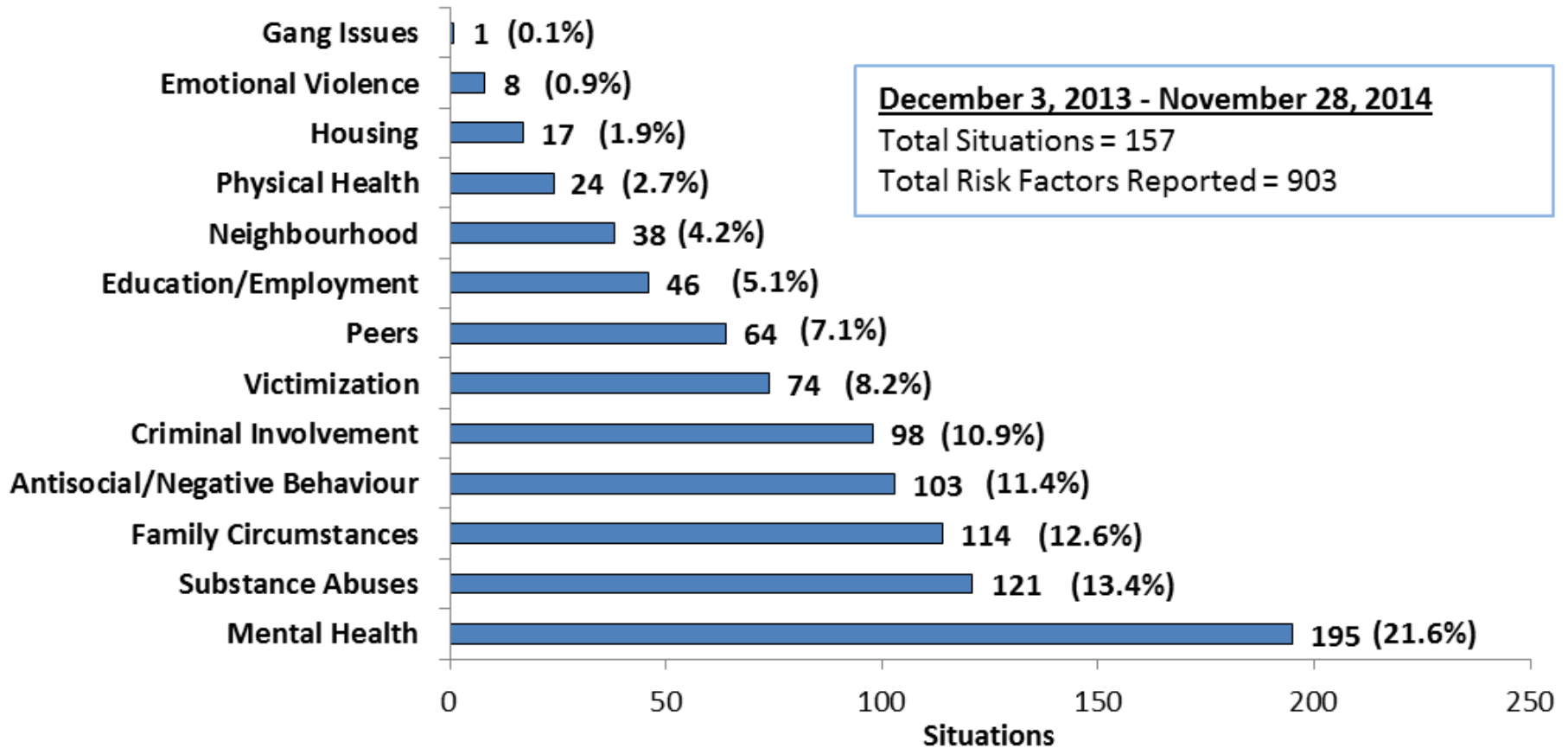
Overall Agency Engagement

Top 5 Agencies Engaged in Situations



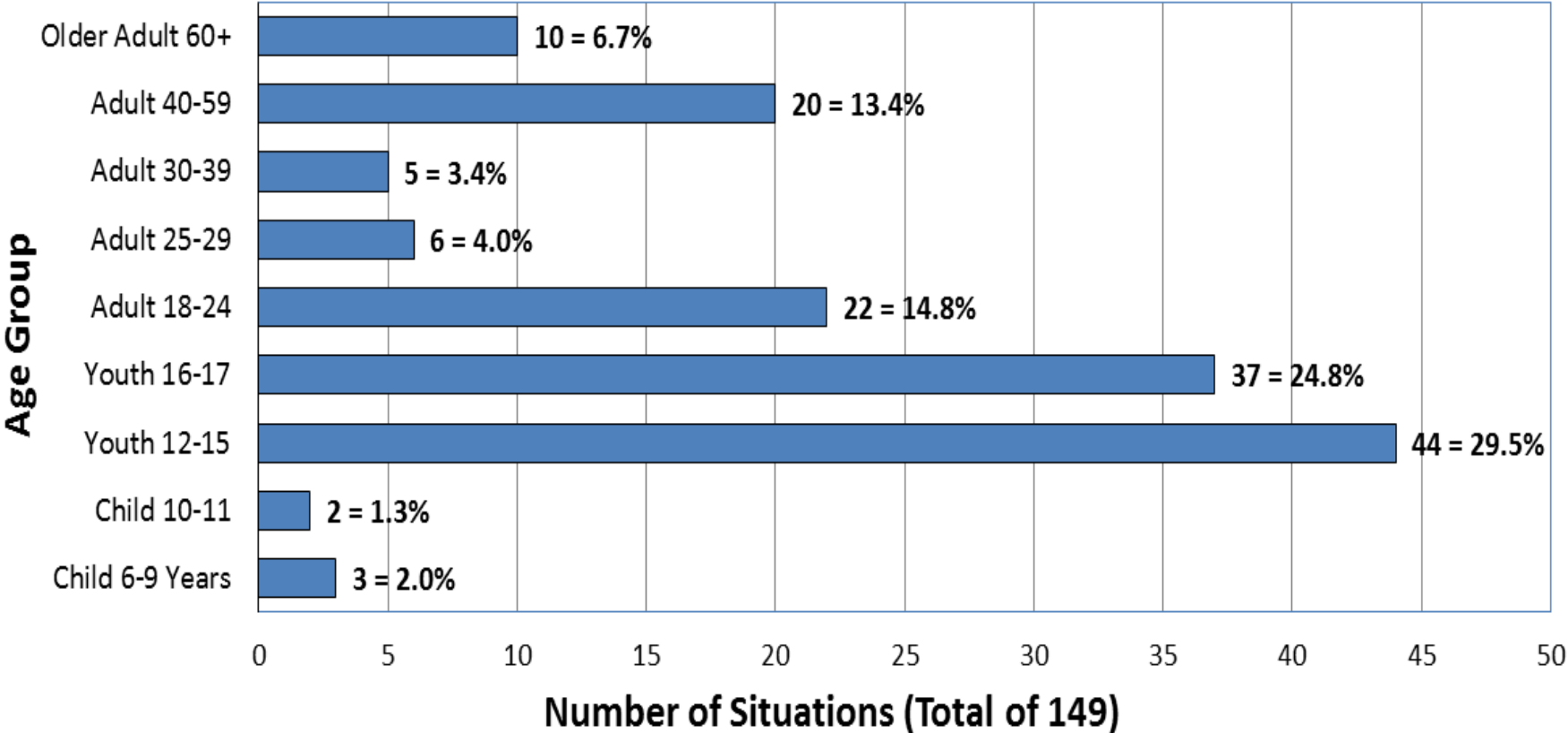
Results – Risk Factors

Risk Factors Reported



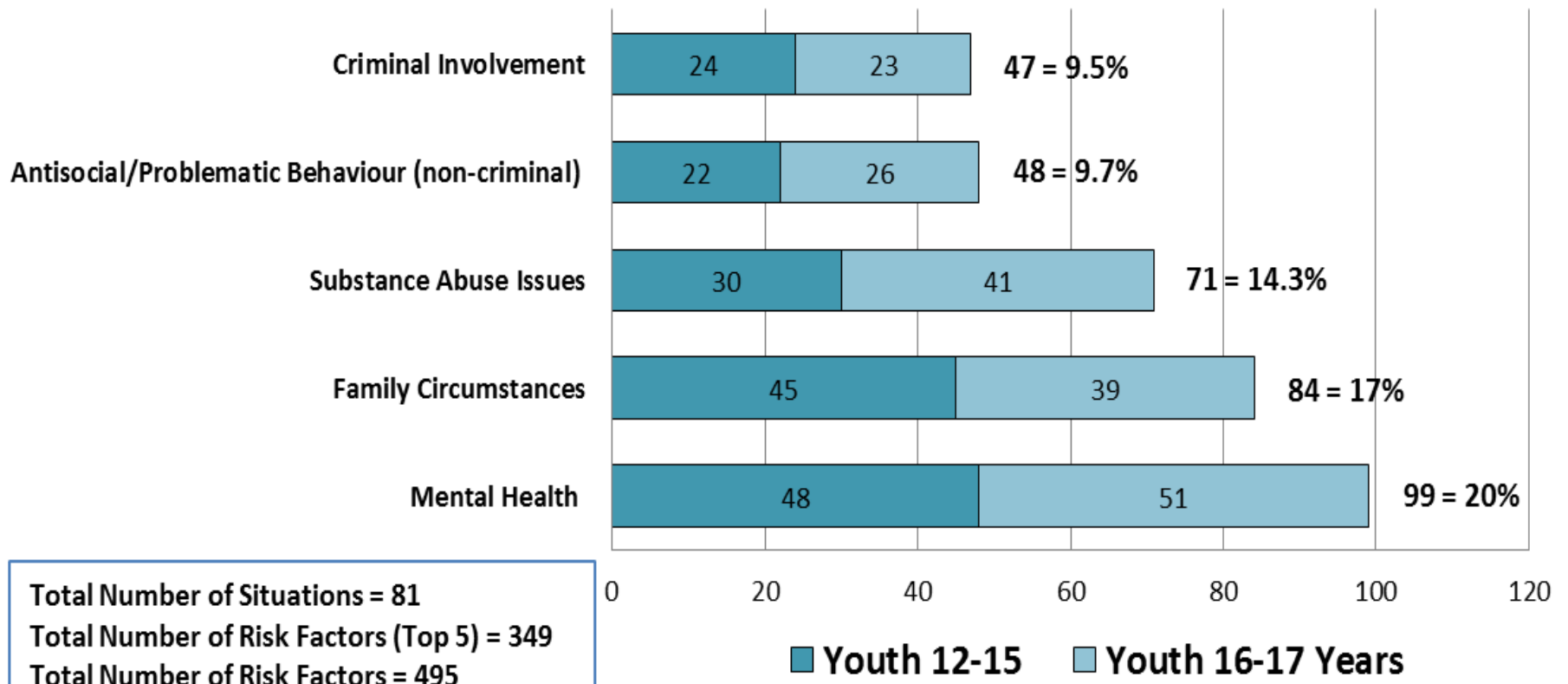
Results – Age Groups

Situations by Age Group

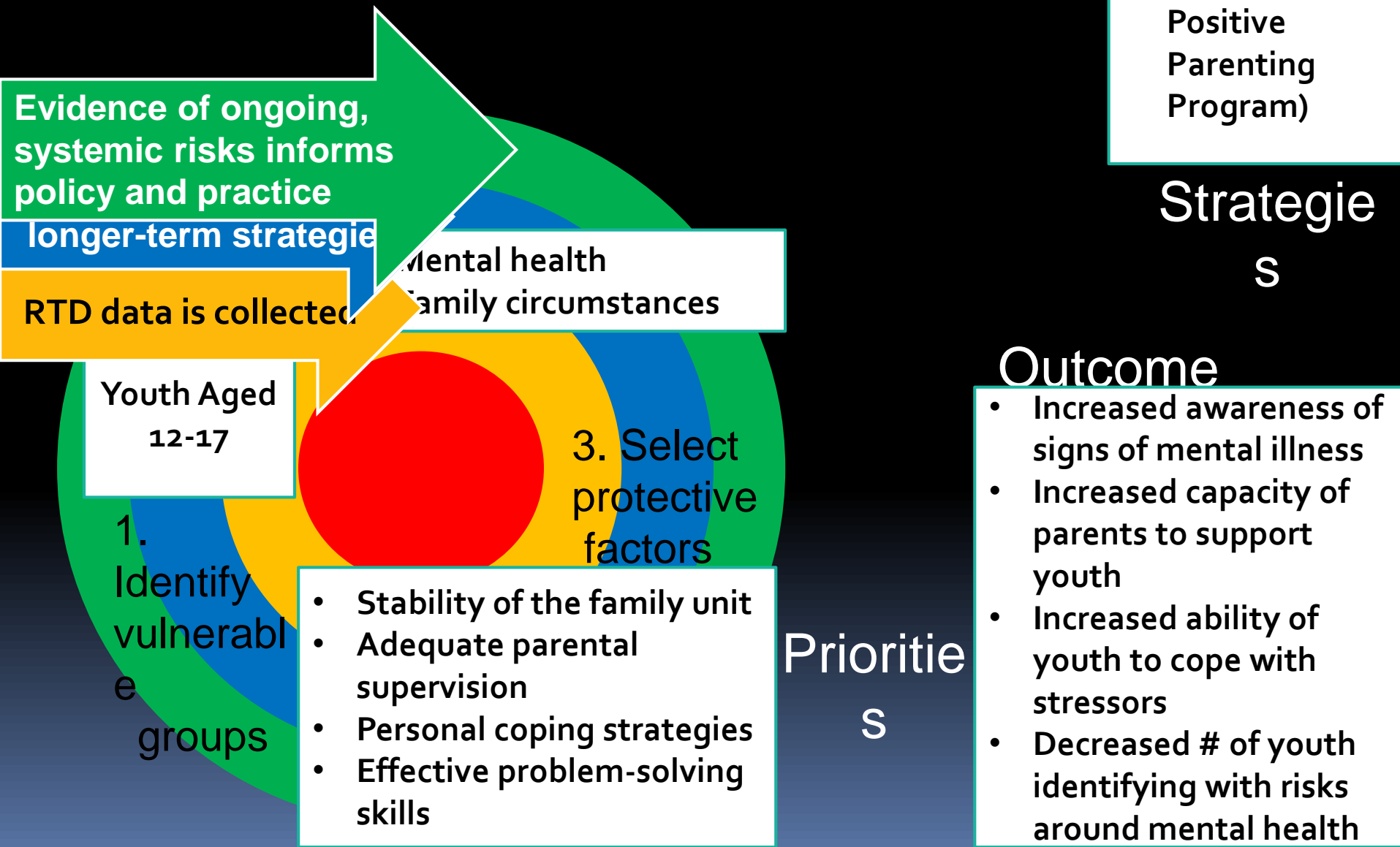


Results – Top Risk Factors for Youth

Top Risk Factors for Youth 12-17



Planning with Risk Data



Summary & Next Steps

- The RTD has proven successful in the collection of risk data for safety and well-being service providers in North Bay.
 - It is one effective tool to assist in addressing locally-identified challenges in collaboration, information sharing and data collection and analysis.
 - The Ministry is currently exploring options for provincial rollout of the RTD. The RTD would allow safety and well-being service providers across the province, and the Ministry, to analyze risk data, identify priorities and inform strategic policy making.
- The Ministry will be releasing the Framework and complementary guidance documents in the near future.

Questions?

Shannon Christofides
Team Lead
External Relations Branch
Public Safety Division
MCSCS

Shannon.Christofides@ontario.ca

416-212-1979

Claudia Tenuta
Community Safety Analyst
External Relations Branch
Public Safety Division
MCSCS

Claudia.Tenuta@ontario.ca

416-212-1888

Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Resources

Crime Prevention in Ontario: A Framework for Action

<http://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/stellent/groups/public/@mcscs/@www/@com/documents/webasset/ec157730.pdf>

Community Safety and Well-Being in Ontario: A Snapshot of Local Voices

<http://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/stellent/groups/public/@mcscs/@www/@com/documents/webasset/ec167634.pdf>