Community Safety and Well-Being Plan

Central Hastings County

Why develop a CSWB Plan?

Three reasons...

1   **It's Legislated**

Municipalities have to complete a Community Safety and Well-Being Plan by January 1, 2021.

2   **Decrease Calls for Service = Save $**

1. Calls for incident response and emergency assistance continue to rise
2. Costs of policing and other emergency services continue to rise

Non-criminal, social disorder calls make up the majority of calls for service when police aren't equipped to help in those situations.

2   **Healthier, Safer and Happier Community**

The plan can identify ways to mitigate social determinants of health and improve access to programs and counselling that will pull vulnerable people out of the risk factors that are creating social disorder.

Blueprint for CSWB Planning

1 **Identify Coordinating Committee**

- CAO/Clerks from each municipality
- Prepare Terms of Reference

2 **Higher Order Directive & Imperative**

Municipal council passes a resolution that, at a minimum:

A. Declares community safety and well-being as one of their highest priorities
B. Acknowledges the community safety and well-being planning mandate in Bill 68
   (Safer Ontario Act, 2017)
C. Directs their chief administrative officer, clerk or other administrator with the responsibility
   to implement and oversee the planning process
D. Instructs all members of the community – citizens, agencies, businesses, organizations, etc.
   – to provide full support and inputs to the planning process

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3   **Establish an Advisory Committee**

Plan coordinators recruits members of a committee which will provide technical advice and expertise throughout the planning process; comprised, at a minimum, of experts in:

- A.   Mental and physical health
- B.   Education
- C.   Services and supports for youth and families with young children
- D.   Local Health Integration Network (LHIN)
- E.   Community and social services
- F.   Police services board or police officer
- G.   Member of municipal governance

*Tip: A **data-specific** sub committee was created by the north hastings planners.*

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4 **Public Consultation**

With advice from the Advisory Committee, the plan coordinator designs a thorough public consultation process which ensures that all those in the municipality who are affected by the plan, have a chance to provide input to the plan's contents.

Tip: The public consultation can help identify risk factors specific to a municipality compared to data that might include numerous locations.

5 **Plan Priorities**

Plan coordinators assess the plan's priorities from at least three sources: Advisory Committee members; agency databases; and public consultations. The priorities are determined in three areas:

A.   vulnerable populations
B.   risk factors
C.   protective factors

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6 **Task Teams**

With advice from the Advisory Committee members, the coordinator will form task teams that specialize in knowledge about, and experience with, priority vulnerable populations and risk factors. Their tasks will be to research, summarize, and recommend:

A. Current data on the vulnerable populations *(numbers, demographics, etc.)*
B. Nature of harms and victimization from risk factors
C. Most effective and practicable protective factors that can be brought to bear
D. Local agencies, organizations and groups that can and should implement the protective factors
E. Benchmarks for achievable outcomes

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7

Compose the Plan

Co-ordinating Committee begins to design and compose the plan, consulting with the Advisory Committee, as needed, on such details as:

A. Overall design and layout of the plan
   (e.g. whether there are sections pertaining to the unique risk factors of particular municipalities)
B. Order and sequence of priority vulnerable groups and risk factors
C. Achievability of benchmarks and measures to increase achievability
D. Strategies for presenting draft plan to municipal councils and obtaining their approvals
E. Plan implementation strategies

The Mandate

Redirect local efforts and investments

From:

A.   Short-term,
B.   Emergency-driven,
C.   Quick Fixes;

To long-term:

D.   Social development,
E.   Prevention and,
F.   Risk mitigation

The Goal

A sustainable community, where everyone is safer, has a sense of belonging and opportunity to participate; and where they can meet their needs for education, health, food, housing , income and social and cultural expression.

7 Critical Success Factors

1. **STRENGTH BASED:** focus on assets that the community have

2. **RISK FOCUSED:** target the circumstances, people and places that are most vulnerable to risk

3. **AWARENESS & UNDERSTANDING:** address the risks that lead individuals into social disorder behaviours

4. **HIGHEST LEVEL COMMITMENT:** political leadership, heads of agencies and organizations, key decision makers

5. **EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS:** communication, cooperation, coordination, collaboration, and convergence

6. **EVIDENCE & EVALUATION:** paint a clear picture of what is happening in the community to support the identification of local priority risks

7. **CULTURAL RESPONSIVENESS:** The ability to effectively interact with, and respond to, the needs of diverse groups of people in the community