

# Community Safety and Wellbeing (CSWB) Planning

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# Core Concept

- Social issues underlying and impacting community safety are complex.
- The responsibility to address these issues cannot lie solely within one agency, one department, one government, or even one sector.
- Solutions developed from the viewpoint of multiple lenses are more creative, cost effective, and sustainable.

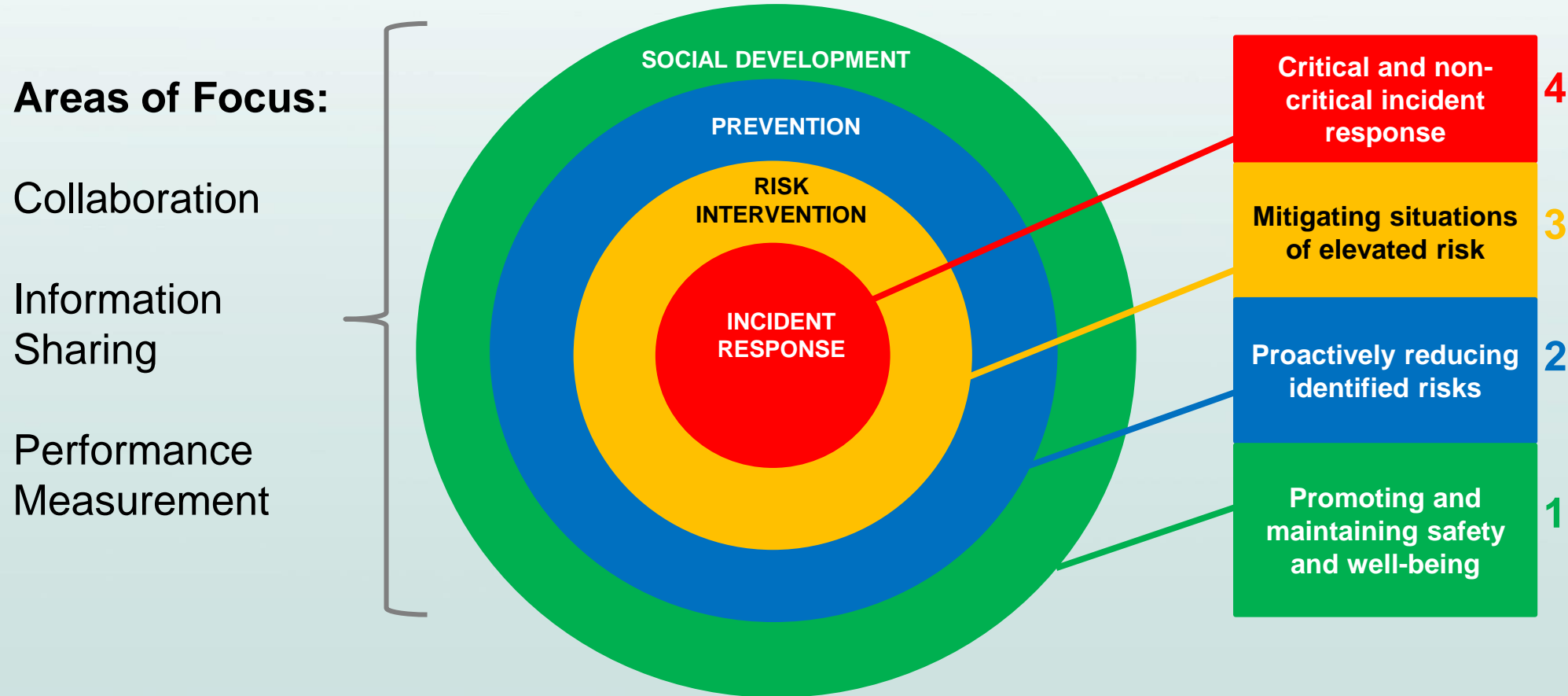
# CSWB Planning

- Community Safety and Wellbeing (CSWB) planning supports a collaborative approach to addressing local priority risks to safety and wellbeing through the implementation of programs and strategies in four planning areas:
  1. Social development
  2. Prevention
  3. Risk intervention
  4. Incident response
- Through this process communities can reduce crime and other risks using evidenced-based responses that address unique local circumstances and the needs of residents.

# CSWB Planning Project

- In April 2022, Manitoba announced support for a CSWB Planning Project. (1.3M)
- The project will includes twelve communities, 6 rural communities/small cities and 6 First Nations.
- Communities selected experience high levels of violent crime, victimization, property crime and other social issues (substance use, mental illness, homelessness) and have expressed interest in developing a CSWB Plan

# Community Safety and Wellbeing Planning Framework



Ontario



- 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., Community Mobilization, 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)

# CSWB - 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

# Critical Success Factors

- ✓ **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

# CSWB Process

## Pre-development

- Communication/collaboration with key stakeholders
- Development of Advisory Committee (Multi-sectoral)

## Development

- Completing CSWB Assessments through data collection.
- Consulting with stakeholders/community
- Determining local priorities
- Identifying existing services and resources (Asset Mapping)
- Identifying strategies, actions and evaluation framework

## Implementation

- CSWB plan in action
- Addressing issues/priorities through local programs and services
- Ongoing communication between stakeholders
- Monitoring progress and effectiveness of CSWB Plan

## Evaluation

- Monitoring the progress, impact and effects of the CSWB Plan through identified indicators (quantitative and qualitative) and outcomes.

# CSWB Data

- **Demographics:** Age, gender, race/ethnicity, income, languages spoken, etc.
- **Crime and Disorder:** Crime rates (e.g., presence of broken windows, vandalism, dilapidated buildings)
- **Health and Well-Being** (addictions, mental health, primary health, etc.):
  - Overdose rates
  - Service requests related to mental health
  - Hospital admissions for addiction- or mental health-related challenges
- **Perceptions of Safety:**
- **Risk Factors:**
  - Food insecurity (e.g., requests for support from the Food Bank)
  - Unemployment (rates should be included in census data)
- **Impact and Economic Costs of Various Local Issues:**
  - Context specific but could be things like population growth, forest fires, impact of the pandemic, etc.

# Example: Thompson CSWB Planning

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March 2020 – October 2021



# Thompson – Community Engagement

- Survey - 2300 participated (almost 17% of the city) - 4000 qualitative comments
- consultations with downtown business owners and landlords on public safety and the larger economic impacts
- Calls MB Liquor, Gaming on community concerns over liquor sales and liquor retail hours
- Open Community consultations
- Mayor and City Manager met with MKO Grand Chief

# Thompson CSWB Priority Areas

1. Integrated alcohol management
2. Prioritizing demand on police resources
3. Community Inclusion, Systemic Inequalities, and Racism
4. Housing and Homelessness
5. Youth Involved Crime and Harm
6. Built Environment, and Social Infrastructure



# Thompson Initiatives and Outcomes

- Local Canadian Tire worked with Jumpstart to support building an accessible recreation park (\$500K Jumpstart, \$100K from CT owner and \$100K the City)
- Development of the Sobering Centre - multiple agencies and local experts involved
- Rapid Housing Initiative – partnership with KTC, MKO, housing agency
- Enhanced data and information sharing with RCMP – missing youth/ and Youth 24/7 programming
- MB Hydro addressing lighting issues in downtown area

# What Can Communities Do Now?

1. Collaboration with stakeholders (multi-sectoral)
  - Regular meetings Law enforcement, health sector, community organizations, businesses, etc.
2. Sharing information and coordination of services/resources
3. Data collection

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