

Information / Source Note

Community Safety and Wellbeing Plan

Purpose

- To provide an overview of the Community Safety and Wellbeing Plan as identified in the Community Safety and Policing Act 2019

Public-Facing Narrative | Community Safety and Policing Act

- The Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019, S.O. 2019, c. 1, Sched. 1 Part XVI mandates every municipality across Ontario to prepare and adopt a Community Safety and Wellbeing Plan effective January 1, 2019. Municipalities have 2 years to complete this work.
- Municipalities must form a multi-sectoral advisory committee comprised of representation from the police service board and other local service providers in health/mental health, education, community/social services and children/youth services
- Municipalities have the flexibility to engage in CSWB planning individually, or in partnership with neighbouring municipalities and/or First Nation communities to develop a joint plan.
- Police Service Boards must implement business plans that further the goals of the Municipality's CSWB Plan
- The Municipality must use relevant data to identify and prioritize risk factors that contribute to crime, victimization and community safety and wellbeing.
- The Municipality must consult the advisory committee, affected communities and those that serve them on the prioritization of risk factors and to identify strategies to address them. The Municipality must also set out measurable outcomes that the strategies are intended to produce.
- The Municipality must report and publish the CSWB plan.

Public-Facing Narrative | Community Safety and Wellbeing Plan Framework

- Community Safety and Wellbeing Planning Framework – A Shared Commitment in Ontario has been developed by the Ministry of SOLGEN in partnership with a broad range of sectors including the City of Toronto.
- Four areas have been identified to plan for safer and healthier communities:
 1. **Social Development**
 - Social development requires long-term, multi-disciplinary efforts and investments to improve the social determinants of health and thereby reduce the probability of harm and victimization. Communities that invest heavily in social development will experience the social benefits of addressing root causes of crime and social disorder.

2. Prevention

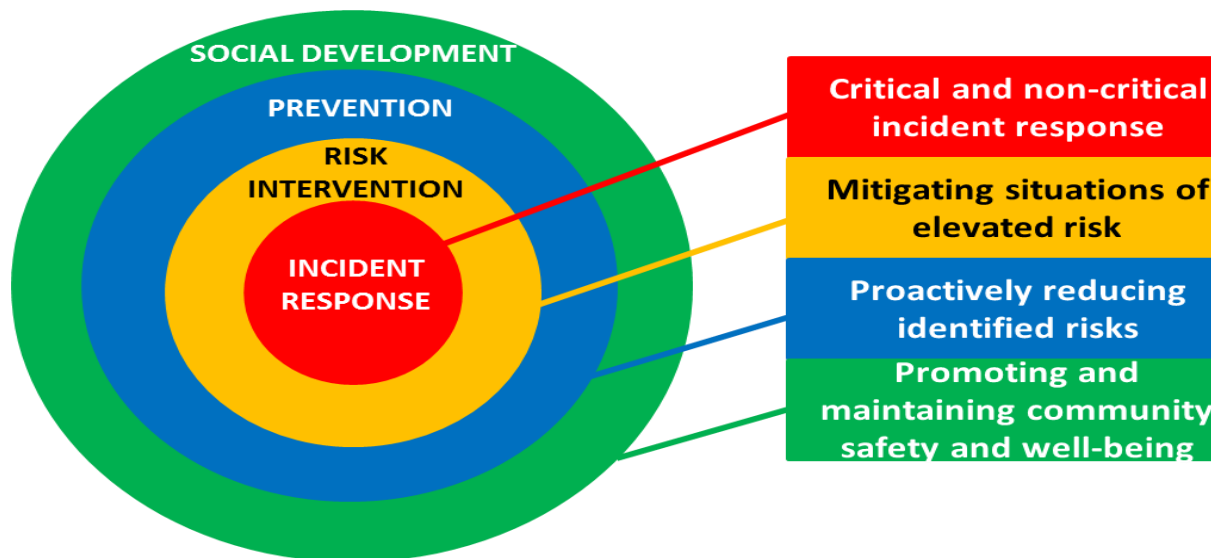
- Prevention involves proactively implementing evidence-based situational measures, policies or programs to reduce locally-identified priority risks to community safety and well-being before they result in crime, victimization and/or harm.
- Opportunities to learn from prevention efforts can advise on strategic investment in Social Development

3. Risk Intervention

- Risk intervention involves multiple sectors working together to address and or interrupt escalating situations where there is an elevated risk of harm
- What is learned by mobilizing risk intervention can inform how investments and strategies are deployed in the Prevention and Social Development areas.

4. Incident Response

- Immediate and reactionary responses that may involve a sense of urgency in response to crime or safety.
- Initiatives in this area alone cannot be relied upon to increase community safety and well-being.



The framework has also identified the following critical success factors

- Strength-based
- risk-focused
- awareness and understanding
- highest level commitment
- effective partnerships
- evidence and evaluation
- cultural responsiveness.