

Background

Since 2009, the Ontario government has been working on developing the Provincial Approach to Community Safety and Well-Being. The overarching goal of the Provincial Approach is to build safer communities by re-focusing efforts and resources from reactionary incident responses to proactive, sustainable and long-term strategies addressing locally identified risks.

Recognizing the need for local-based planning, the Province developed the Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario. The framework guides communities in developing a Community Safety and Well-Being (CSWB) Plan using a collaborative, multi-sector approach.

New Legislation

In March, the Ontario government passed the Safer Ontario Act, 2018, mandating local municipalities to develop and implement a Community Safety and Well-Being Plans within the next two years with the aim of ensuring that individuals in need receive the most appropriate and timely response by the right service provider. Five key highlights of the legislation include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Advisory Committee

Council must establish a multi-sector advisory committee consisting of representatives that consider the diversity of the population in the municipality and that includes, at a minimum:

- A representative of the North East Local Health Integration Network (NELHN) or entity that provides services to improve the physical or mental health of individuals in the community
- Educational services representative
- Community or social services provider representative
- Community or social services provider to children or youth representative
- An entity that provides custodial services to children or youth
- Municipal employee or member of Council
- Police service board representative

2. Priorities

The CSWB Plan should focus on addressing key priority risk factors including systemic discrimination and other social factors that contribute to crime, victimization, addiction, drug overdose, suicide and other prescribed risk factors.

3. Community Consultation

In preparing a CSWB Plan, Council must consult with:

- The advisory committee
- Members of the public, including:
 - Youth
 - Members of racialized groups
 - Members of First Nation, Inuit and Métis communities

- Community organizations that represent:
 - Youth
 - Racialized groups
 - First Nation, Inuit and Métis communities

4. Evidence-based Planning

In developing a CSWB Plan, Council shall consider available information related to:

- Crime
- Victimization
- Addiction
- Drug overdose
- Suicide
- Statistical information (Statistics Canada or other sources)
- Information obtained through consultations

5. Plan Requirements

The CSWB Plan shall:

- Identify risk factors including systemic discrimination and other social factors that contribute to crime, victimization, addition, drug overdose and suicide and other prescribed risk factors
- Identify which risk factors will be treated as a priority to reduce
- Identify strategies to reduce the prioritized risk factors
- Set out measurable outcomes that the strategies are intended to produce

Council shall:

- Adopt a CSWB plan by resolution
- Publish the CSWB plan
- Take actions, encourage and assist others to take actions the plan requires
- Monitor, evaluate and report on the effect the plan is having on reducing the prioritized risk factors

CSWB Planning in Greater Sudbury

In 2014, the City of Greater Sudbury (City) was selected by the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services as one of eight pilot communities to develop a CSWB Plan. On June 10, 2014, City Council identified CSWB as a priority for the community by way of resolution CC2014-200.

The Greater Sudbury CSWB Planning Committee (Committee) was established and undertook key initiatives to support community-based planning (Appendix A – Agenda Report: Greater Sudbury Community Safety & Well-being Planning). Through community consultation, the Committee established a framework for CSWB in Greater Sudbury based on three priority risk areas and their specific domains of focus:

Priority Area	Basic Human Needs	Safe Environments	Mental Well-Being
Domains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate income • Safe housing • Food security • Employment • Education • Health services/medical care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe neighbourhoods, schools & workplaces • Injury & harm prevention • Healthy relationships • Opportunities for active living & mobility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-emotional skills to support mental health • Diagnosis, treatment and support for mental illness and addictions

Other key initiatives undertaken by the Committee included a review of best practices, a Social Network Analysis, work on establishing baseline measurements of CSWB and a template to collect a CSWB asset inventory.

The Committee last met in October, 2016. Revised Terms of Reference were discussed, however; were not established pending the outcomes of City and community leadership discussions surrounding population health, safety, and well-being that could alter the role and structure of the Planning Committee.

Population Health

The Public Health Agency of Canada website defines Population Health as *“an approach to health that aims to improve the health of the entire population and to reduce health inequities among population groups. In order to reach these objectives, it looks at and acts upon the broad range of factors and conditions that have a strong influence on our health.”*

Similar to the CSWB Planning Framework, the Population Health approach also advocates for multi-sector, collaborative, and upstream approaches that aim to achieve positive outcomes and improve the priority risk indicators of health and well-being of all citizens.

Since 2016, City-led discussions and priority-setting sessions have been undertaken with community partners and stakeholders to establish local priorities for population health. At the November 22, 2017 City Council meeting, the following ten Population Health community priorities were endorsed by way of Resolution CC2017-353 (Appendix B – Agenda Report: Population Health – Community Priorities):

1. Indigenous Youth (Flexible learning opportunities)
 - Flexible learning opportunities within the community and schools
2. Resiliency (Skill building)
 - Community resiliency
 - Support youth transitioning to adulthood in schools, campuses, workplaces and community
 - Safe communities
 - Skill based learning opportunities
3. Families (Support well-being)
 - Family well-being strategy
 - Family units support changing family needs
 - Positive life choices
4. Mental Health_(Sensitivity & inclusion)
 - Elimination of social stigma
 - Sensitivity for mental illness and addictions
 - Inclusion and belonging
 - Mindful environments for schools, work and play
 - Neighborhoods with greater connectivity and cohesion
 - Culturally appropriate services
 - Safe places for youth to connect with peers and mentors

5. Compassionate City (Welcoming & supportive)
 - Inclusive society and neighborhoods
 - Programs, services and infrastructure that are welcoming, and supportive
 - Neighborhoods that are safe, connected, accessible, green and playful
6. Play Opportunities (Accessible opportunities)
 - Equal and accessible play opportunities
 - Crime prevention through environmental design for safe play
 - Utilize play further within education system
7. Housing (Affordable & available)
 - Affordable and suitable housing
 - Creative approaches to homelessness
8. Holistic Health (Progressive alternatives)
 - Quality personal time
 - Healthy work environments
 - Progressive health policies
 - Supportive families
 - Health equity
 - Poverty reduction
 - Accessibility of local food
 - Healthy weights
 - Community based models of care
9. Age Friendly Strategy (Safe & accessible community)
 - The World Health Organization has identified eight (8) pillars for Age Friendliness:
 - Outdoor spaces and buildings
 - Housing
 - Transportation
 - Social participation
 - Civic participation
 - Health services
 - Communication
 - Social inclusion
10. Healthy Streets (Active & sustainable outdoor spaces)
 - Active transportation opportunities
 - Natural resources as incorporated into the landscape for trails, neighborhood developments
 - Public spaces where people feel safe, relaxed and welcome
 - Urban spaces socially and economically vibrant and environmentally sustainable
 - Streets are inviting to walk, cycle or use
 - Pedestrian friendly

Community Health, Safety and Well-Being Concept

When comparing the CSWB priorities with those established for Population Health, several linkages can be drawn, for example in the areas of mental health, housing, and active living. Both approaches aim to achieve common outcomes for individual health and well-being through collaboration and improved coordination of services and resources.

While the Safer Ontario Act, 2018, mandates the implementation of a CSWB Plan, it is proposed that the concept of a Community Health, Safety and Well-Being (CHSWB) Plan that combines CSWB and Population Health be adopted. An Advisory Committee composed of mandated and selected representatives would be tasked to develop the Plan that will inform the coordination and alignment of collective efforts of planning partners and stakeholders towards addressing priority risk areas affecting CHSWB.

Next Steps

On June 20, 2018, the City will lead a Population Health community forum and engage over 150 partners and stakeholders in action planning on the identified Population Health priorities. Community Safety and Well-Being will be among one of the key areas of discussion to inform on how best to advance the development and implementation of a Community Health, Safety and Well-Being Plan. Participants will engage in validating the existing CSWB priorities, and identifying any current gaps for consideration in the CHSWB Plan. Feedback on outcome measures for the CHSWB Plan will also be solicited.

A report will be presented to City Council in the fall of 2018, to provide an update on the Population Health community forum discussions regarding the development of a CHSWB Plan.

Sources

Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario

<https://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/english/Publications/MCSCSSOPlanningFramework.html>

Safer Ontario Act, 2018

http://www.ontla.on.ca/web/bills/bills_detail.do?locale=en&BillID=5295&detailPage=bills_detail_the_bill

Council Meeting – Motion (June 10, 2014)

<http://agendasonline.greatersudbury.ca/index.cfm?pg=agenda&action=navigator&id=723&itemid=8749&>



For Information Only

Greater Sudbury Community Safety & Well-being Planning

Presented To: Community Services Committee

Presented: Monday, Jul 11, 2016

Report Date: Wednesday, Jun 22, 2016

Type: Correspondence for Information Only

Resolution

For Information Only

Health Impact Assessment

Within motion CC2014-200, City Council identified community safety and well-being (CSWb) as a priority for the City of Greater Sudbury. The Greater Sudbury Community Safety and Well-being Planning Committee is working to bring together a wide variety of sector partners and stakeholders to collectively support proactive interventions and social development to address identified priority risks within the community. Baseline measures of CSWb are being established to monitor the impact of these collective efforts as well as inform continuous evidence-based planning.

Background

As part of a provincial initiative, the City of Greater Sudbury through the Greater Sudbury Police Service was selected in 2014, as one of eight pilot communities by the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services (MCSCS) to develop and implement a local CSWb planning process that proactively addresses risk factors and promotes protective interventions. Such initiative was formally endorsed by City Council by way of motion CC2014-200 in June, 2014.

With Proceeds of Crime funding secured by the Greater Sudbury Police Service, the Greater Sudbury Community Safety and Well-being Planning Committee was established to develop a local plan to address key priority risk areas identified by the community. The Committee's multi-sectoral membership reflects a shared commitment towards meaningful outcomes of safety and well-being with representatives from the following organizations:

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Lyne Côté Veilleux
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Health Impact Review

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Division Review

Luisa Valle
Director of Social Services
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Recommended by the Department

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Recommended by the C.A.O.

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- Greater Sudbury Police Service
- City of Greater Sudbury
- Sudbury & District Health Unit
- Canadian Mental Health Association
- Community Mobilization Sudbury
- North East LHIN
- Social Planning Council of Sudbury
- Health Sciences North
- Partners for Children & Youth

Greater Sudbury CSWb Planning Committee Initiatives

• A Framework for CSWb Planning

In early 2015, the Committee consulted with community leaders and stakeholders from more than 55 local organizations, firstly to build awareness and seek commitment, and secondly, to engage them in a facilitated exercise to determine priority areas of risk within Greater Sudbury.

From these consultations, the Committee developed a framework for community safety and well-being planning in Greater Sudbury that includes three priority risk areas, each with specific domains of focus.

<i>Priority Area</i>	Basic Human Needs	Safe Environments	Mental Well-being
<i>Domains</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adequate income ▪ Safe housing ▪ Food security ▪ Employment ▪ Education ▪ Health services/medical care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safe neighbourhoods, schools & workplaces ▪ Injury & harm prevention ▪ Healthy relationships ▪ Opportunities for active living & mobility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Socio-emotional skills to support mental health ▪ Diagnosis, treatment and support for mental illness and addictions

The framework aims to guide coordinated planning that promotes a connected, accessible and responsive system of services and service providers who work collaboratively towards common goals to address the priority risk areas.

• Best Practices

The Committee researched and compared best practices and models for CSWb planning from other communities provincially and internationally, including Australia, New Zealand, the UK, and the United States. Committee members connected with project coordinators from the City of Guelph and other pilot communities including Bancroft and Brantford. What was predominantly found was:

- CSWb planning is governed by the municipality.
- Priority risk areas were identified based on outcomes of community consultations and available data.
- No single agency or organization is tasked to address risk areas – CSWb is a community effort with outcomes achieved through partnerships and collaborative approaches

• Social Network Analysis

Working with the Social Planning Council of Sudbury, the Sudbury & District Health Unit and with support from the City of Greater Sudbury, the Committee completed a Social Network Analysis (SNA) to establish a baseline measure of the inter-connectedness of local organizations with regards to the priority risk areas and related domains within the planning framework.

Based on their mandate and areas of activity, participants were asked to specify the priority areas and domains their services aim to address and identify organizations within each of them with whom they coordinate services and/or to whom they refer clients. Overall, close to 85 organizations responded and over 170 surveys were completed. Nearly 8,000 connections were identified with service coordination and referring combined.

The Committee hosted a community sounding event on June 13, 2016, to validate and contextualize with participants the resulting network maps. A final report prepared by the Social Planning Council of Sudbury is expected to be shared in fall, 2016.

- **Baseline Measurement of CSWb**

In order to evaluate the impact of activities addressing the priority areas, the Committee has been working on developing baseline measures of safety and well-being (which includes the SNA). Various options for baseline measurement and data warehousing were considered by the Committee.

It was decided to build a repository of existing data from various sources (e.g. Census, Data Consortium) and with Proceeds of Crime funding dollars, assigned the Baseline Measurement project to the City's Planning Department as an experienced, skilled and trusted partner. Data collected may be GIS compatible to create maps that can provide a visual representation to better assist in planning CSWb initiatives.

The anticipated outcome of the project will be a source of meaningful data and analysis that will assist in informing the Committee as well as other local planning bodies in setting evidence-based priorities for CSWb, as well as measuring the collective impact of local strategies, projects and programs.

- **CSWb Asset Inventory**

The Committee is also working on developing an asset inventory of existing work, resources and strengths within the community that are aligned with the priority risk areas. Using a matrix, the Committee will inventory local strategies and programs to help identify gaps and further enhance coordination efforts between services. The Matrix will plot community assets in accordance with the priority risk domains they aim to address, the targeted populations they serve, as well as identify the level of intervention they fall under according to the planning model established by the MCSCS.

- **Sustainability for CSWb Planning in Greater Sudbury**

Last October, the City committed to sustain CSWb planning post-funding phase within the Social Services Division. The Committee's workplan includes the completion of the above-noted activities over the next several months. A reassessment of the Committee's role and terms of reference will begin in September along with the development of a proposed, formalized CSWb Plan for the City of Greater Sudbury.



Request for Decision

Population Health - Community Priorities

Presented To: City Council

Presented: Wednesday, Nov 22, 2017

Report Date: Friday, Nov 03, 2017

Type: Managers' Reports

Resolution

THAT the City of Greater Sudbury endorses the community priorities to improve individual health and well-being;

AND THAT staff be directed to bring a follow up report to City Council in September, 2018 as outlined in the report entitled "Population Health - Community Priorities", from the General Manager of Community Development presented at the City Council meeting of November 22, 2017.

Relationship to the Strategic Plan / Health Impact Assessment

This report directly supports the quality of life and place priority of the City of Greater Sudbury's Corporate Strategic Plan.

The identification of community priorities in this report will have a positive impact on the community as multiple partners are willing to take action to improve overall individual health outcomes for citizens of the City of Greater Sudbury.

Report Summary

Consultations were held with community partners to establish priorities for population health. Three community forums hosted by the City of Greater Sudbury were held where community priorities were identified as Indigenous Youth, Build Resiliency, Investing in Families, Enable and Promote Mental Health, Seek Compassionate City Characteristics and Designation, Create Play Opportunities, Improve Access to Housing, Encourage Holistic Health, Promote Age Friendly Strategy, and Support Healthy Streets. A report will be brought back to Council in 10 months with an update on the action taken in this regard.

Financial Implications

The City of Greater Sudbury was successful in a grant application for \$250,000 in funding from INAC to support the global research initiative for indigenous youth. Shkagamik-Kwe-Health Centre will take the lead

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Financial Implications

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Recommended by the Department

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for this research in conjunction with Laurentian University.

In addition, as approved by the Finance and Administration Committee in January 2017, the in year savings resulting from the Annual Grant Value for Money Review of \$56,000 has been set aside to support population health initiatives. These funds will be contributed to reserve for use in 2018.

Background

Since 2005, City of Greater Sudbury Councils have taken on the strategic priority of quality of life. Each term of Council appointed a Healthy Community Cabinet which provided direction and advice on the 11 identified community challenges.

The 11 Healthy Community Challenges from 2005-2014 were:

- Health Status
- Health and Safety
- Homelessness
- Poverty
- Educational Attainment
- Arts and Culture
- Out Migration
- Infrastructure Deficit
- Unemployment
- Lake Water Quality
- Impaired Ecosystem

Strategic Direction

The current City Council, in its Corporate Strategic Plan, Greater Together, identified four key areas of focus for the organization:

- Growth and Economic Development;
- Responsive, Fiscally Prudent, Open Governance;
- Quality of Life and Place; and
- Sustainable Infrastructure.

The Quality of Life and Place priority continues to align with the Healthy Community Strategy and United Nations University's Regional Centre of Expertise designation received by CGS in 2007. This Council continues to prioritize individual and community health and well-being. This makes strategic sense as the concept of a healthy community and sustainable development has been well entrenched and celebrated for many years. Here are excellent examples of healthy community initiatives which have been celebrated publically as Healthy Community Champions:

- Sustainable Mobility Plan
- Biodiversity Action Plan
- Community Action Networks
- Community Gardens
- Children's Water Festival
- Feel Free to Feel Fit
- Eat Local Sudbury

- Diversity Advisory Panel
- Accessibility Advisory Panel
- Nickel District Conservation Authority Climate Change Consortium
- Connecting the Creek
- Dearness Environmental Program
- Ridgecrest Playground
- Skate Exchange Program
- Drinking Water Source Protection Program
- Vale Living with Lakes Centre at Laurentian University
- Volunteer Sudbury
- Healthy Kids Community Challenge
- Seniors Advisory Panel to Mayor and Council

Population Health Moving Upstream

Over the past twelve months at the request of community partners, community discussions were led by the City regarding individual health and well-being and in general, population health.

Population health has been defined as: *“an approach to health that aims to improve the health of the entire population and to reduce health inequities among population groups. In order to reach these objectives, it looks at and acts upon the broad range of factors and conditions that have a strong influence on our health.”*

<http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/ph-sp/approach-approche/index-eng.php>

The discussions and priority setting sessions led by the City were held February 13th, February 14th, and May 24th, 2017. In each consultation a total of 60 – 80 participants and/or organizations were engaged. The objective of each discussion was to define the issue and the context of the priority, discuss actions and define conditions for success and identify appropriate community champions for these actions.

The identified community priorities for population health are an excellent example of quality of life and place.

1. Indigenous Youth
2. Build Resiliency
3. Investing in Families
4. Enable and Promote Mental Health
5. Seek Compassionate City Characteristics and Designation
6. Create Play Opportunities
7. Improve Access to Housing
8. Encourage Holistic Health
9. Promote Age Friendly Strategy
10. Support Healthy Streets

Next Steps

As with a Healthy Community Strategy, a Population Health Strategy is the responsibility of all. The City has been asked to lead these initiatives in an effort to coordinate action, lead by example, and foster success. The City will continue to collaborate with the community and organizations to assist in championing improved health of citizens and the sustainability of the City of Greater Sudbury community. Progress on the key priorities for population health will be tracked, supported and brought back to Council for their information in 10 months.

The City of Greater Sudbury as an organization will also continue to champion projects under each of these priority areas to assist with improving population health. A great example of this would be the “Global Research Initiative on Reorienting Education and Training Systems to Improve the Lives of Indigenous and Marginalized Youth” now being undertaken by Shkagamik-Kwe Health Centre. Indigenous youth was identified as a community priority for population health. The City of Greater Sudbury was successful in an application to join a global research project with UNESCO through the United Nations University focused upon improving educational outcomes for aboriginal youth. Funding was also successfully secured through INAC to support this research. Angela Recollet, CEO for Shkagamik-Kwe Health Centre will lead this research with Dr. Pamela Toulouse from Laurentian University. The research locally will contribute to the international research with the United Nations University.

The City of Greater Sudbury has been identified as the lead for North and Central America within the Regional Centre of Expertise. This will significantly position Sudbury as a lead within the Global Regional Centre of Expertise initiative through the United Nations University and further contribute to a healthy sustainable community, best practices in population health and collaborative indigenous research to improve educational outcomes.

While the City of Greater Sudbury has been leading the healthy community and population health initiatives for well over 10 years, it is expected that after 10 months, an organization such as the NE LHIN will be in position to continue supporting and leading the local population health initiatives.