

**NORTH
SHORE**



**COMMUNITY SAFETY
& WELL-BEING PLAN**

Five Communities for a Better Tomorrow.

2021-2025

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Message from the Co-Chairs

On behalf of the Working Group, we are pleased to present the North Shore Community Safety and Well-being (CSWB) Plan. This plan is about more than just preventing crime or responding to a crisis. It's about working collectively to develop equitable responses to the emerging issues within our communities.

The North Shore Community Safety and Well-Being Plan allows us to be responsive, adapt to the needs of residents and use data to make evidence-informed decisions. We need to consider new ways of tackling the complex challenges facing our communities and rethink the way we deliver services to meet the needs of our residents.

Our four areas of focus include: drugs/addictions, mental health, policing/crime prevention, and housing, along the North Shore and the opportunities that can come from working collectively to address these complex issues.

Beyond the legislative requirement, this CSWB Plan is an opportunity to work together on a community plan. Many residents, community partners and organizations are already doing tremendous work to contribute to well-being, safety and a sense of belonging along the North Shore. We sincerely thank the many community partners across the North Shore that have come together to develop this Plan.

This Plan will guide future activities and inform planning and prioritization of needs. This Plan will evolve and adapt over time to continue to respond to emerging issues and find innovative ways to improve systems. We all have a role to play in community safety and well-being. We're looking forward to working collaboratively alongside the community to accomplish our shared goals and keep our residents safe and thriving.

Pam Walsh
Deputy Clerk
Town of Blind River

Natashia Roberts
Deputy Clerk
Municipality of Huron Shores

Executive Summary

Approximately 14 organizations, including emergency services, school boards, social service providers, cultural organizations and governments came together to develop the North Shore Community Safety and Well-being (CSWB) Plan.

The areas of focus for this first iteration of the Plan include drugs/addictions, mental health, policing/crime prevention, and housing. The Plan examines the needs of youth and families in our community across all four areas. The first iteration of the Plan will follow a 4-year time frame and will be reviewed and updated annually, as required, to reflect the emerging needs of the North Shore residents. The impacts of COVID-19 on the community reinforce the urgency and needs within the four areas of focus.

Community safety and well-being plans are provincially legislated for municipalities in Ontario under the *Police Services Act, 1990*. The Province has provided a framework to support planning which focuses on four domains of intervention: incident response, risk intervention, prevention and social development.

Across the four areas of focus collective goals, strategies and outcomes have been identified which aim to proactively support the safety and well-being of the community. Partners are working together to develop a detailed implementation plan. Advocacy is encouraged with other levels of government to advance community safety and well-being along the North Shore, including advocacy for resources and equitable policies, ongoing communication and engagement with community partners and residents.

The North Shore CSWB Plan provides an opportunity to take collective action and break down silos with a shared commitment towards equity and advancing well-being and safety in our community. It establishes a framework and coordinated approach to working alongside system partners and residents to continue its work of promoting safety and well-being for all residents along the North Shore. Throughout the 4-year course of the Plan and in future iterations, the CSWB plan will continue to be responsive to emerging needs and create ongoing opportunities for community engagement and involvement.

Promote Safety and Well-Being

Community safety and well-being plans are provincially legislated for municipalities in Ontario under the *Police Services Act, 1990*. This multi-sectoral approach to community safety and well-being planning recognizes that more policing is not the answer to complex social problems. A single organization or sector cannot tackle these complex and interconnected issues alone. The North Shore Community Safety and Well-being (CSWB) Plan provides a roadmap for how partners can work collaboratively across different sectors towards a shared commitment to making the North Shore a safer, more inclusive and connected community where all residents thrive.

Improving safety and well-being in our communities requires a comprehensive approach that includes improving the social determinants of health and working towards systems change. Factors such as poverty, unequal access to education, unemployment and underemployment, poor early childhood development, inadequate housing, social exclusion, systemic discrimination (including systemic racism), and barriers to accessing health and social services increase the likelihood that communities will experience unsafe and unhealthy situations. In fact, inequities in access to the supports, opportunities and resources needed to thrive persist for marginalized communities along the North Shore. Prioritizing equity across our work and tackling systemic discrimination will help achieve our shared vision of inclusion, safety and connectedness for all residents in the community.

Addressing the root causes of issues that negatively impact safety and well-being will maximize opportunities for all residents to thrive and sustain healthy and connected communities. The North Shore CSWB Plan provides an opportunity to take collective action with a shared commitment towards advancing well-being and safety in our community.

Community Safety and Well-Being in the North Shore

What is community safety and well-being?

The Ministry of Solicitor General defines community safety and well-being as “the ideal state of a sustainable community where everyone is safe, has a sense of belonging, opportunities to participate, and where individuals and families are able to meet their needs for education, health care, food, housing, income, and social and cultural expression.” This emphasizes that community safety and well-being is more than just having our basic needs met and being free from crime. Rather, it encompasses the social determinants of health and many aspects of our social, physical, emotional and spiritual well-being.

Through our community and agency surveys we learned what community safety and well-being looks like to our residents and the applicable areas of concern.

Impact of COVID-19

The global pandemic of COVID-19 and the provincial state of emergency declared in March 2020 impacted communities through widespread closures, job losses, increased anxiety and uncertainty and drastic changes in how we live our daily lives. There will

potentially be significant long-term impacts on mental well-being, particularly for children and youth, that will need to be considered moving into recovery.

Through the pandemic we have also seen the resiliency of our community and how many people, agencies and governments have come together to support one another. Many have adapted and created innovative ways to respond to the growing needs in our community.

Who We Are

Our plan is a collaborative effort involving approximately 14 organizations, including emergency services, school boards, social service providers, cultural organizations and governments to develop the North Shore Community Safety and Well-being (CSWB) Plan. They have come together to develop a sustainable and long-term plan for the North Shore and to establish a shared commitment to action. Additionally, many residents including youth, families and service providers participated in our community survey, sharing their perspectives and shaping our priorities and goals.

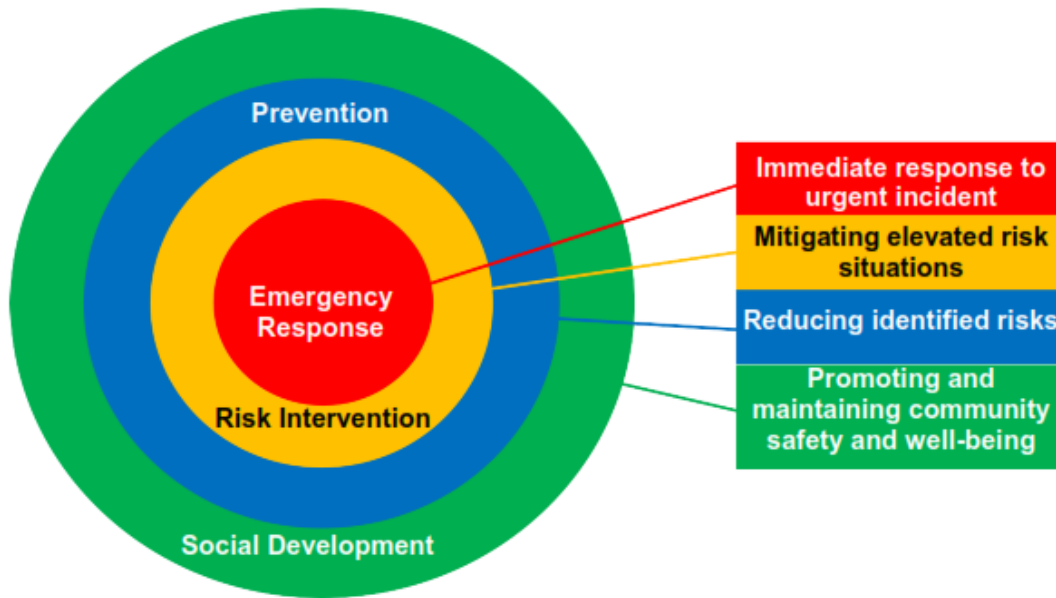
The advisory steering committee, known as the **Working Group (WG)**, is co-chaired by Pam Walsh, Deputy Clerk, Town of Blind River and Natasha Roberts, Deputy Clerk, Municipality of Huron Shores. The WG is a multi-sectoral group including police services, local municipalities, education, health, and community and social service providers.

Our Approach

The four key approaches described below guided plan development and will continue to be key inputs into the Community Safety and Well-being (CSWB) Plan as it evolves.

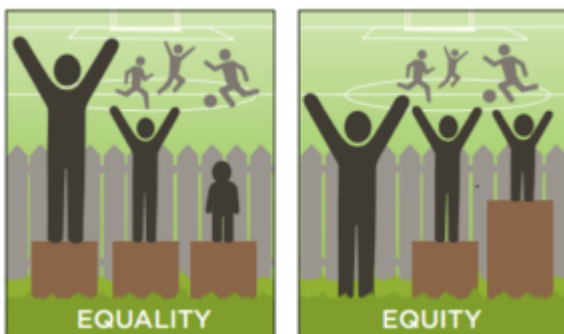
Provincial Community Safety and Well-being Planning Framework

The Ministry of the Solicitor General outlines a planning framework to support municipalities in developing a comprehensive approach to mitigate harm and promote safety and well-being. The framework outlines four levels of intervention: North Shore CSWB Plan consists of strategies and actions that fall within the four levels of intervention, while focusing our collective efforts on social development and prevention. Ultimately, the goal is to reduce the need for incident response for downstream issues. An example would be addressing mental health crises sustainably through long-term preventive measures and investment to improve the social determinants of health.



Applying an equity lens

Applying an equity lens is a cross-cutting consideration throughout the CSWB Plan. Equity refers to fair, just and respectful treatment that recognizes and acknowledges the need to treat people differently depending on their needs and circumstances. It involves the removal of barriers to address historic and current disadvantages for under-represented and marginalized groups. Marginalized populations face inequities in access and outcomes due to systemic barriers and historic disadvantage. This hinders their ability to feel safe and live to their full potential.



*Diagram Credit to: True North Consultants, Equity v. Equality in Building Trust, July 2016, Jerritt Johnston.

Social determinants of health

The conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live and age influence their overall health and well-being. These conditions, known as the social determinants of health, include social and economic factors that can positively or negatively influence health outcomes. The social determinants of health can include income and income

distribution, education, employment, job security and working conditions, early childhood development, food security, housing, social inclusion, social safety network, health services, Aboriginal status/ Indigeneity, gender, sexual orientation, race, immigration status and disability. Recognizing that factors outside the control of individuals can influence their well-being impacts the types of preventive and upstream measures that are needed to influence population health.

Collective impact

Partners of the North Shore CSWB Plan are committed to taking a collective impact approach to this work. This form of collaboration brings people together in a structured way towards a common agenda and plan of action to address a complex social problem. The collective impact approach is characterized by five core elements that facilitate effective cross-sector collaboration and the resulting population-level impacts. The five elements are:

1 Common agenda:

All participants share a vision for change that includes a common understanding of the problem and a joint approach to solving the problem through agreed-upon actions.

2 Shared measurement:

All participants agree on how to measure and report on progress, with a short list of common indicators identified to drive learning and improvement.

3 Mutually reinforcing activities:

A diverse set of stakeholders, typically across sectors, coordinate a set of differentiated and mutually reinforcing activities.

4 Continuous communication:

All players are engaged in frequent, structured communication to build trust, assure mutual objectives and create common motivation.

5 Backbone support:

Dedicated staff provide support and key functions for the sustained operation of the collective impact initiative.

Place-based approach

A place-based approach focuses resources and attention on particular geographic areas or sub-groups of the population where there are concentrations of issues to be addressed. It may be used to complement existing universal programs or strategies. For example, focusing on a specific neighbourhood or community to better understand the local context and design programs with community members. This approach recognizes that community safety and well-being is not a 'one size fits all' issue and emphasizes

assets and strengths of a local community. A place-based approach will be applied to certain strategies and implementation considerations of the CSWB Plan when relevant.

Identifying Our Areas of Focus

Community safety and well-being is broad and multi-faceted. It encompasses many areas and intersects with many sectors. A combination of research, a review of existing data and community reports, and input from system leaders and community stakeholders was used to identify where to focus collaborative efforts for this first iteration of the plan. This included:

- Reviewing existing CSWB Plans in Ontario.
- Reviewing the results of the resident survey.
- Reviewing existing strategies and initiatives across the four levels of intervention (incident response, risk intervention, prevention and social development).
- Completing stakeholder consultations with community partners.

Through this process, four areas of focus were identified: drugs/addictions, mental health, policing/crime prevention and housing.

The North Shore Community Safety and Well-being Plan 2021-2025

The North Shore Community Safety and Well-being Plan is an iterative community plan that will be updated every four years and reviewed annually.

Across the areas of focus there will be an emphasis on responding to the needs of youth. Our priorities and actions will continue to be responsive and flexible to emerging needs along the North Shore.

Key enablers across our plan

Advocacy:

Advocacy to other levels of government to advance community safety and well-being including advocacy for resources and equitable policies.

Chronic underfunding of community mental health and other social services has left residents with too few options and long wait times. This undermines the capacity of community and social services to meet the existing and growing demand in the community. Advocacy for funding increases for community services across the North Shore will be a global goal across all areas of focus.

Communication and engagement:

Ongoing communication and engagement with community partners and residents on

plan development, implementation and sustainability.

Data:

Shared measurement and indicators to continue to monitor progress and measure success.

Areas of Focus

- Drugs/Addictions
- Mental Health
- Policing/Crime Prevention
- Housing

Substance Use/Addictions

Substance use refers to the use of drugs or alcohol and includes substances such as cigarette, illegal drugs, prescription drugs, inhalants and solvents. A substance use problem occurs when using alcohol or other drugs causes harm to you or to others. Substance use problems can lead to addictions. Addiction is an inability to stop using a substance or engaging in a behavior even though it is causing psychological and physical harm.

Anyone at any age or stage of their life can have a substance use problem and substance use/misuse can have a serious impact on the person's life, on the family and community. Drug related overdoses are a serious concern.

There are many harm reduction strategies and services and supports to help a person and family address substance use problems

Drug use refers to any scope of use of illegal drugs: heroin use, cocaine use, tobacco use. Drug misuse is used to distinguish improper or unhealthy use from use of a medication as prescribed or alcohol in moderation. Recreational drug use is the use of a psychoactive drug to induce an altered state of consciousness either for pleasure or for some other casual purpose or pastime by modifying the perceptions, feelings, and emotions of the user. When a psychoactive drug enters the user's body, it induces an intoxicating effect.

Goal 1: Education

Strategy 1: Develop a communications strategy to inform school age youth of the short and long term effects of drug use.

Outcomes: By developing an effective and impactful education campaign to inform the youth of the effects of drug use to your health, the potential burden on society, the health care system and your family, the impact will be mitigated.

Strategy2: Develop or enhance a communication strategy to inform the public of available resources including counselling services regarding drug use and addictions. An example could be who to call, where to call, when to call, what to do if you suspect drug use.

Outcomes: By working together with the relevant agencies, an informative communications plan can be created to support those struggling with drugs and addictions and their families/friends. The entire community is affected by drugs and addictions; residents should know what services are available to them.

Mental health

Mental health is a state of well-being in which an individual realizes his or her own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to her or his own community. Individuals can experience poor mental health and some may live with mental illnesses such as anxiety, depression or schizophrenia. Mental wellness is distinct from mental illness and even individuals living with a mental illness can have high mental well-being.

An individual's family environment and social and economic circumstances can influence the likelihood of having substance use disorders or addictions.

Upstream factors such as the intersecting impacts of adverse childhood events and trauma and the social determinants of health can lead to addiction issues.

The following goals, strategies and outcomes have been identified for the CSWB Plan:

Goal 1: Education

Strategy1: Develop a communications strategy to inform school age youth of the importance of mental health in an attempt to remove the stigma around mental illness. Create a # (hashtag) to promote awareness and that seeking help is the correct action to take.

Outcomes: By developing an effective mental health initiative to inform both the youth and the public, this will encourage discussion and create a hub of knowledge and services available.

Strategy2: Develop or enhance a communication strategy to inform the public of available resources including counselling services regarding mental illness. An example could be who to call, where to call, when to call, that mental illness affects us all.

Outcomes: By working together with the relevant agencies, an informative communications plan can be created to support those struggling with mental health and their families/friends. The entire community is affected by mental health; residents should know what services are available to them.

Policing/Crime Prevention

Policing is defined as the activities carried out by police officers in order to preserve law and order; the policing of public places, the actions of a person or group in authority in order to ensure fairness and legality in an area of public life.

Crime Prevention comprises of strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring, and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime, by intervening to influence their multiple cause.

Goal 1: Neighbourhood Watch

Strategy1: To be determined with working group.

Goal 2: Prosecution of Offences

Strategy1: To be determined with working group

Housing

Housing, or more generally living spaces, refers to the construction and assigned usage of houses or buildings collectively, for the purpose of sheltering people.

Goal 1: Encourage municipalities to have land available for development.

Strategy1: Work with the local Service providers to determine the current need and projected need for housing and affordable housing.

Outcomes: Collaborate to develop a plan to decrease the length of time individuals have to wait for housing opportunities will directly affect the local economy for all communities. This will require assistance from the Provincial and Federal Governments.

Strategy2: Lobby Provincial and Federal levels of government for funding to encourage development.

Outcomes: Areas of Focus (Housing) –If successful, lobbying the Provincial and Federal levels of government together as a collective group, to request that they strategize a way to assist with the housing crisis, by working with developers, municipal governments and lending institutions, will streamline the housing process.

Advancing Community Safety and Well-being

The North Shore Community Safety and Well-being (CSWB) Plan takes a comprehensive and holistic approach to planning that intersects with many sectors. Organizations are contributing to improve community safety and well-being and the CSWB Plan provides a framework and common approach that organizations can embed in their own work. Community safety and well-being goes far beyond that, including across the life course where children, youth, young adults, adults and seniors are impacted in different ways and have different levels of need. As the plan continues

to evolve and mature, our focus may shift, but the common framework will be a foundation for future iterations of the plan.

Given the complexity and interconnectedness of factors that impact safety and well-being, our work aims to align with and build on existing collaborative initiatives and system plans that promote safety and well-being in our community. There are many collaborative efforts contributing to making the North Shore safer and more equitable for all.

Moving forward

This plan outlines priorities and strategies for improving the safety and well-being of specific, and vulnerable, members of the North Shore population. In addition, this plan brings multiple agencies and interdisciplinary partners together to work towards common goals. It will help to facilitate the coordination of services, collaboration, knowledge exchange and sharing between agencies to leverage available resources and remediate any gaps in services. Together, committee members and partners will integrate this plan to enhance the quality of life for North Shore community members. This initial CSWB plan created by and for North Shore Partners serves as a framework and template for guiding ongoing and future efforts towards enhancing the health, well-being, and safety of North Shore residents, partners, and visitors. The plan is meant to be a living document that will be updated as the municipalities and partners move towards implementation and evaluation. The CSWB Advisory Committee will assess the community needs and priorities on an on-going basis.

The strength of the North Shore CSWB Advisory Committee has made itself evident through its ability to work together to identify priority groups and how to address their specific needs. This collection of powerful resources from multiple agencies will collaboratively work to help build a stronger, safer and healthier Community.

Accessibility

To ensure that this plan is accessible to all residents, versions of this plan will be available electronically on each municipal web site. Print versions will also be available in large and standard print at each Town Hall where it may be picked up or mailed upon request.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the many local organizations and stakeholders that have actively contributed to developing our Community Safety and Well-being Plan and its collective vision for action.

References

¹ *Community Safety and Well-being Planning Framework, A Shared Commitment in Ontario, Booklet 2 - Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services*

²*Police Services Act*

Appendices

Appendix 1 Community Partners

Community Safety and Well-being Plan partners	
Algoma District Services Administration Board	Algoma District School Board
Algoma Family Services	Algoma Public Health
Canadian Mental Health – Sault Ste. Marie	Counselling Centre of East Algoma
Employment Solutions – Sault College	Mississauga First Nation
Municipality of Huron Shores	Ontario Provincial Police – Blind River Detachment
Thessalon First Nation	Town of Blind River
Town of Thessalon	Township of the North Shore
Town of Spanish	

Appendix 2 Community Safety Well-being Resident Survey

Which municipality do you reside in? (Check ONE only)

- a) Town of Blind River
- b) Municipality of Huron Shores
- c) Town of Thessalon
- d) Township of the North Shore
- e) Township of Spanish
- f) Thessalon First Nation
- g) Mississauga First Nation

Are you a permanent, seasonal or occasional resident? (check ONE only)

- Permanent
- Seasonal
- Occasional

Demographics

What is your gender?

- Female
- Male
- Non-binary
- Prefer not to say
- Prefer to self-describe

What is your age?

- 17 or younger
- 18 to 24 years
- 25 to 34 years
- 35 to 44 years
- 45 to 54 years
- 55 to 64 years
- 65 to 74 years
- 75 or older
- Prefer not to say

What is your racial or ethnic identity? (Select all that apply)

- First Nation, Métis, or Inuit
- Visible Minority
- Caucasian
- Prefer not to say
- None of the above, please specify

Well-being is synonymous with quality of life. Well-being constitutes both objective and subjective well-being conditions, including how people experience and feel about their lives. Subjective well-being indicators provide the most current and relevant snapshot of how citizens currently experience or perceive well-being and happiness, from lived experiences.

1. Taking all things together, how do you feel?

Very happy

Happy

Unhappy

Very unhappy

Don't know / Prefer not to say

2. All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole?

Very satisfied with your life as a whole

Satisfied with your life as a whole

Dissatisfied with your life as a whole

Very dissatisfied with your life as a whole

Don't know / Prefer not to say

3. How do you feel about your spiritual life? *Spirituality is defined as the search for a meaning in life; the sense of connection to something bigger than yourself; may include your faith / religion.

Very satisfied with your spiritual life

Satisfied with your spiritual life

Dissatisfied with your spiritual life

Very dissatisfied with your spiritual life

Not applicable / Prefer not to say

Healthy Populations

A community rich in human capital is one in which people feel healthy and vibrant in mind, body, and spirit. In general, people who are healthier in terms of their physical health, mental and emotional well-being tend to be happier. In addition, people who are happiest live relatively stress-free lives and spend much of their time doing things they enjoy.

4. Overall, you spend most of your personal time...

Doing things that you enjoy a lot

Doing things that you somewhat enjoy

Doing things that you dislike

Doing things that you dislike a lot

Don't know / Prefer not to say

5. Overall, you feel that you have...

Full control over decisions that affect your life

A lot of control over decisions that affect your life

Little control over decisions that affect your life

No control over decisions that affect your life

Don't know / Prefer not to say

6. Overall, you feel...

Very positive about yourself

Positive about yourself

Negative about yourself
Very negative about yourself
Don't know / Prefer not to say

7. In general, you would say your overall mental health is...

Poor
Fair
Good
Very good
Excellent
Don't know / Prefer not to say

8. In general, you would say your overall physical health is...

Poor
Fair
Good
Very good
Excellent
Don't know / Prefer not to say

9. Overall, in your life you experience...

Overwhelming stress
High stress
Moderate stress
Low stress
No stress
Don't know / Prefer not to say

10. Which of the following statements best describes the food eaten in your household in the past 12 months?

You and other household members always had enough of the kinds of food you wanted to eat
You and other household members had enough to eat, but not always the kinds of food you wanted
Sometimes you and other household members did not have enough to eat
Often you and other household members did not have enough to eat
Don't know / Prefer not to say

Living Standards

Living standards are part of eight domains used to assess well-being. Having a job and finding meaningful work is a key contributor to a good and happy life. Furthermore, financial security and knowing that one's income is sufficient to meet their housing needs is important to ensure a good sense of financial well-being, household well-being, and overall happiness.

11. All things considered, how satisfied are you with your current work life?

Very satisfied with your current work life

Satisfied with your current work life
Dissatisfied with your current work life
Very dissatisfied with your current life
Not applicable
Don't know / Prefer not to say

12. Do what extent does your current level of income meet your everyday life needs?
Your current income meets all of your everyday life needs
Your current income meets most of your everyday life needs
Your current income meets some of your everyday life needs
Your current income does not meet your everyday life needs
Not applicable
Don't know / Prefer not to say

13. In general, how do you feel about your current personal finances?
Overwhelming stress
High stress
Moderate stress
Low stress
No stress
Don't know / Prefer not to say

14. In general, do you feel that you have good access to affordable housing options?
Strongly agree
Agree
Disagree
Strongly disagree
Don't know / Prefer not to say

15. Have you volunteered during the past 12 months?
Yes
No
Don't know / Prefer not to say
Belonging, Trust, and Relationships
Loving and being loved are key conditions for human happiness. Strong communities have a strong sense of belonging and strong relationships. In addition, high levels of trust in a community are indicators of a cohesive community and goodwill.

16. How would you describe your feeling of belonging to your local community?
Very strong
Strong
Weak
Very weak
Don't know / Prefer not to say

17. You would recommend this community to others as a place to live
Strongly agree
Agree

Disagree
 Strongly disagree
 Don't know / Prefer not to say

18. How often do you feel uncomfortable or out of place in your neighbourhood because of your ethnicity, culture, race, skin color, language, accent, gender, sexual orientation, or religion?

Most of the time
 Some of the time
 Rarely
 Never
 Don't know / Prefer not to say

19. You have friends and family which you can call on for help when you need it most
 Strongly agree

Agree
 Disagree
 Strongly disagree
 Don't know / Prefer not to say

20. How do you feel about your relationships with your family and friends?

Very satisfied
 Satisfied
 Dissatisfied
 Very dissatisfied
 Don't know / Prefer not to say

21. How do you feel about your relationships with your neighbours?

Very satisfied
 Satisfied
 Dissatisfied
 Very dissatisfied
 Don't know / Prefer not to say

22. Please tell us how many of the following people you trust

	Trust all of them	Trust most of them	Trust some of them	Trust a few of them	Trust none of them
Neighbours					
Colleagues at work (if applicable)					
Businesses in your community					

Perceptions of personal safety are important to consider in addition to objective crime

statistics. These questions help understand how safe residents feel in their community and identify areas where improvements could be made. Feeling of safety is also an important index in overall community well-being.

23. What are your most significant sources of information about safety and crime?
(Select a maximum of three sources)

- Personal experience
- Word of mouth/information from other people
- Metro/National newspapers (specify):
- Local newspaper
- News programs on TV (specify):
- News programs on the radio (specify):
- Talkback radio (specify):
- Social media (specify platform):
- Other internet news sources (specify):
- The police or police operated website
- Other (Specify):
- Don't know / Prefer not to say

24. How do you feel about your personal safety in your community?

- Very satisfied
- Satisfied
- Dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied
- Don't know / Prefer not to say

If you selected very dissatisfied or dissatisfied, please describe one thing that would make you feel safer from crime.

25. Over the last three years, do you think crime in your community has...

- Decreased
- Remained the same
- Increased
- Don't know / Prefer not to say

26. Compared to other communities in British Columbia, do you think your community has...

- Lower rates of crime
- About the same rates of crime
- Higher rates of crime
- Don't know / Prefer not to say

27. How safe do you feel walking alone in the area that you live (your neighbourhood) alone during the day?

- Very safe
- Safe
- Unsafe
- Very unsafe

Does not apply
 Don't know / Prefer not to say

If very unsafe or somewhat unsafe, please provide the main reason underlying why you feel that way.

28. How safe do you feel walking alone in the area that you live (or your neighbourhood) alone at night?

If very unsafe or somewhat unsafe, please provide the main reason underlying why you feel that way.

29. How likely or unlikely do you think it is that you will fall victim to each of the following crimes in the next twelve months?

Statement	Very unlikely	Unlikely	Neither likely nor unlikely	Likely	Very Likely	Can't say
1. Having your home burgled						
2. Being robbed						
3. Being harassed						
4. Being the victim of online fraud, a scam, online abuse or harassment						

30. Please answer yes or no to the following statements.

Statement	Yes	No	Prefer not to say
1. I have been burgled (broken into) in the past year			
2. I have been robbed, harassed, or physically assaulted by another person in public in the past year			
3. I have been the victim of an online fraud, a scam, online abuse or harassment			
4. Someone I know has been burgled (broken into) in the past year			
5. Someone I know has been robbed, harassed, or physically assaulted by another person in public in the past year			
6. Someone I know has been the victim of an online fraud, a scam, online abuse or harassment			

31. To what extent would having more police officers in your neighbourhood make you feel safer?

Not at all

Very little

Quite a bit

Significantly

Don't know / Prefer not to say

32. In your opinion, the role of policing in ensuring community safety is...

Extremely important

Very important

Not so important

Not at all important

Don't know / Prefer not to say

33. Which sectors do you think play a role in community safety? Select all that apply.

Schools

Jobs

Mental health services

Hospitals

Police

Social services

Family / youth services

Faith institutions

Communities

Community services

Don't know / Prefer not to say

Other (please specify)

34. How much do your feelings about safety and crime impact what you do (where you go and when)?

Not at all

Very little

Quite a bit

Significantly

Don't know / Prefer not to say

35. You feel comfortable allowing your children to play outside.

Strongly disagree

Disagree

Agree

Strongly agree

Don't know / Prefer not to say

36. Please identify your main concern/priority with regards to community safety:

Substance Use

37. In the last 12 months, how often did you have a drink of alcohol that was more than

just a sip?

I have never had a drink of alcohol that was more than just a sip

I did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months

Less than once a month

Once a month

2 or 3 times a month

Once a week

2 to 3 times a week

4 to 6 times a week

Every day

Don't know / Prefer not to say

38. In the last 12 months, how often did you use another drug or substance (pharmaceuticals, MDMA, hallucinogens, heroin, cocaine, synthetic cannabinoids, bath salts, salvia, etc.) to get high?

I have never used another drug or substance to get high

I did not use used another drug or substance to get high in the past 12 months

Less than once a month

Once a month

2 or 3 times a month

Once a week

2 to 3 times a week

4 to 6 times a week

Every day

Don't know / Prefer not to say

Democratic Engagement

The perception that government policies reflect the needs of the community contribute to a change in the quality of life and well-being of residents. It is also important to know if the community trusts the integrity of elected officials.

39. How much would you say that local government efforts have improved the quality of life and well-being of your community?

Very much

A lot

Not much

Not at all

Don't know / Prefer not to say

40. You trust your local political officials to represent you well.

Strongly agree

Agree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

Don't know / Prefer not to say

Accessibility to Services

Feelings of accessibility to basic services, sports and recreation opportunities, personal development opportunities, and arts and cultural events are important markers of a strong community and a positive sense of well-being. Having access to these services and opportunities also increases the sense of belonging to the community.

41. How accessible (in terms of location and affordability) do you consider the following activities or services?

	Fully accessible	Somewhat accessible	Not accessible
Sports and recreation activities			
Arts and cultural activities			
Activities to develop your skills and abilities (e.g., educational courses, computer skills, sewing)			
Health care services			

42. If you use public transportation, how would you rate the accessibility and ease of using transit in your community?

- Excellent
- Very good
- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- Not applicable

Environment

Environmental assets such as the natural resources and environmental goods and services that are provided free of charge by nature are important for the well-being of the community. Having better environmental information about conditions of the natural environment in a community is important in shaping future policies.

43. How do you feel about the efforts being made to preserve the natural environment in your community?

- Very satisfied
- Satisfied
- Dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied
- Don't know / Prefer not to say

44. How do you feel about the opportunities to enjoy the outdoors and the natural environment in your community?

- Very satisfied
- Satisfied

Dissatisfied
Very dissatisfied
Don't know / Prefer not to say

45. Which of the following best describes your current relationship status?

Married
Widowed
Divorced
Separated
In a domestic partnership or civil union
Single, but cohabiting with a significant other
Single, never married
Don't know / Prefer not to say

46. What is your total annual household income?

Less than \$20,000
\$20,000 to \$34,999
\$35,000 to \$49,999
\$50,000 to \$74,999
\$75,000 and \$99,999
\$100,000 of more
Don't know / Prefer not to say

47. Including yourself, how many people live in your household? Please count adults and children.

1
2
3
4
5 or more
Prefer not to say

48. How many children under 18 years old live in your household?

0
1
2
3
4
5 or more
Prefer not to say

49. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

Did not attend school
Some elementary or some high school education
High school diploma
Completed technical or community college
Some college or some university
University degree (Bachelor's)

Graduate degree (Master's, PhD)
Don't know / Prefer not to say

50. Which of the following categories best describes your employment status?

Employed, working full-time

Employed, working part-time

Contract work or temporary work

Unemployed / looking for work

Household work / caring for children or family members

Retired

Going to school

Other (on leave, disabled, etc.) please specify

Don't know / Prefer not to say

51. Were you born in Canada?

Yes

No (please specify numbers of years lived in Canada)

Prefer not to say

52. What do you love about your community?

53. Which issue(s) require(s) the most improvement or attention to improve quality of life, safety, and well-being in your community?

Appendix 3 Municipal Resolutions Re: A Collaborative Plan

Appendix 4 Municipal Resolutions Appointing Advisory Committee