

Topic Summary

INDICATORS FOR CRIME PREVENTION AND COMMUNITY SAFETY & WELL-BEING PLANS



CANADIAN MUNICIPAL
NETWORK ON CRIME
PREVENTION

Together for Safer Canadian Cities

RÉSEAU MUNICIPAL
CANADIEN EN PRÉVENTION
DE LA CRIMINALITÉ

Ensemble pour des villes canadiennes plus sécuritaires

DISCLAIMER

This is a living document. New evidence, best practices, and promising practices emerge regularly. As a result, the information is neither comprehensive nor inclusive. Information and documents for this topic summary were collected via rapid reviews of information sources (including CMNCP members, international partners, and online searches) conducted by staff at the Canadian Municipal Network on Crime Prevention.

The purpose of the topic summary is to provide a starting point for those interested in learning more about indicators for community safety and well-being.

The document is part of a larger review of Crime Prevention and Community Safety & Well-being plans across Canada by CMNCP.

REVIEWERS

Feedback was provided by:

- Christiane Sadeler (Waterloo Region Crime Prevention Council)
- Kris Andreychuk (City of Edmonton)

*CMNCP would like to thank the Ontario Ministry for the Solicitor General for allowing us to reference their data catalogue and incorporate the information from it into this topic summary.

CITATION

Canadian Municipal Network on Crime Prevention (2020). Indicators for Crime Prevention and Community Safety & Well-being Plans.

CANADIAN MUNICIPAL NETWORK ON CRIME PREVENTION

The Canadian Municipal Network on Crime Prevention is a Canadian membership-based community of practice mandated to build capacity and mobilize Canadian communities to prevent and reduce crime and foster community safety and well-being. For more information visit www.safercities.ca

BACKGROUND

An **indicator** is an observable, measurable piece of information about a particular outcome that shows the extent to which the outcome has been achieved. Indicators are generally used to measure program/project outputs to identify the changes they create. They can be quantitative (numbers, statistics) such as the percentage of the population with a post-secondary degree, or they can be qualitative (judgments, perceptions) such as how locals feel about the risk of violence in their community. They can also measure changes at several different levels, including individual, family, neighbourhood, community, and regional.

As discussed in greater detail in CMNCP's forthcoming *Practitioner's Guide for Developing Crime Prevention and Community Safety & Well-being Plans*, there has been a push across the globe for communities to develop local approaches to prevent crime and promote community safety and well-being. In some locations, such as Ontario, Canada, governments have made the development of these plans a legislative mandate. Given that the purpose of Crime Prevention and Community Safety & Well-Being plans (CP/CSWB plans) is to create positive, long-lasting change in the community, it is imperative to establish a reliable way to evaluate whether these changes are actually occurring and where additional action may be needed.

Utilizing indicators is an important part of this process. As mentioned above, they can be used to assess whether or not a particular

set of actions has had the desired impact through examining change that has occurred over time – in other words, they are used to examine **outcomes**. As a result, indicators are vital for determining the impact(s) of any project or program and evaluating its effectiveness. For example, an indicator examining the percentage of individuals who turn out to vote can be used to assess the before and after effects of a program designed to make voting more accessible to the community.

In establishing a list of indicators that will be used to evaluate a community's CP/CSWB plan, there are a number of elements that must be taken into consideration. These will be discussed in greater detail below.

CONSISTENCY OF INDICATORS

Since indicators are used to generate evidence of effective (and ineffective) practices, it is important to standardize them for comparison purposes. If each municipality adopts the same or similar measurements to assess their indicators, those tracking progress (e.g., staff and evaluators) can confidently compare their levels of success from one location to another. This ensures that the measures are reliable and that each time the indicator is used in a different location, it is capturing the same information. This is also helpful as there may be opportunities for knowledge exchange between locations that are seeing desired effects and those that may not be experiencing them. Using consistent measurements allows evaluators to determine which approaches are (more) effective and can help establish an understanding of best/promising practice with respect to addressing different aspects of CP/CSWB.

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INDICATOR LEVELS

As mentioned above, indicators span from the individual-level, to the regional-level and beyond. When selecting which indicators to use to evaluate different aspects of CP/CSWB plans, it is advisable to cover multiple levels as there may be change occurring at the family level in one area, for example, which may not be captured if the program is only being evaluated by a community-level indicator. This can result in evaluators being unable to identify the full effects of a particular strategy, or concluding that it has not been effective when in actuality it has. Thus, ensuring that the effects of the CP/CSWB plan are assessed at multiple levels helps develop a more comprehensive understanding of how the overall plan is impacting the community as a whole. The different levels of indicators include:

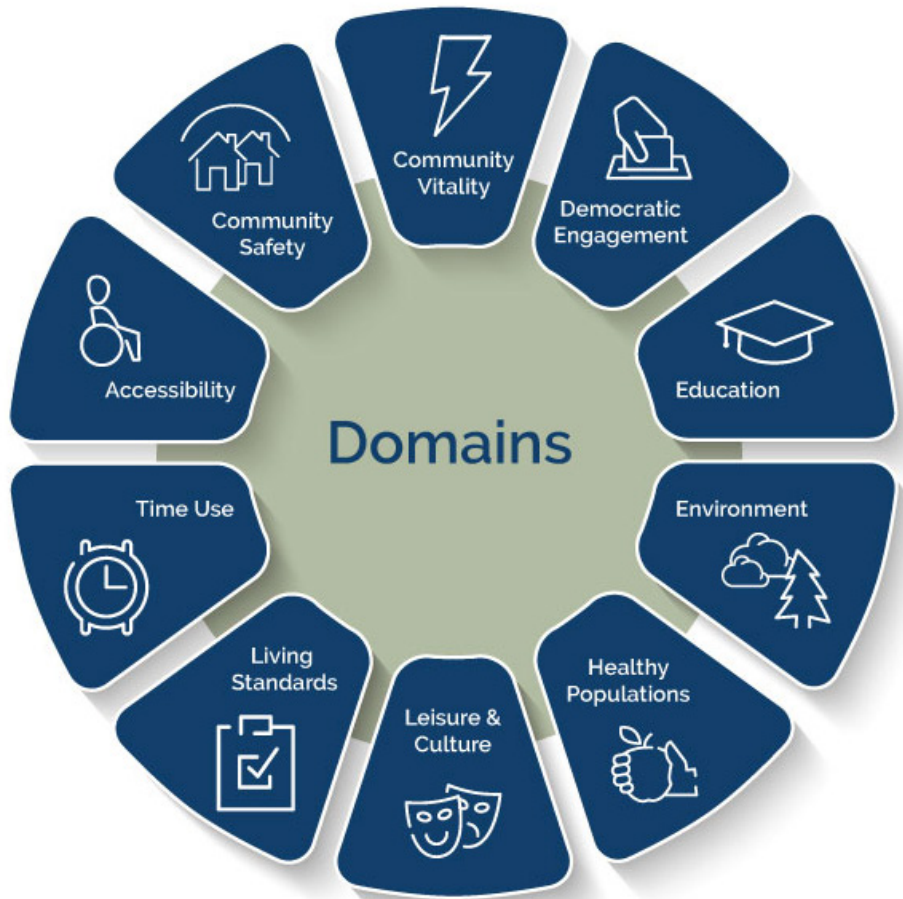
1. Individual: Examines effects on a single person, e.g. how safe they feel walking alone at night in their own neighbourhood.
2. Family: Examines effects on a household or family unit, e.g. how much time parents spend reading with their children each week.
3. Neighbourhood: Examines effects on an entire neighbourhood unit, e.g. the percentage of residents who feel close to their neighbours.
4. Community: Examines effects of a specific city/town unit, e.g., the level to which overall crime rates have increased or decreased.
5. Regional: Examines effects on an entire region (i.e. multiple cities and/or towns), e.g. literacy rates in a region.

Worth noting is that while many CP/CSWB plans may be designed at the neighbourhood or community level, it is useful to think about and examine their potential impact at the regional level. For example, gang reduction programs sometimes result in a relocation of gang members.

DOMAINS

In addition to different levels of indicators, there are also 10 domains related to CP/CSWB that should be examined in this process. Each of the 10 domains are

important aspects of indicators that should be considered. The domains are listed and described in greater detail below.



Community Vitality examines quality of life in the communities people live. This includes what is happening in neighbourhoods, how safe people feel, whether or not people are engaged in community activities, and if they feel a sense of belonging in their community.

Democratic Engagement refers to taking part in the democratic process through political institutions, organizations, and activities. Examples include citizens participating in political activities and expressing their views, governments

encouraging citizen participation, and everyone promoting democratic values. Indicators include voting, communication with elected officials, and leadership.

Education is an important predictor of health, living standards, democratic participation, and education for future generations. It focuses on formal learning (in school) as opposed to informal learning. Indicators include student-educator ratios and post-secondary achievement.

Environment focuses on the availability and use of Canada's natural resources. It explores natural assets available to Canadians, the flow of these resources over time, and some of the impacts of human activity on the environment including greenhouse gas emissions, fresh water, and ecological footprint.

Healthy Populations refers to the health of the Canadian population with respect to whether different aspects of health are improving or deteriorating. Specifically, it focuses on health status, lifestyle and behaviour, and health care system factors. Examples include mental and physical health, life expectancy, and access to a family physician.

Leisure and Culture explores Canadians' participation and engagement with the arts, culture, and recreation. Participation in these activities, which include everything from sports, theatrical performances, to taking vacations, can be highly beneficial to well-being by contributing to better physical and mental health and creating opportunities for socializing, relaxation, and learning new things.

Living Standards examines the level and distribution of Canadians' income and wealth by monitoring poverty rates, income fluctuations, labour market security, and job quality. It also considers basic necessities such as food security and affordable housing.

Time Use refers to how Canadians spend their time, how they experience time, what factors control our time use, and how time use affects our well-being. Specifically, it looks at things like the number of hours people work in a week, time spent with friends/family, as well as average hours of sleep per night.

Accessibility to basic services, such as healthcare, leisure activities, and transportation, is an important marker of a strong sense of community and a positive sense of well-being. Having access to services and opportunities increases one's sense of belonging in the community.

Community Safety examines the perceptions of personal safety in the community, including whether residents feel safe walking alone, if students feel safe at school, fear of victimization, etc. These are highly relevant to well-being and important qualitative indicators to consider in addition to quantitative indicators like crime and victimization statistics.¹

¹These domains and indicators represent findings from the Canadian Well-Being Index, and a compilation of Community Safety, Well-Being, and/or Health profiles from municipalities across Canada. As a result, not all indicators will be applicable to every community.

HOW DO THESE DOMAINS CONNECT TO CP/CSWB?

While some of these domains may appear very general without a direct connection to CP/CSWB, many represent an important part of upstream prevention which seeks to promote well-being in a way that prevents challenges from occurring in the first place. This is done through addressing foundational elements and relationships of society including equity, social norms, and fair economic systems².

In other words, the goal of upstream prevention is to address the root causes to ultimately "prevent crime and victimization from happening in the first place by building a society that supports the well-being of everyone".³ This occurs by focusing on broader factors such as poverty, lack of education, and unemployment. Additionally, the promotion of things like community connectedness, supportive school environments, and positive family relationships can mitigate risk factors and promote resilience.

It is also important to distinguish between root causes and risk factors. While these terms are sometimes used interchangeably, there are important differences between them.

Root causes refer to more general family, community, and societal conditions that can result in particular individuals being more likely to experience risk factors. They include things like poverty, (lack of) education, and unemployment. From examining the list of indicators below, it can be seen that the domains address many of these root causes that can result in individuals being more likely to experience risk factors for crime.

Risk factors refer to negative influences within the community or the lives of individuals that make them more likely to engage in crime or experience victimization, such as substance misuse and having friends who engage in criminal behaviour.

² <https://preventingcrime.ca/our-work/upstream/>

³ https://preventingcrime.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Roots-of-Crime_2017.pdf

WEIGHTING INDICATORS

Another consideration with indicators is determining how they will be weighted, or their importance. While multiple indicators will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of CP/CSWB plans, there will be certain ones that are viewed as more valuable than others, and consequently, they will carry different weight. This will likely be based on factors such as priority areas and the type of impact being examined (i.e. long vs. short term outcomes). As a result, each community will need to assess which indicators are most meaningful based on the elements and goals of their CP/CSWB plan.

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EVALUATION

Once indicators have been selected and weightings have been established, certain information will need to be outlined and collected to ensure the program can be evaluated and outcomes can be accurately and consistently measured on an ongoing basis, as outlined in the Ontario Ministry of the Solicitor General's *Community Safety and Well-being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario* booklet 3:



- Appropriate baseline measurements should be collected to provide a starting point. Without knowing this information, it will be very difficult to determine the effects of a CP/CSWB plan as there will be nothing to compare the results to.
 - Plan developers should establish reasonable targets, or goals, which can be used to compare the actual results to.
 - As mentioned above, data sources should be identified and established.
 - The methods of data collection should be outlined (i.e. surveys, interviews, etc.).
 - The frequency at which the data will be collected should be indicated.
 - Who is responsible for collecting the data should be clearly outlined.
- Once all of these components are established, baseline and subsequent data is collected, the various outcomes that were established during the planning phase of the CP/CSWB plan development can then be assessed. Evaluators can look at each outcome, the related indicators, and the data that was collected for each one at different points to assess the changes that have occurred over time with each activity. Not only does this allow for an overall evaluation of the plan, but adjustments can be made throughout the process as new rounds of data are collected. This ensures staff to make necessary alterations or improvements earlier on, rather than learning that something was not working after the fact.

Plan developers can create a Logic Model and Performance Measurement Framework to help track this information and monitor progress on addressing outcomes. *The Ontario Ministry of the Solicitor General's Community Safety and Well-being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario* booklet 3⁴ provides further details on how to develop these tools.

⁴<https://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/english/Publications/MCSCSSOPlanningFramework.html>

INDICATORS

Below is a list of indicators from each domain that can be used to assess the impacts of CP/CSWB plans. Please note that this list is by no means exhaustive and additional indicators will likely be required based on the goals and priorities of each plan.

Domains	Indicators	
 <p>Community Vitality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of population that reports very or somewhat strong sense of belonging to community Percentage of parents of kindergarten children who report high levels of neighbourhood cohesion Percentage of population reporting unpaid, formal volunteering for groups or organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of population with 5 or more close friends Percentage of population that provides unpaid help to others on their own Percentage of population experiencing discrimination in the past 5 years based on ethno-cultural characteristics Percentage of population that believe most or many people can be trusted
 <p>Democratic Engagement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of voter turnout at federal, provincial, and municipal elections Ratio of eligible voters to those registered to vote Percentage of population that volunteer for law, advocacy, political group, or election campaigns Gap in percentage turnout between older and younger voters Percentage of Members of Parliaments' office budget devoted to political engagement with constituents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of women in federal, provincial, and municipal Parliaments/Councils Percentage of population that is very or fairly satisfied with the way that democracy works in Canada Percentage of population with great deal or quite a lot of confidence in elected officials Percentage of population that says that local government efforts have improved the quality of life and well-being in community



Education

- Amount of time spent in talk-based activities (i.e. conversation, reading) with children aged 0 to 14 years
- Percentage of children aged 0 to 5 years for whom there is a regulated centre-based childcare space
- Ratio of students to educators in public schools
- Sense of connectedness to school community
- Availability of after-school activities in community
- Average expenditures per public school student
- Percentage of population aged 25 and older participating in education-related activities
- Average annual Canadian undergraduate tuition fees
- Percentage of Canadians 20-24 years of age in labour force completing high school
- Percentage of students who graduate high school within 4 years of starting Grade 9
- Percentage of 25 to 64-year olds⁵ in population with a university degree



Environment

- Percentage of population that live within 5km of a park or outdoor recreation
- Percentage of population that is satisfied with the opportunities to enjoy the outdoors and the natural environment in their community



Healthy Populations

- Percentage of population that rates their overall health as very good or excellent
- Percentage of population that rates their mental health as very good or excellent
- Rate of emergency department visits for mental health conditions
- Number of police encounters with people experiencing mental health crises
- Percentage of daily or occasional smokers among teens aged 12 to 19
- Percentage of population aged 19 and over who exceed Low-Risk Alcohol Drinking Guidelines
- Rate of emergency department visits for problematic substance use conditions
- Percentage of households that are moderately or severely food insecure
- Percentage of population that consumed sweetened non-nutritious beverages the day before the survey
- Percentage of school aged children who do not have access to healthy food and snacks at school
- Percentage of population getting influenza immunization in past year
- Percentage of Canadians with a access to a family doctor
- Percentage of population with diabetes
- Life expectancy at birth in years/ Rate of premature mortality (under age 75)

⁵This age reflects the range used by Statistics Canada and the resulting available data. If available, data including those over age 64 should be included as well.



Leisure and Culture

- Average percentage of time spent on the previous day in social leisure activities
- Average percentage of time spent on the previous day in arts and culture activities
- Average monthly frequency of participation in physical activity lasting more than 15 minutes
- Average attendance in past year at all performing arts performances
- Average number of nights away on vacation trips to destinations at least 80km from home
- Expenditures on all culture and recreation as a percentage of total household expenditures
- Average visitation per site to all National Parks and National Historic Sites
- Availability of accessible recreation and leisure opportunities for children and youth



Living Standards

- After-tax median income of families
- Gini coefficient (income gap)
- Percentage of persons on low income based on low income cut-off (LICO)
- Percentage of households who spend >30% of income on shelter costs
- Number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness
- Percentage of residents aged 65 and over who live alone
- Percentage of lone-parent households
- Percentage of labour force working for pay
- Percentage of labour force employed full-time
- Percentage of labour force in long-term unemployment
- Percentage of population with insurance coverage (health, dwelling, vehicle)
- CIBC index of employment quality⁶
- Housing affordability based on Shelter Consumption Affordability Ratio (SCAR)

⁶CIBC Index of Employment Quality tracks patterns in the distribution of full-time and part-time work, the pay associated with any given job, and relative job stability. Monitoring job quality gives depth to our understanding of trends in employment numbers (Canadian Index of Well-Being).



Time Use

- Percentage of Canadians 25 to 64 years of age working over 50 hours per week
- Average daily amount of time spent with friends (minutes per day)
- Percentage of labour force working under 30 hours per week, not by choice
- Mean workday commute time for individuals working
- Percentage of individuals working with flexible work hours
- Percentage of labour force with regular weekday work hours (Mon-Fri, day shifts)
- Percentage of 15 to 64 years old reporting high levels of time pressure
- Percentage of Canadians who report 7 to 9 hours of good quality essential sleep



Accessibility

- Percentage of population that is satisfied with accessibility (location and affordability) to sports and recreation activities
- Percentage of population that is satisfied with accessibility (location and affordability) to arts and culture activities
- Percentage of population that is satisfied with accessibility (location and affordability) to activities to develop skills and abilities
- Percentage of population that is satisfied with accessibility (location and affordability) to health care services
- Percentage of population that has at least one reliable method of transportation, i.e. own vehicle, bus pass
- Percentage of population satisfied with public transportation services
- Walking score of major neighbourhoods in community



- Crime Severity Index
- Violent Crime Severity Index
- Overall Crime Rate
- Calls for services to police
- Police-reported crime
- Victimization survey data
- Percentage of Situation Table discussions that meet Acutely Elevated Risk
- Percentage of population that feels safe walking alone
 - Can also add after dark, disaggregate by sex⁷
- Percentage of parents of kindergarten children who feel their neighbourhood is a safe place to bring up children
- Percentage of students (Grade 4-12) who feel safe at school
- Rate of emergency department visits for falls in residents aged 65+
- Percentage of kindergarten children seriously injured in past 12 months
- Rate of reportable motor vehicle collisions
- Perception of violent crime in the community⁸
- Confidence in the criminal justice system⁹
- Rate of intentional homicide¹⁰
- Proportion of victims of violence in past 12 months who reported victimization to police or authorities¹¹
- Rate of property crimes (robbery + burglary + thefts)*
- Rate of drug-related offenses*
- Rate of police-reported cases of antisocial behaviour*
- Existence of an integrated crime prevention action plan involving a local diagnostic survey of crime phenomena¹²
- Proportion of population that expresses trust in the police (can disaggregate by sex)*
- Percentage of on-duty police officers assigned to a permanent neighbourhood beat¹³
- Number of calls to emergency call-centres*

*UNODC Indicator

⁷ UNSDG 16.1.4: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

⁸ Based on Canadian Department of Justice Opinion Polls

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ UNSDG 16.1.1

¹¹ UNSDG 16.3.1

¹² https://www.unodc.org/pdf/compendium/compendium_2006_part_03_01.pdf

¹³ <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/training5Add1en.pdf>

REFERENCES

Canadian Index on Well-Being

- <https://uwaterloo.ca/canadian-index-wellbeing/what-we-do/domains-and-indicators>

Halton Region

- https://www.halton.ca/getmedia/8b348f60-7d3a-4e85-b503-d8166408fd6d/SCS-Community_Safety_Well_Being_report.pdf.aspx

Lethbridge

- <https://www.lethbridge.ca/living-here/Our-Community/Documents/LethbridgeCommunityWellbeingStrategicPlan.pdf>

New Brunswick

- <https://nbhc.ca/sites/default/files/publications-attachments/My%20Community%20at%20a%20Glance-10-Boucrouche%2C%20Richibucto%2C%20Saint-Louis%20de%20Kent%20Area-NBHC-2017.pdf>

Strathcona County

- https://www.strathcona.ca/files/files/at-fcs-social_framework_for_strathcona_county.pdf

Region of Waterloo

- [Wellbeing Waterloo Region Survey Results: http://www.wellbeingwaterloo.ca/blog/wellbeing-survey/](http://www.wellbeingwaterloo.ca/blog/wellbeing-survey/)
- [Profile of Wellbeing: http://www.wellbeingwaterloo.ca/blog/profile-of-wellbeing/](http://www.wellbeingwaterloo.ca/blog/profile-of-wellbeing/)

Vancouver

- <https://vancouver.ca/people-programs/healthy-city-strategy.aspx>
- <http://www.vch.ca/Documents/Vancouver-community-health-profile-summary.pdf>

United Nations

- **United Nations International Human Rights Standards for Law Enforcement:** <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/training5Add1en.pdf>
- **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals:** <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>
- **United Nations New Urban Agenda:** https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_RES_71_256.pdf

APPENDIX 1: DATA SOURCES TO SUPPORT CP/CSWB PLANNING

NOTE: Some hyperlinks connect directly to documents and/or publications, while others simply link to the website of the respective stakeholder.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL DATA SOURCES

- **Ontario Government's Open Data Catalogue** includes various data on existing services and health/wellness indicators available at local, regional and/or provincial levels (e.g., Early Development Instrument, Ontario Victim Services, Crime Severity, Violent/Property Crime, etc.): <https://www.ontario.ca/page/open-government>

EDUCATION

- **School Board Progress Reports** with data on ten (10) education indicators available by school board: <https://www.app.edu.gov.on.ca/eng/bpr/index.html>
- **Suspension/Expulsion Rates** available by school board: <http://www.edu.gov.on.ca/eng/safeschools/statistics.html>

COMMUNITY & SOCIAL SERVICES

- **Children's Aid Societies (CAS) data**, including number of children in care, referrals, and families served. Data is available for each CAS site location, regional and provincial level. Contact your Regional Office to obtain local data. For the appropriate Regional Office, please visit: <https://www.mcsc.gov.on.ca/en/mcsc/regionalMap/regional.aspx>
- **CAS data on five performance indicators** that reflect the safety, permanency and well-being of children and youth in care. Data is available for each CAS site location, regional and provincial level: <http://www.children.gov.on.ca/htdocs/English/professionals/childwelfare/societies/publicreporting.aspx>
- **Poverty Reduction Strategy Annual Report (2018)** includes data on eleven (11) poverty indicators at the provincial level: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/poverty-reduction-strategy-annual-report-2018>

- **Towards a Better Understanding of NEET Youth in Ontario Report (2018)** provides an analysis of data to estimate the number, characteristics, and labour market status of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) available at the provincial and census metropolitan area level: <https://blueprint-ade.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/NEET-Youth-Research-Initiative.pdf>
- **Violence Against Women (VAW) Service Provider Survey** highlights feedback on service delivery in the VAW sector available at the regional and provincial levels. For data, please email REU@ontario.ca
- **Employment Ontario Geo-Hub** contains datasets related to social assistance, including data on Ontario Works (OW) and Ontario Disability Support Program recipients. Some datasets are available by Consolidated Municipal Service Manager or District Social Services Administration Board: <http://www.oo-geohub.com/>

JUSTICE

- **Risk-driven Tracking Database (RTD):** Communities that have been on-boarded to the RTD have access to their own local data. For a copy of the RTD Annual Reports (which outlines regional and provincial data), please email SafetyPlanning@ontario.ca
- **Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) Community Satisfaction Survey:** Contact your local Detachment Commander for local detachment data. 2018 provincial report available online: http://www.opp.ca/tms/entrydata.php?fnc=3&_id=5afae17aaf4f9348be57b7c4
- **OPP Statistical Crime and Traffic data:** Contact your local Detachment Commander for local detachment data. 2018 provincial report available online: <https://www.opp.ca/index.php?&lng=en&id=115&entryid=5d0bdebf241f6e18586f0913>
- **Ontario Court of Justice Criminal Justice Modernization Committee Dashboard** outlines statistical information for various types of metrics, including offence-based statistics available at local court, regional and provincial levels: <http://www.ontariocourts.ca/ocj/stats-crim-mod/>
- **Ontario Court of Justice Criminal Court Offence-Based Statistics** outlines the number of new criminal cases filed available at local court, regional and provincial levels: <http://www.ontariocourts.ca/ocj/stats-crim/>
- **Inmate Data**, including reviews of inmates in segregation with possible mental health conditions available at the institutional and regional levels: <https://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/english/Corrections/JahnSettlement/CSDatainmatesOntario.html>

HEALTH

- **Health data:** For regional or provincial level health data/requests, please email IMsupport@ontario.ca

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS & HOUSING

- **Financial Information Return** outlines municipal financial data, including expenses, revenues and debt per municipality: <https://efis.fma.csc.gov.on.ca/fir/Welcome.htm>
- **Homeless Enumeration** outlines data on the number of people experiencing homelessness over a specific time period available at the Service Manager level. Contact your local Service Managers to obtain local data. To determine the appropriate Service Manager, please visit: <http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1202.aspx>
- **Affordable House Price and Rent Tables** highlight data on house/rent affordability for different household incomes available at the Service Manager and provincial levels. For data, please email Housing.Research@ontario.ca

ADDITIONAL DATA SOURCES

STATISTICS CANADA & OTHER NATIONAL SOURCES

Census Profile 2016: <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E>

- Examples of CSWB indicators include educational attainment, low income and unemployment
- Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management System (CANSIM) tables (customized data tables by Ontario regions/communities for specific indicators)

Crime/Justice related statistics through various surveys including:

- Uniform Crime Reporting Survey: <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3302>
- Homicide Survey: <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3315>
- Adult Correctional Services Survey: <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3306>

Socio-economic/Health statistics through various surveys including:

- Labour Force Survey: <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3701>
- Canadian Community Health Survey: <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3226>
- Aboriginal Peoples Survey: <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3250>
- General Social Survey (Canadian's Safety): <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=4504>

Visualization tools such as the Census Program Data Viewer which allows for the visualization of data by provinces/territories, and census metropolitan areas/subdivision: <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/interact/datavis>

Government of Canada - Open Government's Portal: <https://open.canada.ca/en/open-data>

Canadian Institute for Health Information, including Ontario Mental Health Reporting System, Discharge Abstract Database, National Ambulatory Care Reporting System, etc.: <https://www.cihi.ca/en/access-data-and-reports>

First Nations Information Governance Centre, including the First Nations Regional Health Survey and First Nations Regional Early Childhood, Education and Employment Survey: <http://fnigc.ca/dataonline/>

First Nation Profiles (available through Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada): <https://open.canada.ca/en/suggested-datasets/indigenous-and-northern-affairs-canada-first-nation-profiles>

Community Well-being Index (available through Indigenous Services Canada): <https://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset/56578f58-a775-44ea-9cc5-9bf7c78410e6>

Local Sector-Specific Data Sources

- Police services (e.g., data on calls for service, offence occurrences)
- Municipal offices (e.g., data on economic development, services available)
- Local non-profit organizations and/or service providers (e.g., Vital Signs Report)
- School boards (e.g., truancy rates, graduation rates, school violence incidences)
- Hospitals (e.g., ER visits, waitlists for mental health/addictions services)
- Community-wide strategies or reports (e.g., Mental Health and Addictions, Drugs, Homelessness)
- Multi-sectoral tables (e.g., Situation Tables, Local Developmental Services System Planning Tables)

Note: *This list includes examples of available data sources and does not represent an exhaustive list.*