

THE PROCESS OF THE Situation Table

THE FOUR FILTER APPROACH

1

FILTER ONE - PRIOR TO BRINGING THE SITUATION TO THE TABLE

- Occurs at the originating service agency.
- Could my client's situation be managed more effectively through a multi-sector, collaborative approach?
- If yes? Bring it to the Table!

FILTER TWO - DE-IDENTIFIED DISCUSSION AT THE TABLE

- Occurs at the Situation Table meeting.
- The originating agency shares their client's risk factors.
- Does my client's situation meet the threshold of Acutely Elevated Risk?

2

ACUTELY ELEVATED RISK

1. Significant interest at stake (service gaps & system failings have led the client to the AER threshold).
2. Probability that harm will occur if nothing is done.
3. Severe intensity of harm.
4. Multi-disciplinary nature of risk (the risk factors cut across multiple human service disciplines).

FILTER THREE - DISCUSSION TO DETERMINE INTERVENING AGENCIES

- If AER is met, the originating agency shares the situation and the client's name.
- Table participants pause for agency recognition (agencies check their records for involvement with the client, if they don't know them directly).
- The risk factors are entered onto the database.

3

4

FILTER FOUR - DISCUSSION AMONGST RECOGNIZED AGENCIES

- These agencies meet separately to discuss an intervention within 24/48hrs.
- What strategies can be used to connect this client with services?
- How can a wraparound approach lower this client's elevated risk?

SITUATION TABLES

A MODEL FOR COMMUNITY SAFETY AND WELL-BEING (CSWB) IN BRITISH COLUMBIA



Ministry of
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Solicitor General

What is a Situation Table?

- The Situation Table is a risk-based, collaborative, rapid triage model
- It focuses upstream to connect individuals/families facing situations of acutely elevated levels of risk (AER) – as seen across multiple agency lenses – to the services they need, immediately
- It is neither a new entity nor a formally structured organization. Rather, it is a carefully disciplined conversation, and a new tool for human service professionals as they perform their existing roles
- The Table is guided by the Four Filter Approach, which is a structured process designed in consultation with privacy officials in multiple jurisdictions
- The only data it records is risk-based data to track risk factors in the community, and the agencies involved

How Does it Work?

- Front-Line Human Service and Justice professionals come together once a week for 90 minutes to address situations of AER in a collaborative setting – while using the Four Filter Approach to properly and safely navigate privacy implications – in order to identify which agencies need to be involved in a supportive intervention
- The group of agencies determined to have a role will ultimately mobilize immediate (ideally within 24-48 hrs) and multi-agency supports, leading to a connection to all essential services required to mitigate the evident AER factors and ensure improved pathways to care and support
- Following the intervention, the ongoing work is carried on by the agencies involved, in a typical collaborative care manner, but away from the Table

What are the Benefits?

- Offers a new way for Human Service and Justice professionals to improve service delivery, reduce barriers, and connect individuals to the services they need
- Uses a multi-lens cross-sector approach to viewing risk factors and their cumulative impacts
- Risk-driven as opposed to incident-driven, allowing the Table to focus upstream and provide an opportunity to address situations of AER before incidents occur
- Takes collaboration to a new level, building increased trust and strengthening inter-agency relationships
- Risk-based data can help inform local decision making and policy development related to community safety and well-being
- Mobilizes the system in a new way

What Agencies are Involved in a Situation Table?



Understanding AER

Acutely Elevated Risk (AER) refers to situations where individuals and/or families are facing a composite level of risks factors, spanning across multiple human service and justice disciplines, and where there is a high probability of harm occurring soon.

The Four Filter Approach is essentially the triage process that the Table participants follow in order to determine if AER is present, and if so, move to the Intervention.



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Situation Tables in BC: 2022 RTD Analysis

Collaborative Public
Safety Programs



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Executive Summary

In the past year, we saw positive growth across all KPIs, from cross-sector collaboration to risk diversion. We funded 23 new Tables in FY22/23, raising the Provincial total to 37.

The following is an analysis of data from the 17 Situation Tables which were active in BC in 2022. As more Tables onboard, subsequent RTDs will feature statistical insights from a broader BC perspective, representing an increasingly powerful policy tool. To further enhance the impact of Situation Tables, CPSP is responsible for data and privacy governance, providing support in analyzing data gathered from operational Situation Tables. It is a first step towards enabling timely comparative analyses between communities, identifying systemic gaps in and barriers to services, determining Provincial priorities, and informing resource and service allocation with the intention of a more just, inclusive, and resilient British Columbia.

In 2022, there were 358 discussions across all Tables. 65.4% of these discussions were closed with the overall risk lowered. 38% of the discussion subjects were female, 41% were male, and 21% 'other' or families. The most common age groups were 18 to 24 and 30 to 39, both at 18%. Of the 105 predetermined risk factors this database tracks, 2022's top five (5) were:

- Lack of appropriate housing - 55.9%;
- Unable to meet own basic needs - 45.8%;
- Financial hardship - 33.2%;
- Suspected unmanaged mental health concerns - 31.6%; and,
- Drug abuse/misuse - 25.7%

Since 2018, 90% of all discussions referred to Tables by the Police of Jurisdiction have been transferred to more appropriate agencies to provide services. This directly prevents the criminalization of individuals at risk, and prevents those individuals from experiencing negative outcomes. It moreover allows front line policing services to concentrate their efforts and resources on core policing matters.



Our Mission

- To foster collaboration amongst public safety entities, communities, and frontline stakeholders to promote the safety, well-being, and resiliency of people and communities in the face of emerging challenges.
- To build strength, collaboration, and innovation into the social services landscape of BC communities, thereby ensuring the long term sustainability of the Situation Table model.

Our Vision

- Resilient and thriving communities across BC, where collaborative, prevention-focused responses to public safety form the bedrock of community well-being, rather than overreliance on enforcement.
- Routine, comprehensive, and timely responses to people in crisis, leading to meaningful harm reduction via the establishment and expansion of Situation Tables and Indigenous Intervention Circles.

Background

Situation Tables are an evidence-based model for improving community safety by facilitating space for a community's front-line service providers to collaborate, leading to coordinated multi-agency responses, rapidly connecting vulnerable people to all the services they need in order to proactively mitigate risks and vulnerabilities associated with harms and negative outcomes. Cases, referred to as discussions, are brought forward by a member organization if it meets the threshold of Acutely Elevated Risk (AER), and an intervention is then planned by multiple agencies. Interventions occur within 24 – 48 hours of the Situation Table meeting.

The Ministry's Role

MPSSG's Collaborative Public Safety Programs is leading efforts to create new and enhance existing Situation Tables in BC, including policy frameworks, funding, and data governance. These activities align with CPSP's mandate to seek community-based solutions that address community safety & wellbeing, including, but not limited to, crime reduction; moving away from reactive approaches and towards holistic, integrated, and evidence-based models.



Celebrating Breakthroughs, Inspiring Progress in 2022

↑ **65%**

Lowered risk

↑ **358**

Discussions

↓ **41%**

were male

↑ **5.6**

Agencies per
Intervention (average)

↓ **18%**

Were age 30-39

= **25%**

Originated from
law enforcement

↑ **23**

Tables funded

Through the dedication
and commitment of
community champions

↓ **88%**

Transferred from
Police to a more
suitable Agency

↑ **7.4**

Number of Risk
Factors (average)



Top 5 Risk Factors in 2022

55.9%

LACK OF APPROPRIATE HOUSING

46%

UNABLE TO MEET OWN
BASIC NEEDS

33%

FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

32%

SUSPECTED UNMANAGED
MENTAL HEALTH
CONCERN(S)

26%

DRUG ABUSE/MISUSE



In 2021, **Financial Hardship** was at 19%, which represents a 14% increase in a single year – the highest recorded since tracking began.

A Note on 'Risk'

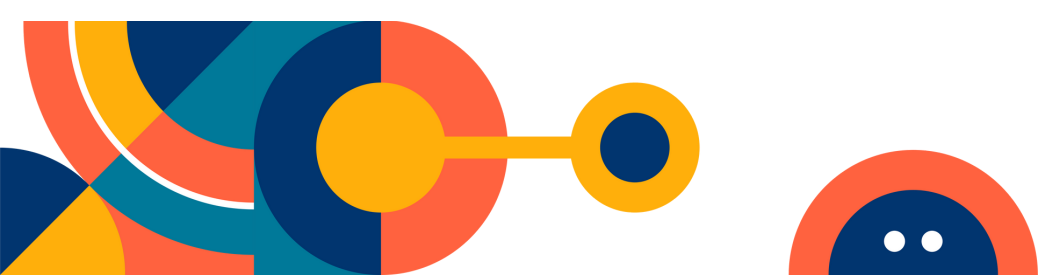
The Situation Table model is neither investigative nor punitive. Risk Factors are aggregately tracked and cannot be connected to individuals. These risk factors do not represent judgement or prognostication of criminality. Rather, they highlight barriers to achieving both individual and community safety & wellbeing and can inform meaningful policy reforms.



Top Originating Agencies in 2022

- 1 Police of Jurisdiction 25.4%
- 2 Adult Probation 8.4%
- 3 MCFD 5.3%

Top Lead Agencies in 2022

- 1 Adult Probation 8.4%
 - 2 MCFD 7.0%
 - 3 Interior Health 6.4%
- 

INSIGHTS: HOUSING CRISIS

A lack of appropriate housing stands out as the overwhelming top risk factor across virtually all Situation Tables.

Exacerbated by limited rental supply, a lack of affordable housing options, rapid urbanization and population growth leave individuals and families struggling to secure safe and affordable housing. Evidence-based research suggests that this reality in turn may lead to exposure to comorbid risk factors, including: crises in mental health, inability to meet basic needs, association with negative peers, substance misuse, etc.

As supported by Situation Table data, housing precarity is often correlated to other top risk factors, such as:

- Drug abuse/misuse: 62.5%;
- Suspected mental health concerns: 61.3%;
- Unable to meet own basic needs: 60.4%;
- Negative peer association: 58.0%.

Our Government recognizes that housing is a significant issue facing British Columbians, and one that is a joint responsibility across all levels of government. As a direct response, in December of 2022, the Ministry of Housing was formed to focus on the creation of affordable, accessible, and safe housing supply.

CPSP works closely with the Ministries of Housing, Health, Mental Health and Addictions, Social Development and Poverty Reduction, and Attorney General to promote Situation Tables as a key collaborative response and resource in responding to the housing crisis across the spectrum of complex care needs, accessibility, and affordability.

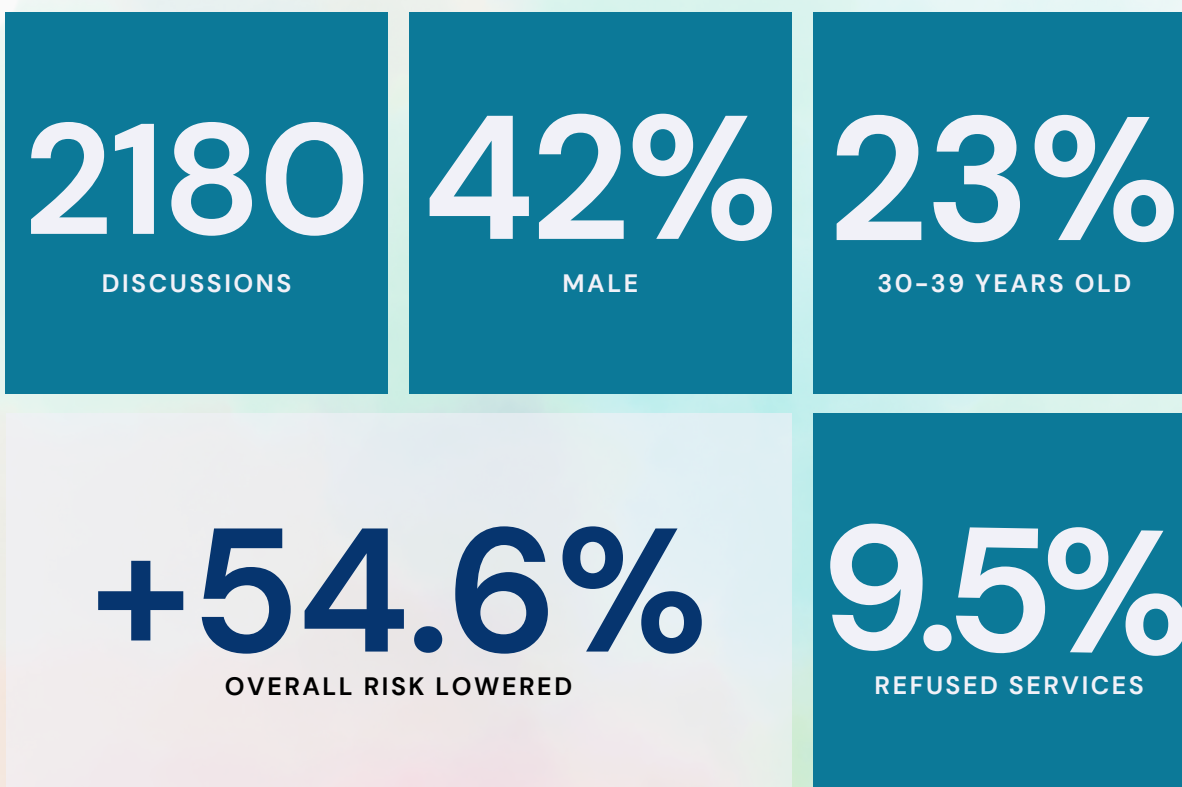


2015–2022 SNAPSHOT

The data for this report was aggregated from the 17 Situation Tables which were active in BC in 2022. In years prior, there were as few as 4 active Tables. Therefore, annual data comparisons must be viewed with the caveat that recent years have more weight in aggregate trends than previous years. Likewise, larger communities have a more significant impact on total values, due to their larger annual discussion counts. Additionally, newly established Situation Tables may have different local contexts and circumstances during their implementation phase which impact their discussion and agency participation totals.

While the purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the composition of discussions at these Situation Tables, using this report to compare year-over-year trends should be done with these caveats in mind, until such a time as most BC communities have established active Tables.

Aggregated historical data compounds in efficacy and utility as new Tables and new annual data subsets are added, as it allows us to see emergent trends. For example, 2022 data is the first instance we saw "Financial Hardship" in the top 5 most common risk factors, telling us that underlying factors – perhaps inflation or the rising cost of housing, but potentially some yet unknown compounding factor – are impacting vulnerable British Columbians more acutely than in years prior.



Trends in Risk



7 YEAR AGGREGATE

2015-2022

2015-2021

• Lack of Appropriate Housing	53.7%	+3.0%	50.7%
• Unable to meet own basic needs	44.7%	+3.3%	41.4%
• Drug Abuse/Misuse	34.0%	+1.6%	32.6%
• Suspected mental health concern	30.4%	+3.4%	27.0%
• Negative peer association	27.5%	+2.0%	25.5%

A Note on 'Risk'

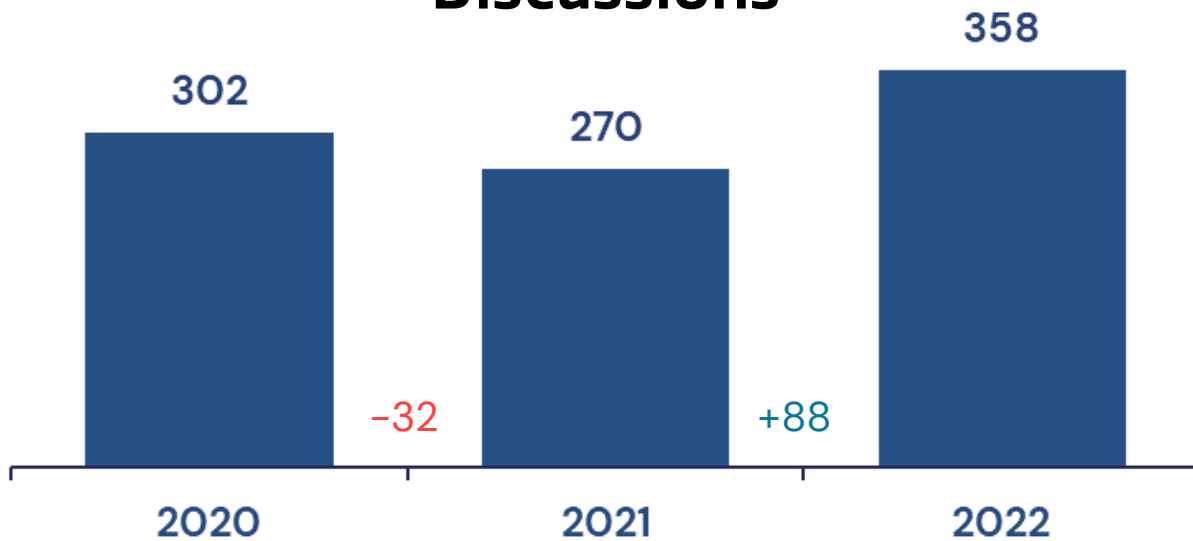
The Situation Table model is neither investigative nor punitive. Risk Factors are aggregately tracked and cannot be traced to individuals. These risk factors do not represent judgement or prognostication of criminality, but rather highlight barriers in achieving community safety & wellbeing and can inform meaningful policy reforms.

Acutely Elevated Risk (AER)

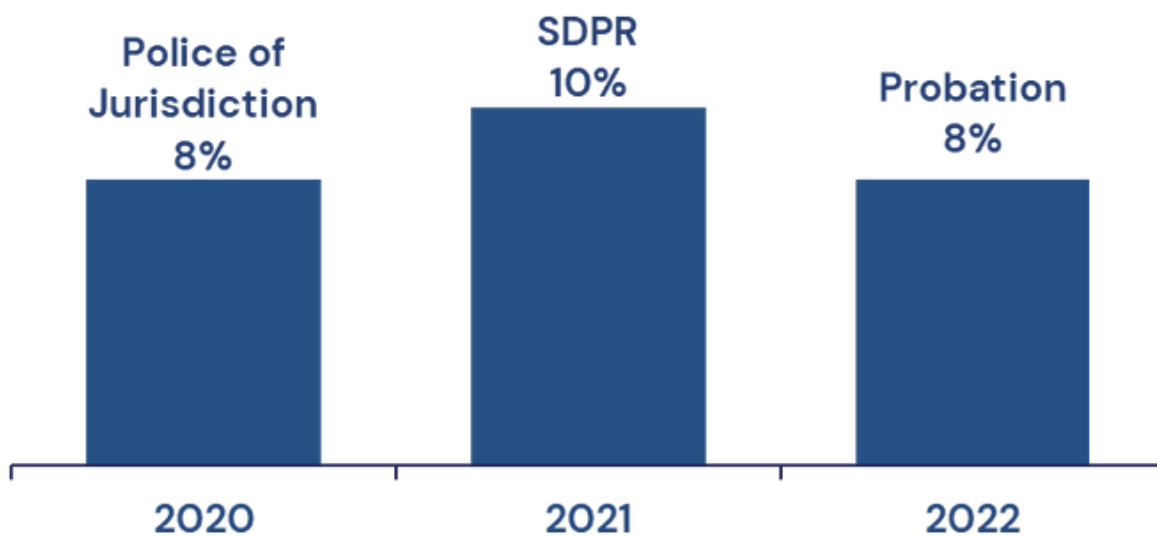
Refers to situations where individuals and/or families are facing a composite level of risks factors, spanning across multiple human service and justice disciplines, and where there is a high probability of harm occurring to self or others without immediate intervention, and where there is significant community interest at stake.

Trends 2015-2022

Discussions



Lead Agency



Situation Table Communities

Lower Mainland

- Abbotsford
- Agassiz
- Burnaby
- Chilliwack
- Coquitlam
- Hope
- Langley
- Maple Ridge
- Mission
- Squamish
- Surrey (SMART)
- Surrey (CHART)
- Vancouver
- Whistler

Vancouver Island

- Campbell River
- Comox Valley Region
- Duncan (Cowichan)
- Nanaimo
- Port Alberni
- Port Hardy
- Victoria

Interior

- Kelowna
- Greater Westbank
- Lytton – Lillooet
- Merritt
- Penticton
- Oliver–Osoyoos
- Columbia Valley District

North

- Houston
- Kitimat
- New Hazelton
- Prince George
- Prince Rupert
- Quesnel
- Smithers
- Terrace
- Williams Lake

TOP RISK FACTORS

- Lack of Appropriate Housing 57.1%
- Suspected Mental Health Concern 57.1%



Discussions

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

- Police of Jurisdiction 42.9%
- Burnaby Community Services 28.6%

100%

Interventions which
led to overall
lowered risk

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

- Police of Jurisdiction 28.6%
- MCFD 28.6%
- School District 28.6%



42.9% Female
14.3% Male

42.9%

12-15 YRS
Age Group

HIGHLIGHTS

	2022	vs.	2021
Average Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	8.0		-
Average Agencies Involved Per Discussion	4.6		-
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	1		-

CAMPBELL RIVER



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TOP RISK FACTORS

- Financial Hardship 65.0%
- Lack of Appropriate Housing 60.0%
- Substance Misuse 57.5%

40

Discussions

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

- Police of Jurisdiction 37.5%
- SDPR 17.5%
- Sasamans Society 12.5%

57.5%

Interventions which
led to overall
lowered risk

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

- SDPR 22.5%
- Island Health 20.0%
- Sasamans Society 15.0%



45% Female
45% Male

HIGHLIGHTS

	2022	vs.	2021
Average Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	8.2		-
Average Agencies Involved Per Discussion	6.7		-
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	15		-

TOP RISK FACTORS

- Drug Abuse/Misue **87.0%**
- Alcohol Abuse/Misuse **78.3%**
- Lack of Appropriate Housing **73.9%**

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

- Pacific Community Resources Society **43.5%**
- Cyrus Centre **17.4%**

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

- Pacific Community Resources Society **39.1%**
- Cyrus Centre **26.1%**
- Ann Davis Transition Society **21.7%**

23

Discussions

60.9%

Interventions which
led to overall
lowered risk



60.9% Female
26.1% Male

43.5%

18-24 YRS
Age Group

HIGHLIGHTS

	2022	vs.	2021
Average Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	10.6		-
Average Agencies Involved Per Discussion	6.6		-
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	1		-

TOP RISK FACTORS

- Lack of Appropriate Housing **81.8%**
- Suspected Mental Health Concern **72.7%**

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

- Police of Jurisdiction **36.4%**

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

- Police of Jurisdiction **36.4%**
- Cowichan Women Against violence **18.2%**

11

Discussions

63.6%

Interventions which
led to overall
lowered risk



63.6% Female
36.4% Male

36.4%

18-24 YRS
Age Group

HIGHLIGHTS

	2022	vs.	2021
Average Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	8.1		9.4
Average Agencies Involved Per Discussion	5.5		3.8
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	2		3

GREATER WESTSIDE HUB



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TOP RISK FACTORS

- Unable to meet Own Basic Needs **83.3%**



Discussions

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

- School District **50.0%**
- Police of Jurisdiction **33.3%**
- ARC Programs **16.7%**

83.3%

Interventions which
led to overall
lowered risk

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

- Youth Probation **16.7%**
- SDPR **16.7%**
- School District **16.7%**
- Salvation Army **16.7%**
- Arc Programs **16.7%**



50% Female
0% Male

33.3%

18-24, 30-39 YRS
Age Group

HIGHLIGHTS

	2022	vs.	2021
Average Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	7.7		10.5
Average Agencies Involved Per Discussion	6.2		3.8
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	2		1

TOP RISK FACTORS

- Drug Abuse/Misuse **100%**



Discussions

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

- School District **100%**

50%

Interventions which
led to overall
lowered risk

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

- School District **50%**
- Hope and Area Transition Society **50%**



0% Female
100% Male

50%

5-11, 16-17 YRS
Age Group

HIGHLIGHTS

	2022	vs.	2021
Average Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	4.0		3.5
Average Agencies Involved Per Discussion	4.5		2.5
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	0		0

TOP RISK FACTORS

- Lack of Appropriate Housing **57.7%**
- Suspected Mental Health Concern **38.5%**
- Unable to Meet Own Basic Needs **38.5%**
- Financial Hardship **38.5%**

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

- School District **34.6%**
- Police of Jurisdiction **19.2%**

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

- MCFD **23.1%**
- Interior Health **19.2%**
- School District **11.5%**

HIGHLIGHTS

26

Discussions

80.8%

Interventions which led to overall lowered risk



34.6% Female
30.8% Male

19.2%

5-11 YRS
Age Group

	2022	vs.	2021
Average Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	7.8		7.7
Average Agencies Involved Per Discussion	5.2		4.9
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	4		2

TOP RISK FACTORS

- **Crime Victimization – Sexual Assault** **50%**



Discussions

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

- **Police of Jurisdiction** **33.3%**
- **MCFD** **33.3%**
- **Kitimat Community Development Centre** **33.3%**

83.3%

Interventions which
led to overall
lowered risk

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

- **MCFD** **50.0%**
- **Social Services** **33.3%**
- **Mental Health** **16.7%**



33.3% Female
16.7% Male

33.3%

12-15 YRS
Age Group

HIGHLIGHTS

	2022	vs.	2021
Average Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	3.8		-
Average Agencies Involved Per Discussion	4.0		-
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	2		-

MISSION



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TOP RISK FACTORS

- Lack of Appropriate Housing 87.5%
- Suspected Mental Health Concerns 50.0%
- Drug Abuse/Misuse 50.0%

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

- Community Services 62.5%

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

- Mental Health 25.0%
- Police of Jurisdiction 25.0%



Discussions

50%

Interventions which
led to overall
lowered risk



62.5% Female
37.5% Male

25%

18-25, 30-39, 50-
59 YRS
Age Group

HIGHLIGHTS

	2022	vs.	2021
Average Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	3.5		4.1
Average Agencies Involved Per Discussion	4.3		4.2
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	0		4

TOP RISK FACTORS

- Lack of Appropriate Housing **61.1%**
- Unable to meet Own Basic Needs **50.0%**
- Financial Hardship **33.3%**

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

- MCFD **33.3%**
- Brain Injury Society **16.7%**

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

- MCFD **33.3%**
- Brain Injury Society **22.2%**
- Foundry **16.7%**

HIGHLIGHTS

18

Discussions

88.9%

Interventions which led to overall lowered risk



27.8% Female
22.2% Male

11.1%

12-15, 18-24, 60-69
YRS
Age Group

	2022	vs.	2021
Average Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	4.9		4.9
Average Agencies Involved Per Discussion	5.1		5.9
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	0		0

TOP RISK FACTORS

- Financial Hardship **81.1%**
- Drug Use **67.6%**
- Lack of Appropriate Housing **64.9%**

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

- RCMP - Victim Services **27.0%**
- Northern Health **10.8%**

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

- RCMP - Victim Services **18.9%**
- Northern Health **10.8%**

18

Discussions

100%

Interventions which
led to overall
lowered risk



35.1% Female
48.6% Male

25%

30-39, 40-49 YRS
Age Group

HIGHLIGHTS

	2022	vs.	2021
Average Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	13.6		9.5
Average Agencies Involved Per Discussion	4.3		4.6
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	4		3

TOP RISK FACTORS

- Unable to Meet Own Basic Needs **83.3%**
- Drug Use **66.7%**
- Lack of Appropriate Housing **66.7%**

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

- Bylaw **33.3%**
- Outreach Agency **33.3%**
- Mental Health **33.3%**

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

- Mental Health **66.7%**
- Outreach Agency **33.3%**

6

Discussions

100%

Interventions which
led to overall
lowered risk



33.3% Female
66.7% Male

50%

40-49 YRS
Age Group

HIGHLIGHTS

	2022	vs.	2021
Average Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	4.7		-
Average Agencies Involved Per Discussion	4.3		-
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	0		-

TOP RISK FACTORS

- Drug Abuse/Misuse **47.6%**
- Lack of Appropriate Housing **42.9%**
- Alcohol Abuse/Misuse **38.1%**

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

- Northern Society for Domestic Peace **47.6%**
- Good Acre Place **14.3%**

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

- Northern Society for Domestic Peace **66.7%**
- Police of Jurisdiction **19.1%**
- Good Acre Place **14.3%**

HIGHLIGHTS

21

Discussions

66.7%

Interventions which
led to overall
lowered risk



28.6% Female
52.4% Male

23.8%

18-24 YRS
Age Group

	2022	vs.	2021
Average Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	4.7		-
Average Agencies Involved Per Discussion	4.3		-
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	0		-

TOP RISK FACTORS

- Lack of Appropriate Housing 50.0%

6

Discussions

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

- Education 50.0%
- Police of Jurisdiction 33.3%
- Mental Health 16.7%

16.7%
Interventions which
led to overall
lowered risk



0% Female
83.3% Male

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

- Police of Jurisdiction 33.3%
- Education 33.3%

33.3%
12-15 YRS
Age Group

HIGHLIGHTS

	2022	vs.	2021
Average Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	4.2		-
Average Agencies Involved Per Discussion	3.7		-
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	1		-

TOP RISK FACTORS

- Unable to Meet Own Basic Needs 71.2%
- Lack of Appropriate Housing 49.2%
- Criminal Involvement - Assault 32.2%

59

Discussions

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

- Adult Probation 44.1%
- School District 13.6%
- Surrey Urban Mission Society 10.2%

42.4%

Interventions which
led to overall
lowered risk

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

- Adult Probation 40.7%
- Surrey Urban Mission Society 11.9%
- School District 8.5%



23.7% Female
52.5% Male

35.6%

40-49 YRS
Age Group

HIGHLIGHTS

	2022	vs.	2021
Average Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	5.0		5.1
Average Agencies Involved Per Discussion	5.5		5.2
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	0		3

TOP RISK FACTORS

- Lack of Appropriate Housing 68%
- Unable to Meet Own Basic Needs 60%
- Financial Hardship 56%

25

Discussions

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

- Police of Jurisdiction 20%
- ICMT 12%
- Ksan Society 12%
- Emergency Department 12%

60%

Interventions which
led to overall
lowered risk

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

- ICMT 24%
- Ksan Society 20%
- Northern Health 12%



28% Female
40% Male

20%

40-49 YRS
Age Group

HIGHLIGHTS

	2022	vs.	2021
Average Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	7.0		8.9
Average Agencies Involved Per Discussion	6.2		5.8
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	5		3

TOP RISK FACTORS

- Drug Abuse/Misuse **56.1%**
- Alcohol Abuse/Misuse **49.1%**
- Lack of Appropriate Housing **42.1%**

57

Discussions

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

- Police of Jurisdiction **84.2%**
- Canadian Mental Health Association **5.3%**

66.7%

Interventions which
led to overall
lowered risk

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

- Interior Health **22.8%**
- Canadian Mental Health Association **21.1%**
- Boys & Girls Club **14.0%**



49.1% Female
38.6% Male

22.8%

30-39 YRS
Age Group

HIGHLIGHTS

	2022	vs.	2021
Average Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	6.0		6.6
Average Agencies Involved Per Discussion	6.9		6.2
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	47		50



In Gratitude; Collaboration is Continued Success



The Ministry expresses our sincere appreciation to all Situation Table stakeholders, including fellow Ministries, municipal partners, First Nations staff, NGOs, health authorities, and law enforcement, for their unwavering support and dedication to this initiative.

CPSP@gov.bc.ca
Supporting People for Safer Communities



Comox Valley Situation Table

THE COMOX VALLEY SITUATION TABLE MEETS ON THE UNCEDED TRADITIONAL TERRITORY OF THE K'ÓMOKS, THE PENTLATCH, AND THE IEEKSUN FIRST NATIONS, INCLUDING THE SATHLOOT, THE SÄSITLA, AND THE XA'XE PEOPLE.



What is a Situation Table



Table Roles



Table Structure



Table Data



Benefits



Council Considerations

What will be covered

What is a Situation Table



Practiced model



Multi-sector
collaboration



Using a preventive lens



Offering support within
24 - 48 hours



Referrals must meet
Acutely Elevated Risk criteria
to be accepted at the Table

Primary Partners at the Comox Valley Table

Community Justice
Centre

John Howard
Society
(The Foundry)

Sasamans Society

Wachiay
Friendship Centre

Adult Probation -
Ministry of Public
Safety & Solicitor
General

RCMP

Dawn to Dawn
Action on
Homelessness
Society

Comox Valley
Transition Society

Aids Vancouver
Island (AVI)

Income Assistance
- Ministry of Social
Development &
Poverty Reduction

Community Cares
Peer Outreach

North Island
Student Union

Island Health
Mental Health &
Substance Use
(MHSU)

Island Health
Hospital Crisis
Nurses

Island Health
Community Health

Community Living
BC (CLBC)

Courtenay Bylaw

Situation Table Roles


Secondary Partners

- Agencies providing support and attending as needed.
- Ex: Senior Support Society, CV Emergency Preparedness Program, and Kómoks First Nation.

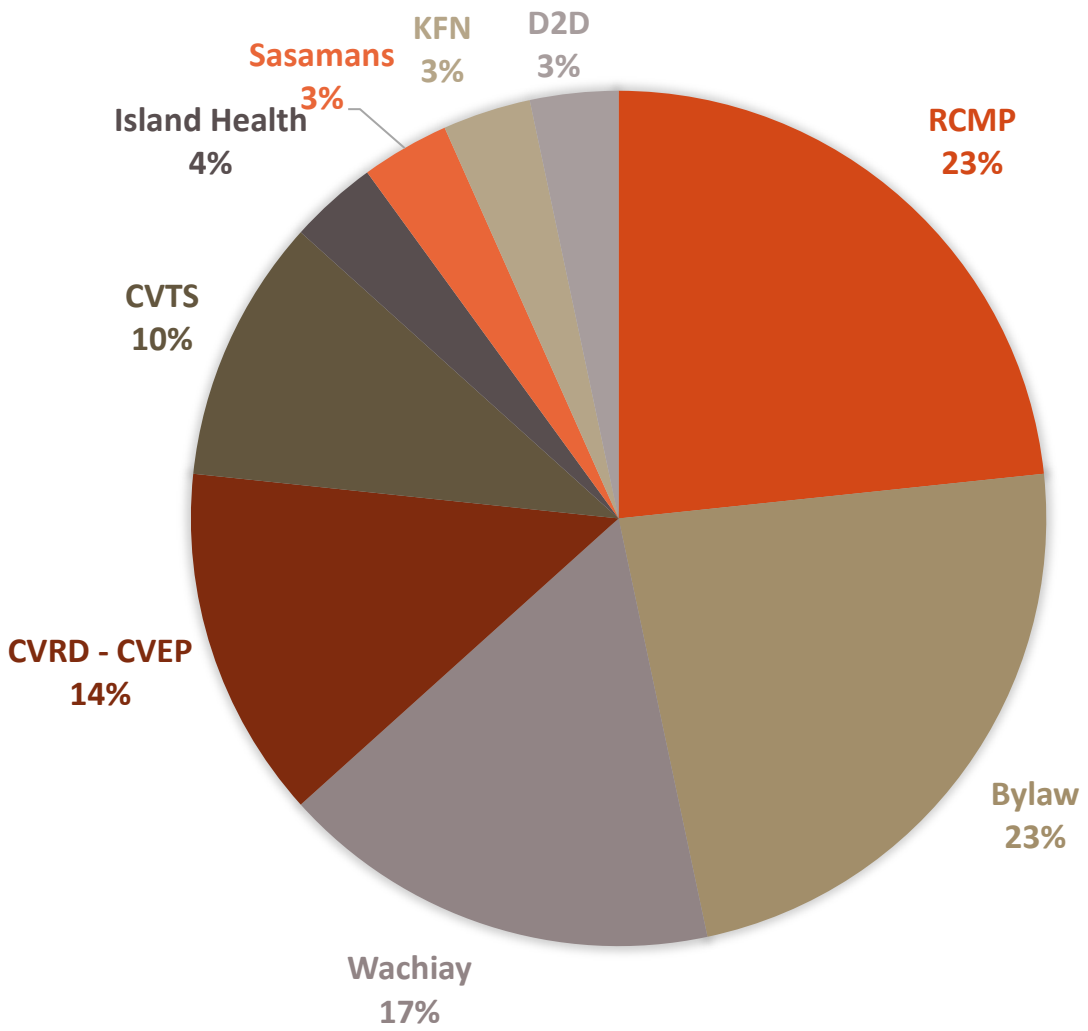
System Leaders Group

- Providing oversight, reviewing data and system issues, and determining steps to address gaps in community services.

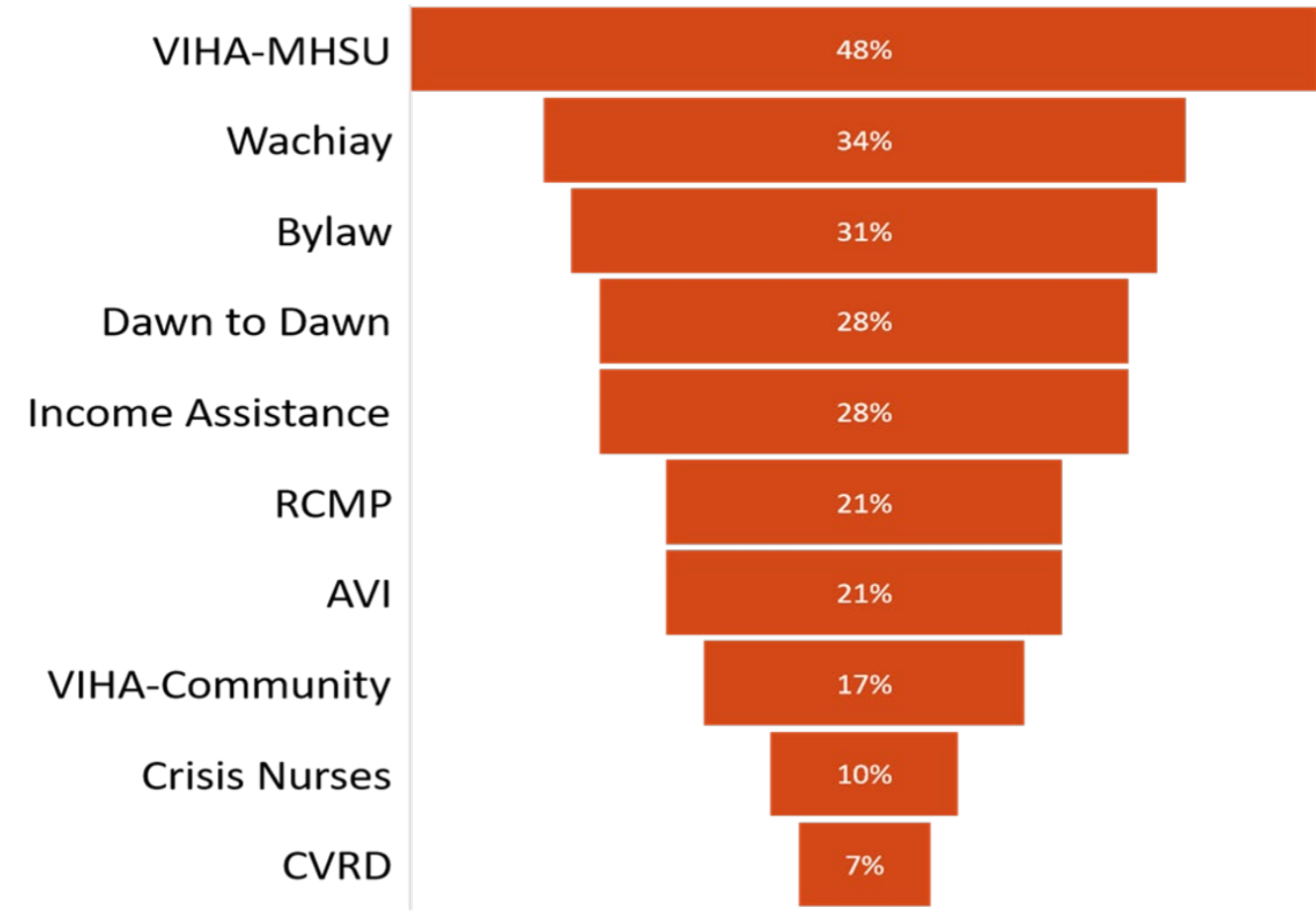
BC Tables: Chairs & Governance

City Partnership	RCMP Partnership	Non-Profit Partnership	Health Partnership
Abbotsford <i>(City/Non-Profit)</i>	Burnaby	Campbell River	Langley <i>(Non-Profit/Health Authority)</i>
Kelowna	Hope <i>(Non-Profit/RCMP)</i>	Chilliwack	Quesnel <i>(Health Authority/City)</i>
Maple Ridge	Houston <i>(RCMP/Non-Profit)</i>	Columbia Valley	Terrace <i>(Health Authority /Non-Profit)</i>
Merritt	Kent/Harrison	 Comox Valley <i>(John Howard/Justice Centre)</i>	
Mission	Kelowna Westside <i>(Indigenous Government/RCMP)</i>	Squamish	
Nanaimo	Kitimat	Terrace	
Port Hardy	North Cowichan Valley		
Prince George	Smithers		
Prince Rupert	Whistler <i>(Non-Profit/RCMP)</i>		
South Okanagan <i>(City/School District)</i>			
Surrey <i>(City/Non-Profit)</i>			
Victoria			
Williams Lake			

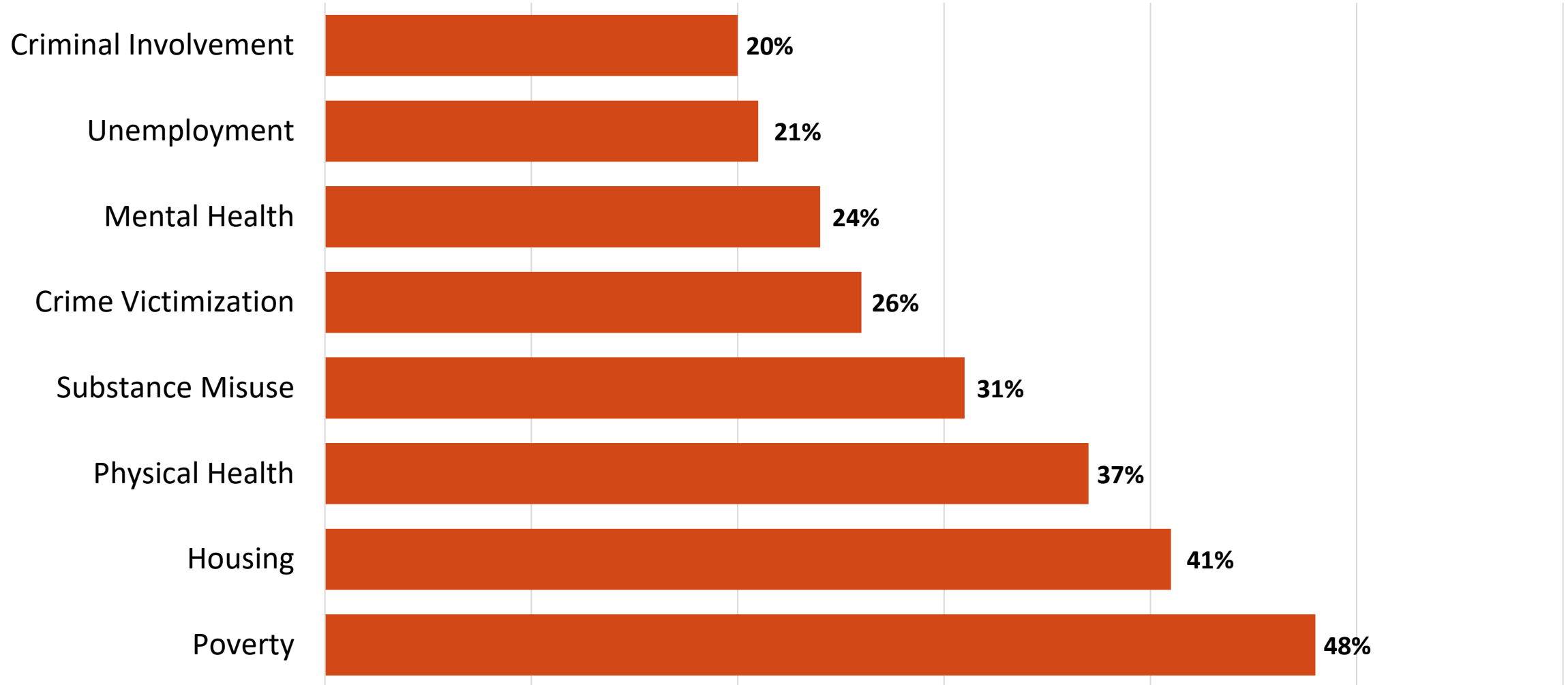
Referring Agencies



Agencies involved in Collaborative Support Planning



Most Common Risks Presented



Benefits

“Opens up resources and communication with partners at the Table”

Situations are looked at from multiple viewpoints

Increases and strengthens community partnerships and engagement

Creates unique set of de-identified data

Considerations for Council



City Representative on the System Leaders Group



Meeting space for the Situation Table

Contact Information



Dayna Forsgren – Situation Table
Coordinator & Co-Chair

comoxvalleysituationtable@gmail.com



(250) 884-9433



Karen McKinnon – Situation Table Chair &
Community Justice Centre Managing
Director

manager@communityjusticecentre.ca

Thank you for your time!