



Municipality of Red Lake and Township of Ear Falls 2020 Community Safety and Well-Being Plan

Summary of Key Statistics, Stakeholder and Public Feedback – Detailed

October 2020

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Consultations

(see Appendix A for detailed list of stakeholder organizations)



Stakeholder Group (# in attendance)	Method of Engagement
Advisory Committee Members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality of Red Lake (7) • Municipality of Ear Falls (2) • Advisory Committee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children Youth (1) • Community / Social Services (3) • Custodial Services (2) • Education (3) • Physical Health (2) • Mental Health and Addictions (2) • Policing (4) 	Group interviews May 11 to 28 To gain professional insights into community needs, risks, priorities, gaps, opportunities, existing programs, data collection, collaboration
Community Organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental Health and Addictions (2) + 1 interview • Housing and Homelessness (1) • Child Care / Early Learning (2) • Recreation (2) • Supports for Seniors and Persons with Disabilities (2) • Adult Education and Employment (2) + 1 interview • Business Community (5) 	Focus Groups / interviews June 30 to July 16 To gain information on community needs, risks, priorities, gaps, opportunities, existing programs, collaboration

General Public
Public Survey Open June 18 to July 19 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 141 total responses (not all questions answered by all respondents) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red lake – 111 • Ear Falls – 27 • Other – 3 <p>Questions focused on public perception of impact / priority of key risks, and vision for community safety and well-being</p>
Web-hosted Public Workshop July 7 – 6:30pm to 7:30pm Combined Red Lake / Ear Falls – due to low registration. 10 members of the public registered. Attendance – *1 public, 4 Advisory Committee * 4 of the registrants who did not attend participated in a focus group / interview Public workshop provided overview of CSWB Planning process, preliminary data and facilitated discussion of gaps and opportunities in programs and services.

Key Data Sources

- Red Lake Circle Situation 2019 Annual Report
- O.P.P. 2019 Annual Report to Council
- Community Counselling and Addictions Services – statistics
- Northwest Health Unit Statistics
- Mobile Crisis Unit – Responses by risk category
- Statistics Canada – 2016 Census
- Tikinagan Child and Family Services Annual Report 2018-2019
- Kenora Rainy River CFS Annual Report 2018-2019
- A Place for Everyone Kenora District Services Board Ten Year Housing and Homelessness Plan 2014-2024
- A Place for Everyone Kenora District Services Board Annual Report: 2018 progress, 10 Year Housing and Homelessness Plan

RISKS – OVERVIEW

Summary Overview – Key Risk Categories and Gaps

Substance Abuse

Gaps

- Detox not available locally
- Residential treatment not available locally
- Significant load on Emergency Response and hospital E.R.

Opportunities

- Local detox and residential programs

Mental Health & Cognitive Issues

Gaps

- Psychiatric and psychological services not available locally
- Wait lists for mental health counselling (all ages)
- Shortage of homecare / personal support
- Shortage of regional in-patient complex care beds

Opportunities

- Maximize use of Telehealth
- Youth Hub

Housing Insecurity

Gaps

- Shortage of housing for seniors / persons with limited cognitive functioning
 - no Supportive Living in either community
 - LTC waitlist (RL)
- Lack of housing options for youth / low income
- Ear Falls has social housing stock but limited supports

Opportunities

- Norseman Inn Assisted Living initiative
- Homeless initiatives

Physical Health

Gaps

- Public transportation within and outside communities to access health providers
- Available pool of health professional and support workers

Opportunities

- Shuttle
- Shared / coordinated travel

Key Risk Categories and Gaps

Education, Employment & Financial Insecurity

Gaps

- Limited post-secondary in RL/EF
- Cost of internet prohibitive for some students
- Shortage of subsidized childcare spots
- No Ontario Works office in Ear Falls

Opportunities

- Industry / Confederation College partnerships for high demand occupations
- Co-op education programs

Criminal Involvement

Gaps

- Neighbourhood concerns regarding using Emergency Shelter for bail beds

Opportunities

- Court Diversion programs e.g. Mental Health Court, Drug Court

Emotional and Sexual Violence

Gaps

- Mobile Crisis Unit gap between 2:00 am and agency openings in a.m.
- Lack of connection between crisis response and continued supports
- Cases rarely brought to Circle Situation Table
- Limited community awareness

Opportunities

- 24/7 Mobile Crisis Response
- 24/7 youth hub (safe space)
- Increased awareness and coordination

Unsupportive Family Environment

Gaps

- Insufficient number of local foster homes (both indigenous and non)
- Placements for foster children with complex needs not locally available
- Shortage of funding for respite workers
- Shortage of subsidized childcare spots

Opportunities

- None identified

Common Gaps and Opportunities

The following identified gaps and opportunities apply to multiple factors:

Gaps

Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within and outside of community to access services, recreation, visit elders / family members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Applies to education, employment, physical health, mental health, substance abuse • Ambulance being used as public transportation in some cases – impacts availability and costs
Limited pool of health / social workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts ability to deliver mental health, physical health, addictions, supports for seniors • Community fatigue – always the same people on committees • OPP involved in response for complex needs e.g. help with restraints, lifts, etc. out of necessity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Applies to seniors, mental health, physical health, addictions
Overnight crisis response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No services between 2:00 a.m. and agency opening hours. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts mental health, substance use, emotional and sexual violence

Opportunities

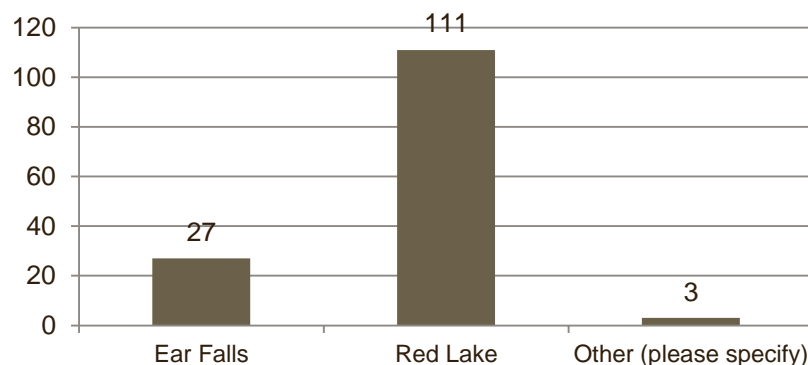
- **24/7** Mobile Crisis Response
- Coordinated / shared transportation
 - Coordinate out of town medical travel (e.g. patient navigator) – scheduling, car-pooling, shared transportation
 - CNIB Eye Van and Breast Screening Van well-run
 - RLIFC, NIHB, Northwood Lodge, New Starts, RLAES, taxi company could cost share public transportation.

Survey Results

- Survey participants were provided with a set of factors which influence community safety and well-being. A brief definition was provided for each. They rated each factor on a scale of 0 to 10 (0 was low, 10 was high) for:
 1. The level of impact it has on:
 - a) You and the people you live with
 - b) The community you live in (Red Lake or Ear Falls)
 2. The priority this factor should have in the CSWB Plan
- An average rating was calculated for each factor, for each sub-question.
- Not all respondents rated “Impact on you and the people you live with” (73% average response rate)
 - Of those who did respond, the rating was significantly lower (Range = 1.8 to 3.9) vs
 - “Impact on Community” (Range = 5.7 to 7.6)
 - “Priority for the CSWB Plan”. (Range = 6.0 to 7.7)
- Ratings for “impact on community” and “Priority for the CSWB Plan” were very similar. We have presented the survey response to “Priority for the CSWB Plan” in the detailed risk section that follows
- Generally, responses from residents of Red Lake and Ear Falls were similar. Significant differences (.7 or more) are noted as applicable.

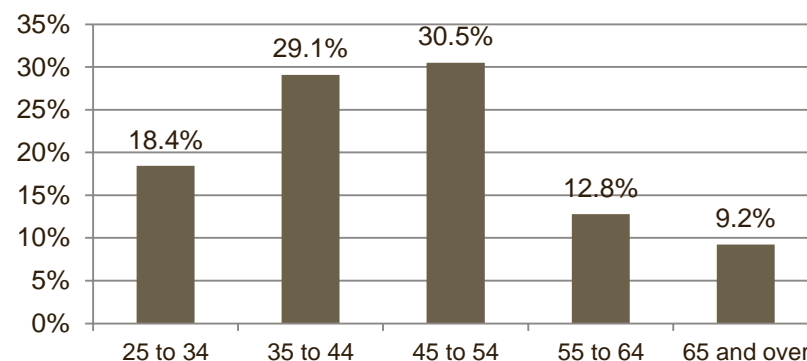
Demographics of Survey Results

Which community do you live in?

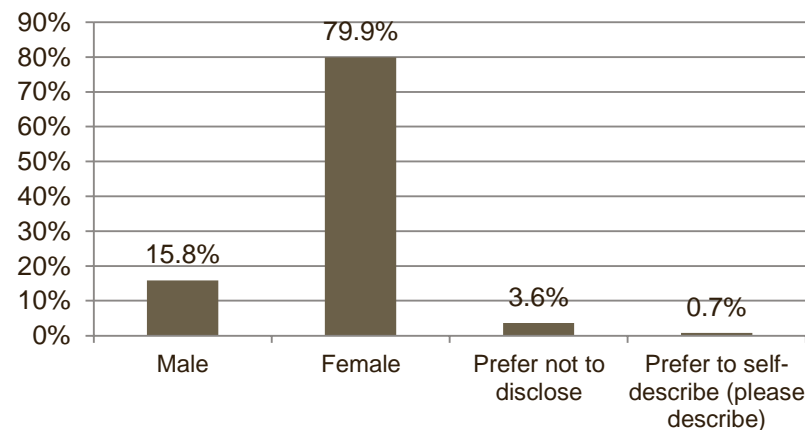


- Other community responses
 - Kenora (2)
 - Work encompasses Red Lake and Ear Falls
 - Winnipeg (1)
 - Moved for health reasons

What is your age?

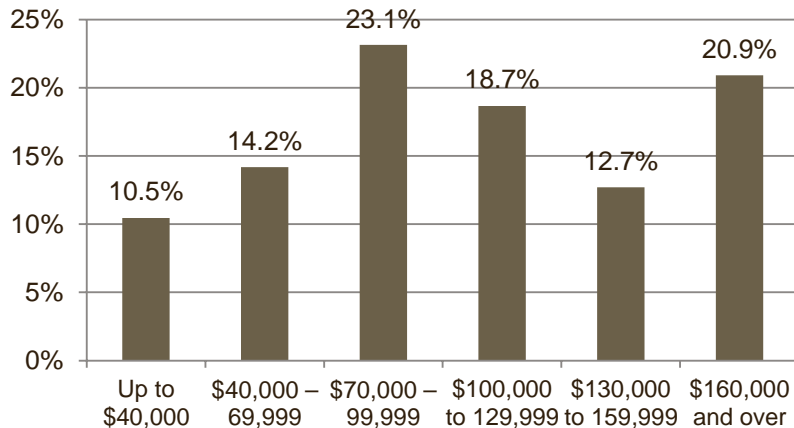


What gender do you identify with?

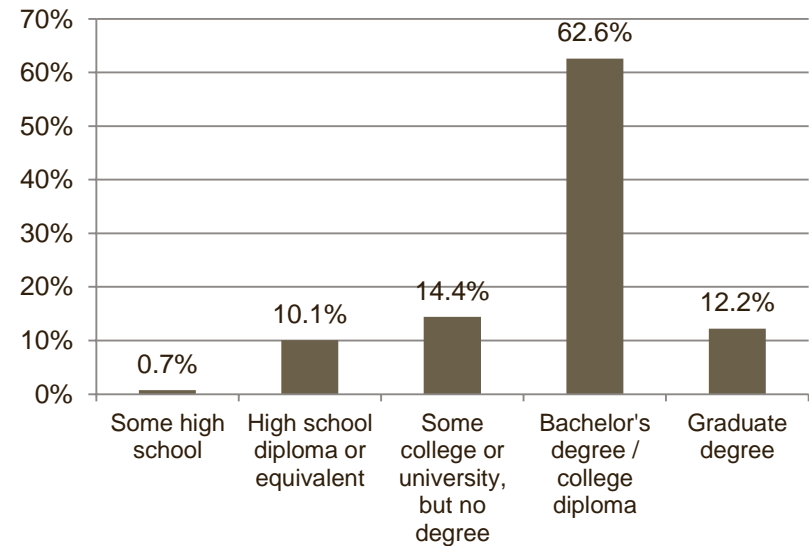


Demographics of Survey Results

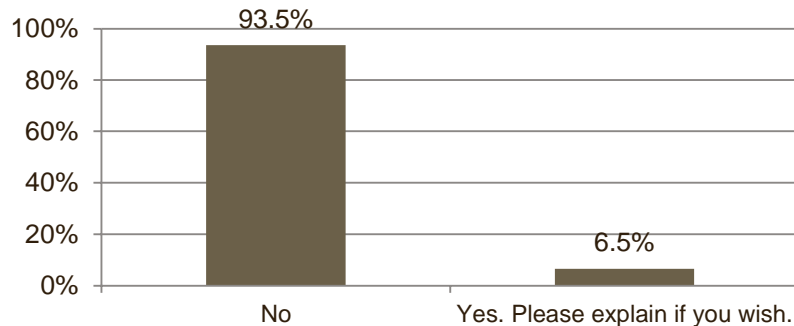
What is your total annual household income?



What is the highest degree or level of school you have completed?



Do you consider yourself part of a marginalized group*?



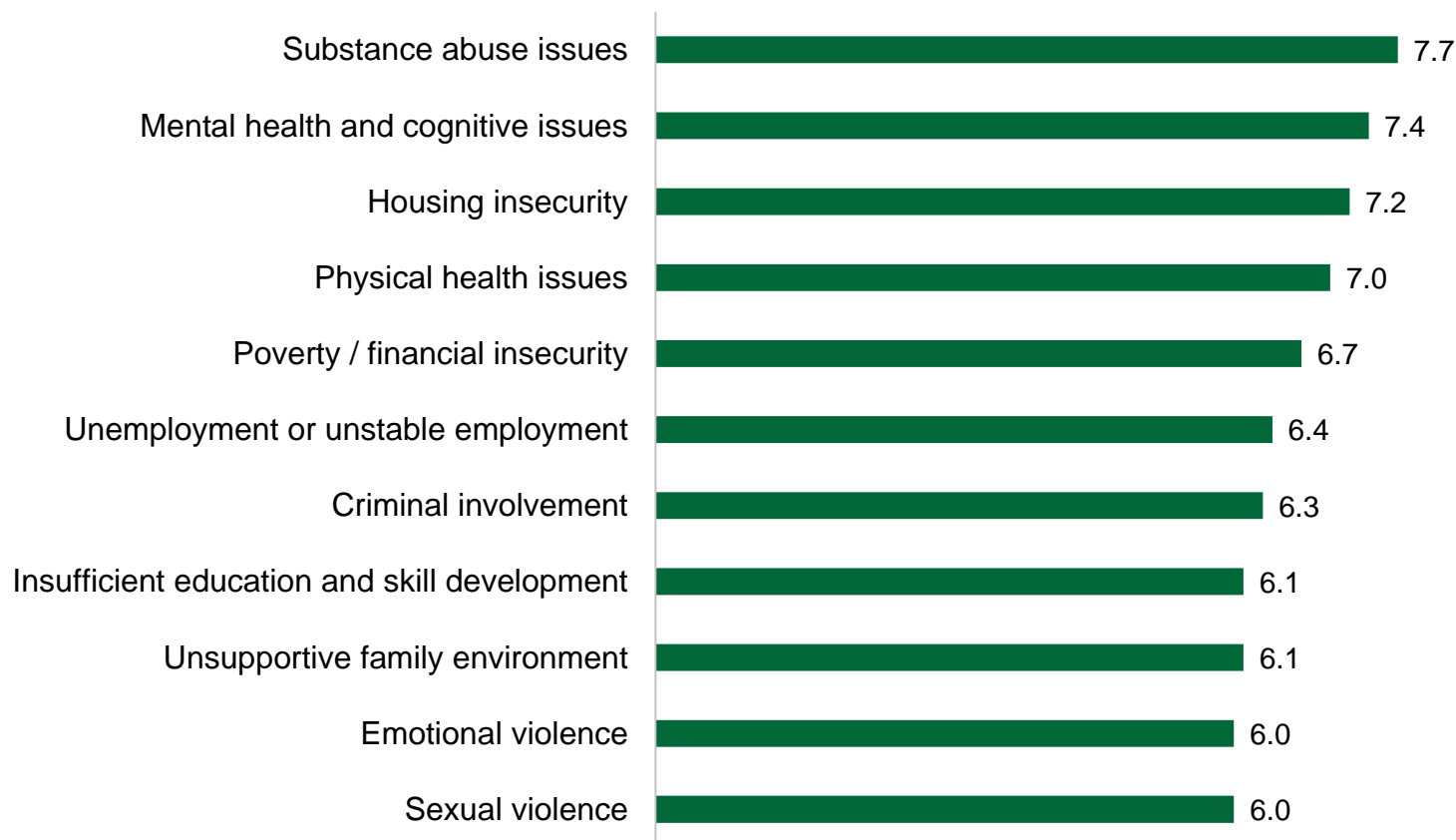
- Marginalized groups identified by respondents*
 - Single mother
 - Woman/Female
 - Person of colour
 - Indigenous

Key Risks – Overview of Survey Results

Priority of addressing in CSWB plan

Average score (0 low – 10 high)

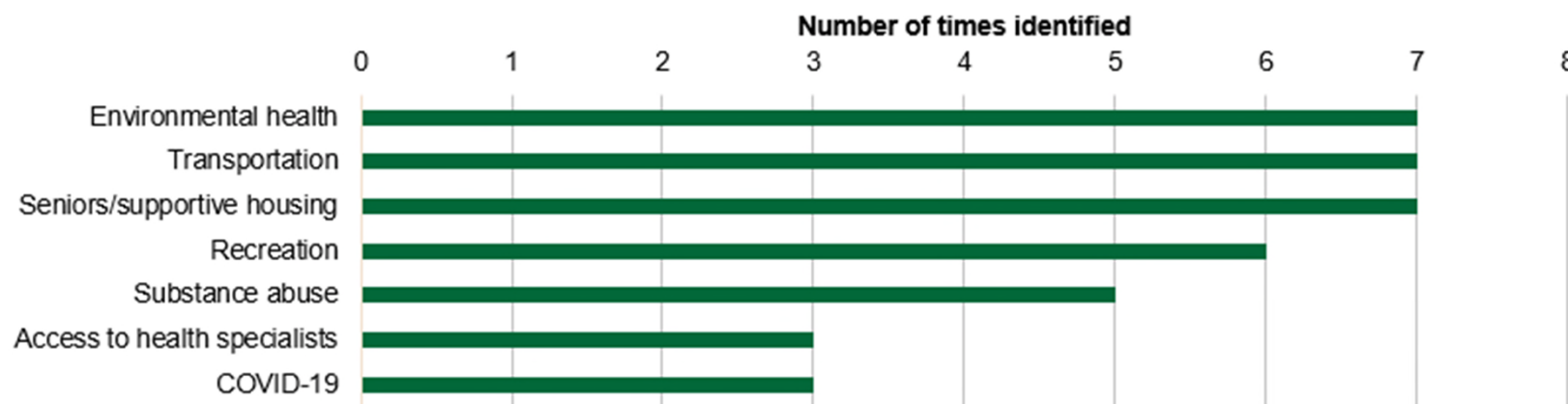
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



Risks for Future Consideration

- Survey participants were provided with an option to add another risk factor they felt had a large impact.
 - Most responses repeated factors that were already included in the survey, or gaps in services to addressed.
- **Environmental Health** (mostly related to air quality, noise from the mine) was added by 7 of 141 total survey respondents.
- The top seven factors added are shown in the chart below. A complete listing is included in Appendix C – Detailed survey results

Other factors significantly impacting community health and well-being not identified previously



KEY RISKS – DETAIL

Substance Abuse

Description / Definition:

- Many people use substances such as drugs or alcohol to relax, have fun, experiment, or cope with stressors, however, for some people the use of substances or engaging in certain behaviours can become problematic and may lead to dependence.¹
- The *survey definition* of substance abuse used for this report is an overindulgence in or dependence on drugs or alcohol
- Regular use of drugs and alcohol can lead to substance use disorders (“abuse”), which can have an adverse impact on individuals or their families.
- People with substance use problems are up to 3 times more likely to have a mental illness. More than 15% of people with a substance use problem have a co-occurring mental illness.²
- Substance abuse is a compounding risk factor that is influenced by countless other issues and impact many more. It has the potential to adversely impact not just the individual struggling with it but their family, colleagues, and friends.

Associated Ministry Risk / Protective Factors

- Alcohol abuse by the person or in the home
- Alcohol use
- Harm caused by alcohol abuse in home
- History of alcohol abuse in home
- Drug abuse by the person or in the home
- Harm caused by drug abuse in the home
- History of drug abuse in home

Sources:

¹ <https://ontario.cmha.ca/addiction-and-substance-use-and-addiction/>

² Rush et al. (2008). Prevalence of co-occurring substance use and other mental disorders in the Canadian population. *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*, 53: 800-9. –from <https://www.camh.ca/en/Driving-Change/The-Crisis-is-Real/Mental-Health-Statistics>

Substance Abuse

- Red Lake & Ear Falls have higher rates per 10,000 people per year (2014-2018 data) of substance abuse indicators compared to Ontario as a whole.¹

5x higher

- Alcohol related E.R. visits
 - 300.5 vs. 52.9

4x higher

- E.R. visits from mental & behavioural disorders due to substance abuse
 - 332.9 vs. 80.2

18% higher

- Opioid related E.R. visits*
 - 11.0 vs. 9.3

* Opioids are medications that relieve pain. When used properly, they can help. But problematic use can cause dependence, overdose and death. They include codeine, fentanyl, morphine, oxycodone, and heroin.

- Public Health Report Card (2017)²

- Heavy drinking 25.5% (NWHU) vs. 18.2% (Ontario)

- OPP Annual Report (2019)³

- 73% of OPP calls for service in Municipality of Red Lake / Ear Falls (2019) were for assaults
 - Anecdotally (Ambulance interview) assaults are often related to drug and alcohol use

Sources:
¹ Ambulatory Visits [2014-2018]. Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care. IntelliHEALTH Ontario. Date Extracted: January 29, 2020
² Northwestern Health Unit Community Health Report Card, 2017
³ 2019 Year-End Report – Red Lake O.P.P.

Substance Abuse

- Community feedback highlighted:
 - Alcohol use and abuse is seen to be normalized within community;
 - Unhealthy relationships with alcohol and drugs are perceived to be common in RL / EF; and
 - Ambulance calls for services almost all related to intoxication¹

Sources:

¹ Interview with Red Lake Ambulance staff

Survey Results

- Scored as highest priority to be addressed in CSWB Plan
- No significant difference between respondents from Red Lake and Ear Falls

Risk Factor	Priority for CSWB Plan
	Score (1-10)
Substance abuse issues	7.7

Substance Abuse

Existing Programs and Services: Substance Abuse

Organization	Major Programs & Services	Population Served
Community Counselling and Addiction Services	Substance Abuse and Problem Gambling Services (for people 12+) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment • Community-based treatment • Referral to residential treatment programs • Outreach and aftercare support for those with problems related to alcohol or drug use or gambling • Family support and education • Substance abuse treatment • Addictions outreach Mobile Crisis Response Community Education	Adults Youth
Red Lake Area Substance Misuse Prevention Coalition	Mental Health Symposium <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 day event for students in grades 7-9 Alert <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curriculum for grades 7-9 • Booster courses in grade 9 gym classes 	Youth
Alcoholics Anonymous / Al-Anon	Peer and family support meetings in Red Lake <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently no meetings in Ear Falls 	Everyone

Substance Abuse

Identified Gaps / Barriers

- Transportation within community and to key service centres (Dryden, Thunder Bay, Kenora) is not accessible to many
- No detox or residential treatment facility in Red Lake or Ear Falls
 - Transportation challenges mean individuals that would benefit from detox are usually “sober” and unable to be admitted to detox by the time they make it to a detox facility (Kenora).
- Awareness of interrelation of substance abuse and other factors such as domestic or family violence

Opportunities

- A detox facility in the community
- Residential treatment facility in the community
- Increased education about risks of substance use and connection to mental health, family violence, and employment instability
- Improve public awareness of available supports and ability to access them discretely (more than just AA / NA groups)

Mental Health and Cognitive Issues

- Mental Health and Cognitive issues can be broadly defined as problems with psychological and emotional well-being or intellectual functioning. This includes diagnosed problems, grief, self-harm and suicide. Cognitive issues may be related to dementia (typically seniors), developmental disabilities or impaired cognitive functioning as the result of an incident.
- The underlying causes of mental health are similar to those associated with substance abuse, such as intergenerational trauma, social isolation, poverty etc. Many individuals experience both mental health and substance abuse issues, combining for complex needs.
- Services available locally to support individuals and families are limited, especially related to complex needs.
- The Northwestern Ontario region, including Red Lake and Ear Falls experience higher rates of E.R. visits and hospitalization due to mental health issues than Ontario as a whole. Child and youth mental health outcomes are particularly adverse in Northwestern Ontario. The Centre for Addictions and Mental Health (CAMH) reported in 2016 that youth in Canada aged 15-24 are more likely than any other age group to experience mental illness and/or substance abuse disorder.¹ This greatly affects development, success in school and ability to live a fulfilling and productive life.² Hospital visits and deaths from self-harm are significantly higher among residents of Northwestern Ontario than they are in Ontario.
- With a 57% increase in the regional population over 65 projected between 2016 and 2025, demand for supports for dementia and independent living are expected to increase.

¹ Canadian Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH). *Mental Illness and Addictions: Facts and Statistics*. (n.d.). Retrieved on: 17 August, 2016. Retrieved from: http://www.camh.ca/en/hospital/about_camh/newsroom/for_reporters/Pages/addictionmentalhealthstatistics.aspx

² World Health Organization (2016). *Child and adolescent mental health*. (n.d.). Retrieved on 10 November, 2016. Retrieved from: http://www.who.int/mental_health/maternal-child/child_adolescent/en/

Associated Ministry Risk / Protective Factors

- Cognitive Functioning – diagnosed, suspected or self-reported limitation
- Mental Health – diagnosed, suspected or self-reported problem
- Grief
- Mental health problem in the home
- Not following prescribed treatment
- Witnessed traumatic event
- Self-harm – threatened or engaged in
- Suicide – affected by, current or previous risk

Mental Health and Cognitive Issues

All ages

- E.R. visits and hospitalization due to mental health issues higher in Red Lake / Ear Falls than in Ontario as a whole.

(rates per 10,000 population per year, 2014-2018)



Source: Ambulatory Visits [2014-2018]. Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care. IntelliHEALTH Ontario. Date Extracted: January 29, 2020

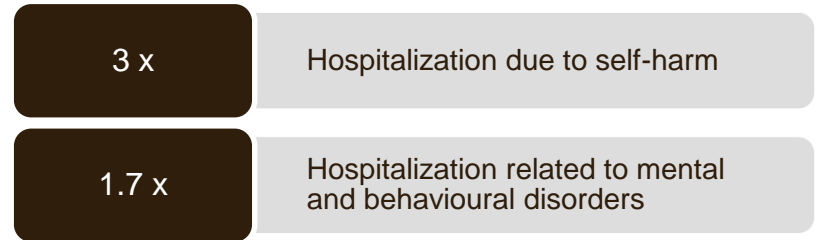
* Ontario Mortality Data 2009-2011, Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, IntelliHEALTH Ontario, Date Extracted: February 15, 2016

Children / Youth

- Hospitalization due to mental health issues higher in Red Lake / Ear Falls than in Ontario as a whole.
- Incident rates of self-harm have been steadily increasing in the NWHU among 10 to 24 year olds. From 2011 to 2015 it doubled.

- Females higher than males

(rates per 10,000 population 10-24 year of age, per year, 2008-2015)

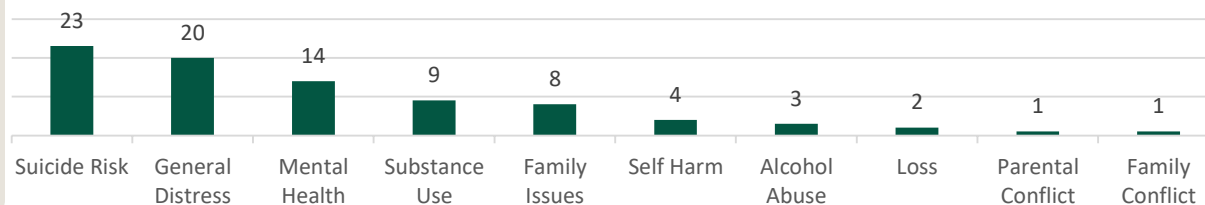


Source: Northwestern Health Unit, Child and Youth Mental Health Outcomes Report, 2017

42 Mobile Crisis Unit responses

- Most frequent issue was suicide risk
- Majority of responses included more than 1 issue

Mobile Crisis Unit – Patient Issue(s)
October 2019-March 2020



An individual may account for more than one Mobile Crisis Unit response within the six month period

Mental Health and Cognitive Issues

Survey Results

- 2nd highest score for priority in CSWB Plan
- No significant difference between respondents from Red Lake and Ear Falls

Risk Factor	Priority for CSWB Plan
	Score (1-10)
Mental Health and Cognitive Issues	7.4

Existing Programs and Services

Organization	Major Programs and Services	Population Served
Red Lake Margaret Cochenour Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Counselling and Addictions Services – full-time Red lake, 2 days / wk Ear Falls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case management Counselling and treatment Mobile After-hours Crisis Unit (started 2019), 6pm-2am M-F, 24 hrs wknds Safe Room for individuals experiencing mental health and addictions crisis Northwood Lodge – Fee for service transportation to medical appointments – 1 van 	<p>Adults (18-65)</p> <p>Mobile crisis all ages</p>
Harmony Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of adult day programs in Red Lake - funded by LHIN Supported Employment program Advocacy and planning support Transitions – support youth to create life plan and connect to services, employment, education after high school 	<p>Adults with intellectual and/or developmental disability</p> <p>Youth</p>
Firefly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offices in Red Lake and Ear Falls, clinicians travel from Red Lake M-F. Some appointments evening and weekends <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autism programming (new – currently online only) FASD supports, diagnostic clinic (Kenora) Infant & Child Development Family / caregiver support (includes respite) Tele-mental health 	<p>Children / youth (<18)</p> <p>Families</p>
LHIN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Care Coordinators –connect individual with other service providers Funding for (Harmony Centre) adult day program Funding for Home and Community Care Program – provided by Paramed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports at home, school, supported living 	<p>Low-moderate need adults</p>
Canadian Mental Health Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment / screening Counselling / therapy / interventions Care and treatment planning / referral / advocacy Community outreach 	<p>Seniors (60+) with dementia or mental illness</p>
Circle Situation Table	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinated response for crisis prevention (imminent harm to self or others) Members include OPP, Municipalities, School Boards, social service providers, emergency response, health care providers, adult education and employment, CFS 	<p>high risk individuals</p> <p>Community at large</p>
Red lake Indian Friendship Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FASD Community Support Program Crisis Intervention – Indigenous Healing and Wellness 	<p>All ages</p>

Mental Health and Cognitive Issues

Identified Gaps / Barriers

Mental Health

- Psychiatric and psychological services not available locally
 - Recruitment and retention difficulties
- Limited adult personal support services available – one locally contracted organization (Paramed)
 - Wages not competitive with resource industries. Paramed pays per client, no guaranteed income
- Wait list for mental health counselling services (perceived as 6 months +)
 - Note – additional access to counselling available to Confederation College students
- Regional in-patient capacity shortage – Dryden Regional Hospital only has 10 mental health (complex care) beds
- Mobile Crisis Response not available 24/7. Gap between 2:00 am and when Firefly opens in AM
- Stigma attached to asking for help with mental health
- Lack of youth hub / drop-in space – for recreation / connections

Seniors / Cognitive Issues

- No Assisted Living (seniors and/or cognitive issues) – for those not yet needing to go to Long-term care facility. Not enough funding for appropriate staffing
- Challenges filling vacancies at the Long-Term Care facility
- Meals on Wheels Red Lake only; no volunteer drivers in Balmertown and Cochenour (see also physical health)
- CMHA caregiver dementia support groups – no longer active locally. Program out of Kenora with presence in Red Lake / Ear Falls twice a year, offered via TV.

Mental Health and Cognitive Issues

Opportunities

Individual comments from consultations included:

- Expand use of Telehealth / remote service capability to access mental health professionals beyond Northwest Ontario
- Youth Hub – Programs and funding. Would require all agencies working with children / youth to develop supporting data
- Employee Assistance Programs – to provide ongoing support to employees after they return to work (applies to both mental health and addictions)
- Memory Clinic at Red Lake Hospital – should maximize referrals to CMHA – currently under-utilized
- Leverage existing community events to build community and support mental wellness
- Coordinate out of town medical travel – scheduling, car-pooling, shared transportation – could be a patient navigator / advocate position. E.g. CNIB Eye Van and Breast Screening Van well-run
- Community Living Program
- “Shared care plans after crisis intervention would be helpful to keep the client on track” (Circle Final Report, 2019)
- Safe Bed Program for short term crisis recovery. Examples in Kenora and Timmins (<https://www.jubileecentre.ca/en/programs/safe-bed/>)

Housing Insecurity

Description:

- The survey definition for housing insecurity is a lack of access to appropriate, stable, affordable housing.
- Housing insecurity is influenced by employment instability, the cost and quality of available housing, and available units for individuals with specific needs. Research indicates that domestic violence is a leading cause of housing instability, including homelessness, for women and children.¹
- Housing insecurity disproportionately impacts renters and seniors, as a higher percentage paying 30% or more of income on shelter, and there is no option between independent living and a long-term care facility for seniors.

Associated Ministry Risk / Protective Factors

- Housing – Person doesn't have access to appropriate housing

Protective Factors (Housing and Neighbourhood)

- Access to / availability of resources, professional services and social supports
- Access to stable, appropriate, sustainable housing
- Housing in close proximity to services

Sources:

¹ Fustic, M, Guay, E, Khalid, A and S. Hossain. 2019. *Housing Instability, Social Disadvantage and Domestic Violence: The case of Parc-extension*. Accessed via <https://www.homelesshub.ca/blog/housing-instability-social-disadvantage-and-domestic-violence-case-parc-extension>

Housing Insecurity

- Higher proportion of renters pay 30% or more of income on shelter (unaffordable housing) when compared to total of owners and renters
- Housing is more affordable in Ear Falls than Red Lake
- The cost of utilities in Red Lake also contributes to families losing their accommodations¹
- Demand for seniors housing projected to grow by 57% between 2016 and 2025
- 101 affordable units owned by KDSB
 - Majority (61) targeted to seniors
- 44 affordable units owned by Red Lake Municipal Housing Corporation
- Nationally, youth aged 16-24 make up 20% of homeless population²

Sources:

¹ A Place for Everyone Kenora District Services Board Ten Year Housing and Homelessness Plan 2014-2024

² <https://cwp-csp.ca/poverty/just-the-facts/>

Average House Price (2016 for all below)

- Red Lake: \$241,000
- Ear Falls: \$148,000

Average Monthly Rent

- Red Lake: \$961
- Ear Falls: \$758

Tenants in subsidized housing

- Red Lake: 25%
- Ear Falls: 32%

Spending more than 30% of income on shelter

- Red Lake Total: 13%
 - Renters 31%
- Ear Falls Total: 16%
 - Renters: 22%

Shortage of Long-Term Care space

- Red Lake: Wait list
- Ear Falls: No facility
- Regional population over 65 projected to increase by 57% between 2016 and 2025**



** as of 2016 census

Source: 2016 Census

Subsidized housing - includes rent geared to income, social housing, public housing, government-assisted housing, non-profit housing, rent supplements and housing allowances.

Housing Insecurity

- Housing consistently raised as a key risk factor
 - Availability, quality, and high cost seen as barriers to recruitment and retention of employees
 - Impacts capacity of service providers

Survey Results

- 3rd highest for priority in CSWB Plan
 - 7.3 in Red Lake
 - 6.5 in Ear Falls
- 7 survey respondents specifically mentioned seniors / supportive housing in “other” risks factors to be addressed.

Risk Factor	Priority for CSWB Plan
	Score (1-10)
Housing Insecurity	7.3 (7.3 RL / 6.5 EF)

Housing Insecurity

Existing Programs and Services – Housing

Organization	Major Programs & Services	Population Served
Kenora District Services Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ontario Works – including Chippy payment to cover rent or utility arrears Red Lake Emergency Shelter (funder) 14 beds Transitional Units (funder) – 2 units – bridge from emergency to permanent housing – includes supports for life skills, addictions Rent geared to income housing Social Housing – Family, Seniors 	Regional Residents
Red Lake Indian Friendship Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports to individuals in Emergency Shelter, transitional units Partnership with KDSB / Red Lake Municipal Non-Profit to provide supports to Supportive Housing Units (8 units – mental health and addictions) 	Indigenous Population and others
District of Kenora Home for the Aged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northwood Lodge – 32-bed Long-Term Care facility in Red Lake 	Seniors

Housing Facilities	Location	Units	Types	Tenant Type
Red Lake Municipal Non-profit Housing Corporation	Red Lake Red Lake	20 24	unknown	Single Non-elderly Family
KDSB Facilities				
Birch Drive	Ear Falls	20	4 – 2 bedroom, 14 – 3 bedroom, & 2 – 4 bedroom units	Family / Rent-geared-to-income
Follansbee Apartments	Red Lake	20	1 bedroom units	Seniors
George Aiken Manor	Red Lake	21	1 bedroom units	Seniors
Pine Street & Poplar Avenue	Ear Falls	20	4 – 2 bedroom & 16 – 3 bedroom	Family / Rent-geared-to-income
Sunset Leisure Place	Ear falls	20	1 bedroom units	Seniors

Housing Insecurity

Identified Gaps / Barriers

- Red Lake housing stock is expensive and much of the rental stock is in poor condition
 - Lack of affordable housing for youth, other renters
 - Need more income adjusted housing
- Lack of supportive housing facilities for seniors, persons with developmental disabilities, and youth.
 - No step between independent living and long-term care for seniors or individuals with complex care needs.
- No appropriate housing for homeless youth
 - Do not want youth in shelters with adults (exposure to issues)
 - Youth “couch surfing” or looking to escape unhealthy home environment do not meet eligibility criteria for supportive housing (not “homeless”)
- Ear Falls: more housing due to past community size but fewer services to support
 - Some social housing has been transitioning to market housing due to lack of demand
- Complaints received from neighbours of Red Lake Emergency Shelter regarding littering, trespassing, aggressive behaviour of residents

Opportunities

- Look at Sioux Lookout homelessness initiative – supportive housing (KDSB)
- Ontario Aboriginal Housing Services
 - Ontario Priorities Housing Initiative
 - Indigenous Supportive Housing Program
- Assisted Living Initiative – Norseman Inn redevelopment through partnership with KDSB with goal to fill gap in senior housing

Physical Health

- Physical Health describes a variety of physical or physiological conditions including chronic disease, physical disabilities, terminal illness, or general health conditions requiring medical attention.
- The definition used in the survey was: *Suffering from chronic disease, general health issue requiring medical attention, physical disability or terminal illness.*
- This includes risk factors relating to capacity to meet basic needs, inability to follow prescribed treatments, and experiencing ongoing nutritional deficit.
- Physical health impacts quality of life through employment stability, access to housing, and can create an additional cost burden relating to travel for medical treatment.

Associated Ministry Risk / Protective Factors

- Person unwilling to have basic needs met (physical, nutritional, other)
- Chronic disease
- General health issues requiring attention by medical health professional
- Not following prescribed treatment
- Nutritional deficit
- Physical disability
- Terminal illness

Physical Health

Health Conditions	NWHU	Ontario
Life Expectancy (years)	78.1	82.0
Smoking Rate	23.9%	16.7%
Overweight or obese	61.3%^	54.1%
Diabetes	8.8%	7.0%
High blood pressure	21.2%	18.5%
Arthritis	24.0%^	18.1%

Causes of Death*	NWHU	Ontario
All causes of death	635.4^	483.3
All cancers	168.8^	144.6
All circulatory diseases	159.3^	123.7
All respiratory diseases	52.3^	37.1

*leading causes of death, rates per 100,000, 3-year combined 2009-2011

^ Difference between NWHU and Ontario is statistically significant

Survey Results

- 4th highest score for priority in CSWB Plan
- Survey comments did not provide much insight into reasons for the high score

Risk Factor	Priority for CSWB Plan
	Score (1-10)
Physical Health	7.0 (7.1 RL / 6.4 EF)

Physical Health

Existing Programs and Services

Organization	Major Programs & Services	Population Served
Red Lake Margaret Cochenour Memorial Hospital / Family Health Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 doctors, 1 nurse practitioner, 2 full-time nurses • Cancer Care • Clinical Nutrition • Diabetes Education • Diagnostic Imaging • Discharge Planning • Endoscopy & Day Surgery • Physiotherapy • Telemedicine • Home & Community Care (contracted to ParaMed) • Social Worker • Memory Clinic • Walk-in Urgent Care Clinic 	Regional Residents
Other Health Services in Red Lake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pharmacy • Red Lake Dental Clinic • Chiropractic Clinic • Massage Therapy • Foot Care 	Red Lake Residents
Ear Falls Community Health Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 full-time doctor, 2 nurses • Scheduled appointments • Walk-in Clinic services • Blood and lab work • Ministry of Transportation medical reviews • Northern Ontario Travel Grant Application for medical related travel to Dryden, Kenora, Thunder Bay and Winnipeg 	Ear Falls Residents
Other Health Services in Ear Falls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pharmacy • Ear Falls Dental Clinic • Foot Care 	Ear Falls Residents

Physical Health

Existing Programs and Services

Organization	Major Programs & Services	Population Served
Northwood Lodge (Red Lake)	Long-term Care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32-bed facility Community Support Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medication transport (Red Lake only) • Adult Day Program • Meals on Wheels • Home Help 	Seniors
Hope Air	Free medical travel and accommodations	Those in financial need
Seniors Drop In	Community organized peer-support group for seniors	Seniors
Firefly	Second Level Service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speech therapy • Occupational therapy • Physical therapy • Liaison with Sick Kids and other organizations 	Youth

Physical Health

Identified Gaps / Barriers

- Transportation limits access to health services
 - To regional medical centers Kenora, Dryden, and Thunder Bay;
 - Between Ear Falls and Red Lake;
 - Within Red Lake (taxi service is cost prohibitive; and
 - Within Ear Falls (no taxi service)
- Recruitment and retention in medical and support services makes staffing an ongoing barrier
 - Programs consistently understaffed
 - Pay structure makes homecare and traveling personal support workers inconsistent

Opportunities

- Shuttle service within and between Red Lake and Ear Falls would make existing services more accessible to more people
- Travel coordination could help with sharing cost for individuals to access regional medical centres

Financial Insecurity / Unemployment / Insufficient Education

We have grouped these three factors as they are often considered together, i.e. **Insufficient education** is a significant foundation of **unemployment / under-employment**, most often resulting in **financial insecurity**.

The definitions of these factors used in our survey were:

- **Poverty / Financial Insecurity** – Financial situation makes meeting day-to-day housing, clothing or nutritional needs significantly difficult.
- **Unemployment or Unstable Employment** – persistently without paid work or stability of employment is uncertain.
- **Insufficient Education and Skill Development** – lack of access to or success in receiving instruction and life skills and (if over 18) attainment of high school diploma.

While the resource-based economies in Red Lake and Ear Falls provide many well-paying jobs, most other employment in these communities is in low-paying tourism and service-industry occupations. The high cost of goods and services in Red Lake and to a lesser degree in Ear Falls, is reported to be driven, in part, by prices geared to higher income earners and otherwise by geographic remoteness.

Unemployment is currently low, with employers in resource sectors reporting that there are not enough qualified locals to fill available positions. These sectors, especially gold mining, have historically been subject to lay-offs as the price of commodities fluctuate. Service industry employers report difficulties in attracting employees to their available positions.

Academic achievement and employment is influenced by access to programs in the local community and underlying social factors such as substance abuse. For example, students who reside in Ear Falls must commute to Red Lake or elsewhere to attend high school, post-secondary courses offered at Confederation College are limited and some practical experience is only available out of town. The nearest universities are in Winnipeg or Thunder Bay.

Associated Ministry Risk / Protective Factors

Education / Employment

- Unemployment – chronically or temporarily unemployed
- Missing school

Neighbourhood

- Poverty – person living in less than adequate financial situation

Protective Factors

Education

- Academic achievement
- Adequate level of education
- Access to cultural education
- Involvement in extracurricular activities

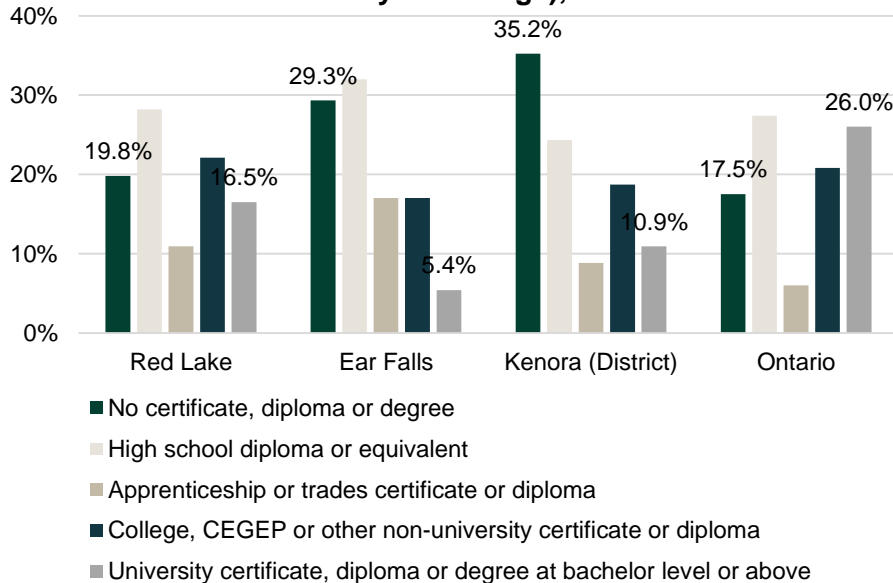
Financial Security & Employment

- Stable employment
- Temporary financial support

Financial Insecurity / Unemployment / Insufficient Education

- Higher percentage of residents with less than high school diploma than whole of Ontario, lower than Kenora.
- Lower percentage of residents with University degree than whole of Ontario

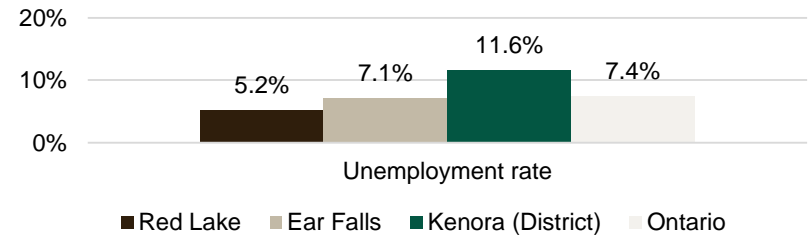
Highest Level of Education Achieved (Population over 15 years of age), 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census Profile

- Lower rate of unemployment than Ontario and Kenora

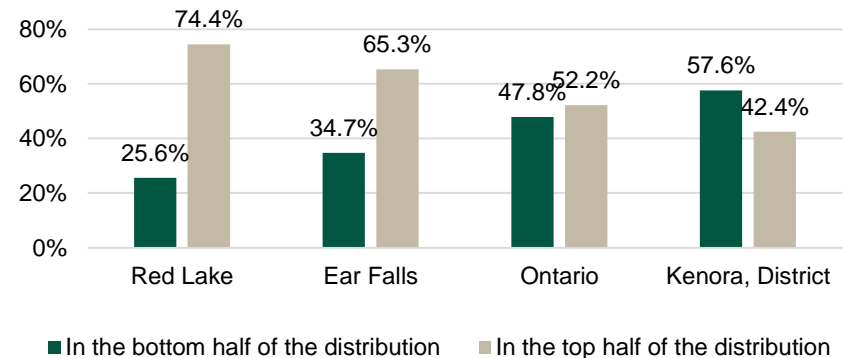
Unemployment Rate, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census Profile

- Large percentage of residents with substantial income.

Distribution of Family Income, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census Profile

Financial Insecurity / Unemployment / Insufficient Education

Survey Results

- Poverty / Financial insecurity 5th highest priority score
- Unemployment or unstable employment 6th highest priority score
- Insufficient education and development 8th highest priority score
- No significant difference between respondents from Red Lake and Ear Falls

Risk Factor	Priority for CSWB Plan
	Score (1-10)
Poverty / financial insecurity	6.7
Unemployment or unstable employment	6.4
Insufficient education and development	6.1

Financial Insecurity / Unemployment / Insufficient Education



Existing Programs and Services – Adult Education & Employment Services

Organization	Major Programs & Services	Population Served
Red Lake Adult Learning Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literacy and basic skills (primary) – funded by Ontario Works High School credits (secondary) – partnership with KDSB & Seven Generations (<i>5 high school grads in 2019</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full-time office Red Lake, part-time satellite office Ear Falls 	Youth Adults
Confederation College	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-secondary diplomas, certificate programs, continuing education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business, child and youth care, computer programming, educational support (EA), social service worker, personal support worker (PSW), pre-health sciences, general arts and science Red Lake campus & online Red Lake – lab with IPADs, computers, instructors for support Ear Falls computers in library, instructor supports one day every 2nd week 	Youth Adults Employers
Contact North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Academic counselling / referral Live web conferencing / online learning technology and staff support 	Youth Adults
Red Lake Career and Employment Services (Employment Ontario)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job search support, postings, employee / employer matching, incentives Full time office Red Lake, part-time satellite Ear Falls Funding for re-education / training (Second Career) <i>note – underutilized</i> 	Youth Adults Employers
Ontario Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full-time staff person in Red Lake only 	Youth Adults

Financial Insecurity / Unemployment / Insufficient Education



Existing Programs and Services – K-12 Education

Organization	Major Programs & Services	Population Served
Keewatin Patricia District School Board	<p>K-8 Schools – 2 in Red Lake, 1 in Ear Falls High School (9-12) – 1 in Red Lake</p> <p>Four Directions Program – Designed to increase retention, graduation rates and improve transition from elementary to high school for First Nation, Metis and Inuit students</p> <p>Connect Ed – distance / virtual classes for select subjects that do not have sufficient enrolment to offer in-class (classes via Google Meet)</p>	<p>Children / youth</p> <p>Indigenous youth</p>
Kenora Catholic District School Board	<p>K-8 school located in Red Lake</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous and Metis – North Studies Program 	Children
French Catholic School Board / Conseil scolaire de district catholique des Aurores boréales	K-8 school located in Red Lake	Children
Red Lake Indian Friendship Centre / Red Lake High School	Alternative High School – teacher and support worker located at Red Lake Indian Friendship Centre	Indigenous youth

Financial Insecurity / Unemployment / Insufficient Education

Identified Gaps / Barriers

- No Service Ontario office in Ear Falls – barrier to obtaining I.D., S.I.N. needed for education and employment
- Availability of subsidized childcare – essential to support “working poor”
- Older adults may be embarrassed to access Adult Ed. Centre for literacy support
- Limited post-secondary programs available due to remote delivery e.g. Not able to deliver some programs with lots of hands-on. *(note – successful partnership with Northwood Lodge to provide clinical for PSW)*
- Ability to apprentice limited by number of journeypersons in community / ratio requirements
- Lack of public transportation impacts access to post-secondary, impacts participation in after-hours high school activities
- Cost of internet a barrier to online learning for lower income
 - Computer labs with free internet generally not open in the evening (will accommodate for urgent needs)

Opportunities

- Explore partnerships with Confederation College to train / educate for targeted high-demand jobs. e.g. health occupations, trades
- Explore flexible learning / working models e.g. co-op programs (source: public session)

Emotional & Sexual Violence

- Emotional and sexual violence covers a breadth of psychological and physical behaviors that include controlling behaviours, name-calling, yelling, bullying, belittling, sexual harassment, humiliation, exploitation, touching or forced acts. These include violence in the workplace, at school, and domestic or family violence.
- Risk factors include emotional or sexual violence in the home, those affected by or perpetrators of emotional or sexual violence, and individuals victimized by emotional or sexual violence. These risk factors fall into the categories of antisocial / problematic behavior (non-criminal), family circumstances, and victimization.
- Children, adults, and seniors regardless of gender can all be victims of emotional or sexual violence.¹
- These two distinct risk factors have been combined because of their overlapping nature and relatively low priority as determined by community feedback

Sources:

¹ Canada. National Clearinghouse on Family Violence. *Psychological Abuse: A Discussion Paper*. Prepared by Deborah Doherty and Dorothy Berlund. Ottawa: Public Health Agency of Canada, 2008.

Associated Ministry Risk / Protective Factors

Anti-social / problematic behaviour

- Sexual violence – perpetrator

Criminal involvement

- Sexual assault – perpetrator

Emotional violence

- Emotional violence in the home
- Emotional violence – perpetrator
- Victim of emotional violence

Family circumstances

- Sexual violence in the home

Victimization

- Victim of sexual assault
- Affected by others' sexual or emotional violence victimization

Emotional & Sexual Violence

- Ontario Provincial Police data from the Municipality of Red Lake Annual Report showed 16 sexual assaults and 89 assaults in 2019
 - Domestic or intimate partner violence is not a reporting category in the OPP report
 - Intimate partner violence represents nearly 1/3 of all police-reported violent crimes in Canada, with 79% of victims identifying as female.¹
- Child and Family Services reports an upward trend in domestic violence (both male and female victims)
- Emotional and/or financial abuse was found to be 2.5 times more common than physical violence between partners²

Sources:

¹ Statistics Canada, *Family violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile, 2018*

² Canada. *National Clearinghouse on Family Violence. Psychological Abuse: A Discussion Paper. Prepared by Deborah Doherty and Dorothy Berlund. Ottawa: Public Health Agency of Canada, 2008.*

Survey Results

- Lowest priorities for the CSWB Plan

Risk Factor	Priority for CSWB Plan
	Score (1-10)
Emotional Violence	6.0 (6.0 RL / 5.3 EF)
Sexual Violence	6.0 (6.2 RL / 5.1 EF)

Emotional & Sexual Violence

Existing Programs and Services

Organization	Major Programs & Services	Population Served
Red Lake Area Substance Misuse Prevention Coalition	Mental Health Symposium <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 day event for students in grades 7-9 Alert <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curriculum for grades 7-9 • Booster courses in grade 9 gym classes 	Youth
Community Counselling and Addictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crisis Line (text & talk) 	Adults Youth (18+)
New Starts Women Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toll Free Crisis Line • Women's Shelter Program • Transitional Housing Support Program • Children's Program • Transportation Support • Referrals to other agencies 	Women
Moozoons Child Care Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Childcare spot held for families who are staying at the Women's shelter 	Children Families

Emotional & Sexual Violence

Identified Gaps / Barriers

- Youth dealing with emotional or sexual violence need mental health supports to cope and move forward
 - Waitlist for Firefly
 - Lack of 24/7 youth crisis response (gap between 2am and 8am)
- Not enough emphasis on “warm referrals” between crisis response and aftercare supports
- General community awareness of issue or supports
- No counselling in shelter
- Cases not frequently brought to Circle / Situation Table
- Victims / survivors leaving the hospital not always provided information about available supports and services (women’s shelter, crisis line, etc.)
- Victims not always connected to shelter and supports
- Lack of support for men facing domestic violence and who want to leave with their children
- Stigma is a barrier to individuals seeking help

Opportunities

- 24/7 crisis response
- 24/7 youth hub (safe space)
- Increased awareness and coordination – proactively connecting at risk individuals to right agencies

Unsupportive Family Environment

An unsupportive family environment may be one in which there are frequent disagreements or conflict, violence, lack of nurturing, inadequate parental supervision or poor connection to community, among other things. Children growing up in these circumstances are more likely to be mistreated (abused, neglected) and/or develop emotional or behavioural issues. As with many of the risk factors discussed, intergenerational trauma, substance abuse and poverty are often underlying factors that impact parenting outcomes.

Tikinagan and Kenora Rainy River Child and Family Services (KRRCFCS) provide child and family services in Red Lake and Ear Falls. The overarching goal of both agencies is to work with families so that children can remain in the home or be returned to the home as soon as possible. Three quarters of Tikinagan and KRRCFCS clients are living in their own homes. Where placement in care is required, placement with a family member or another individual with a close relationship with the child is the most successful. KRRCFCS calls these “Kin” homes. Both agencies report upward trends in Kin / family placements and decreased availability of local foster homes.

The vast majority of placements in care are voluntary – Tikinagan reports 95%. In Red Lake and Ear Falls, service providers report that parents of children with mental health issues are burnt out and requesting help or volunteering to have their child placed in care. There is however a lack of foster or agency homes equipped to deal with children with complex needs.

In addition, layoffs in the resource industry have a detrimental impact on parenting.

Associated Ministry Risk / Protective Factors

Family Circumstances

- Parenting – parent-child conflict
- Parenting – not receiving proper parenting (stable, nurturing home)
- Physical or sexual violence in the home
- Supervision – not properly supervised
- Unemployment – caregivers chronically or temporarily unemployed

Antisocial / Problematic Behavior

- Neglecting other’s basic needs

Protective Factors

Family supports

- Family life is integrated into the life of the community

Unsupportive Family Environment

Tikinagan (all communities)

2018/19 fiscal year

- Number of children in care decreasing
- Decreased from 534 in care to 482 from beginning to end of 2019
- Average past 15 years 571 in care.
- 305 new investigations that resulted in ongoing services (2018 to 2019)
- Number of foster homes increased from 315 to 365 (2018-19)

(Source: Tikinagan Annual Report 2018/19)

KRRCFS (all communities)

2018/19 fiscal year

- Total number of children in care remained stable throughout 2018/19. 177 beginning to 173 end
- Number of approved foster / Kin homes increased from 160 to 218

(Source: KRRCFS Annual Report 2018/19)

Survey Results

- 3rd lowest score for priority in CSWB Plan
- No significant difference between responses from Red Lake and Ear Falls

Risk Factor	Priority for CSWB Plan
	Score (1-10)
Unsupportive Family Environment	6.1

Unsupportive Family Environment

Organization	Major Programs & Services	Population Served
Firefly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child and Family Intervention – counselling interventions to help families with children and youth who are experiencing social, emotional, or behavioural difficulties. 	Children and Youth Families
RLIFC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two buildings in Red Lake, satellite office in Ear Falls Culturally appropriate supports Variety of parenting supports System navigation and referrals 	Children and Youth Indigenous Families and others
Kenora Rainy River District Child and Family Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office in Red Lake Supports to families Residential Services (14 foster homes, Kin homes, Aftercare Benefits – health, dental, counselling benefits (ages 21-25) 	Children and Youth Families Also serve Indigenous Families (choice)
Tikinagan (Mamow Obiki-ahwahsoowin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office in Red Lake Culturally appropriate supports for children and family Dual accountability to FN communities and Ontario CFS After hours intake (for Tikinagan and KRRCFS) Coordinates supports to families (Community Counselling, Firefly, RLIFC etc.) Residential Services (14 foster homes, 1 agency home [2 beds]) Financial supports for youth transitioning out of care Transitional supports for youth in care with developmental disabilities 	Members of First Nations Treaties living in Red Lake and Ear Falls Children and Youth Families

Unsupportive Family Environment

Identified Gaps / Barriers

- Shortage of local foster homes
- Shortage of homes (foster or agency) for children with high needs (mental health issues, aggression)
 - Often relocated to southern Ontario – unfamiliar environment, poor cultural fit.
- Staff recruitment and retention – many unfilled community support worker positions (both agencies)
 - Local / regional staff best fit
- Insufficient subsidized childcare spots – needed to support working parents, or stressed family environment – may be key component for reunification of children with their family
- Shortage of respite – funding for initiatives has been unstable, often has special requirements (medical or mental health needs)
- Medical, mental health, addictions services often require travel to urban centres (Winnipeg, Toronto)
 - dangerous environment, inadequate travel funding

Opportunities

- None identified

Criminal Involvement

Criminal involvement includes participation in activities that are considered offences under the *Criminal Code of Canada*. Examples include arson, theft, damage to property, break and enter, sexual assault, drug-trafficking, uttering threats, etc. While criminal involvement is most often considered as the result of other risk factors, association with peers involved in criminal activity is also a risk factor that increases the likelihood that a person would commit an offence themselves.¹

Police services for Red Lake and Ear Falls are provided by the Ontario Provincial Police (O.P.P.). The current detachment commander has been in Red Lake for 20 years. Currently the Red Lake Police Services Board acts as the advisory body to the local police service; inclusion of the Township of Ear Falls on the board is in development.

Trained O.P.P. members participate along with mental health workers on a two-person Mobile Crisis Unit that responds to crisis situations to assess, stabilize and prevent individuals from harming themselves or others. (see also Mental Health and Cognitive Issues). An O.P.P. Sergeant chairs the Red Lake Circle Situation Table (see also Mental Health and Cognitive Issues).

Local O.P.P. data indicates that assault is the most frequent criminal offence in Red Lake / Ear Falls, however as noted earlier, the vast majority of these cases are related to mental health and alcohol.

Criminal involvement was not identified by the business community or survey respondents as having a large impact on the community or as a priority for the CSWB Plan.

Associated Ministry Risk / Protective Factors

Criminal Involvement

- Animal cruelty
- Arson
- Assault
- Sexual assault
- Break and enter
- Damage to property
- Drug trafficking
- Homicide
- Possession of weapons
- Theft / robbery
- Threat

Peers

- Negative peers – person associating with negative peers

¹ Rokven J, Boer G, Tolsma J, Ruiter, S, (2017) *How friends' involvement in crime affects the risk of offending and victimization*, *European Journal of Criminology*, Vol. 14(6), 697-719, <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/1477370816684150>

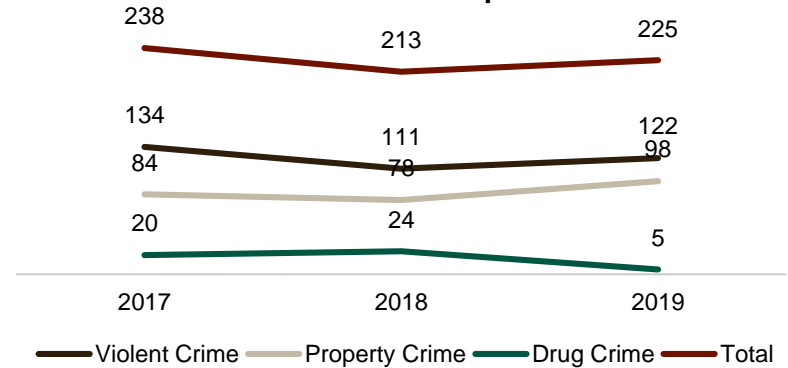
Criminal Involvement

- 73% of O.P.P. calls for service in Red Lake / Ear Falls (2019) were for assaults

Age group	E.R. Visits from Assault Red Lake / Ear Falls vs Ontario (Rate per 10,000 population, 2014-2018)		
	Males	Females	Total
0-19	1.11 X	2.38 X	1.56 X
20-29	1.34 X	4.04 X	2.22 X
30-39	1.79 X	3.53 X	2.42 X
40-49	1.24 X	9.37 X	4.13 X
50+	2.62 X	3.58 X	3.01 X
Total	1.59 X	4.27 X	2.51 X

Source: Ambulatory Visits [2014-2018]. Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care. IntelliHEALTH Ontario. Date Extracted: January 29, 2020

Red Lake Detachment Incidents of Crime
O.P.P Annual Reports



Source: O.P.P Report 2019

Survey Results

- Overall 7th highest priority score
 - Ear Falls respondents scored as significantly higher priority than Red Lake
 - Ear Falls – 3rd of 11
 - Red Lake – 9th of 11
- Business Community focus group indicated no concerns with vandalism, theft, break-ins

Risk Factor	Priority for CSWB Plan
	Score (1-10)
Criminal Involvement	6.3 (RL – 6.1) (EF – 7.0)

Criminal Involvement

Organization	Major Programs & Services	Population Served
OPP	<p>Red Lake Detachment covers Red Lake and Ear Falls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospital Transition Framework Team (mental health) • School liaison officers 	All
Red Lake Police Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory body to the Red Lake O.P.P. Detachment • Receives reports quarterly 	All
Circle Situation Table	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members include OPP, Municipalities, School Boards, social service providers, emergency response, health care providers, adult education and employment, CFS (detailed list included in Appendix – Red Lake Circle Situation Table Brochure) 	High risk individuals of all ages
Red Lake Indian Friendship Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous Combined Courtwork Program – Assists accused offenders to better understand their rights, options and responsibilities when appearing before the courts. 	Indigenous adults, families, youth charged with criminal offence
Mobile After-Hours Crisis Unit	OPP / Mental Health Crisis Worker (started Oct. 2019)	Individuals in crisis All ages

Criminal Involvement

Identified Gaps / Barriers

- Complaint received regarding holding of persons on bail at the Red Lake Emergency Shelter.
 - Included complaint regarding communications, transparency

Opportunities

- Bail beds – an approach to supervise and support low-risk people in the community, while waiting for their criminal trials (e.g. Kenora <https://kenoraonline.com/local/new-bail-bed-program-detailed>)
- Court Diversion process
 - Mental Health Court (<https://ontario.cmha.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Mental-Health-Courts-in-Ontario-1.pdf>)
 - Drug and Alcohol Court (<https://www.ccsa.ca/sites/default/files/2019-05/ccsa-011348-2007.pdf>)

Other Considerations

(source: consultations)

- Road South – all-season road to connect Red Lake and Ear Falls to over 10,000 people in the First Nation communities of Pikangikum, Sandy Lake, Keewaywin, Deer Lake, North Spirit Lake, McDowell Lake, and Poplar Hill. It is estimated to be complete in 2023.
 - Will create demand for housing and other support services.
- Difficult to get sustained funding for prevention initiatives – because difficult to prove / document impact. Pilot project funding available – continued funding is the challenge.
- Consider adding local resident to board of Red Lake Emergency Shelter

Appendix A. Advisory Committee

Advisory Committee members representing the following organizations participated in interviews, provided background information and data and helped to refine the public engagement tools.

- Municipality of Red Lake
- Township of Ear Falls
- Keewatin Patricia School Board (English Public Schools)
- Conseil scolaire de district catholique des Aurores boreales (French Catholic Schools)
- Northwestern Health Unit
- Community Counseling and Addictions Services
- Red Lake Margaret Cochenour Memorial Hospital
- Northwestern LHIN
- Firefly
- Kenora District Services Board
- Red Lake Indian Friendship Centre
- Kenora Rainy River District Child and Family Services
- Tikinagan Child and Family Services
- Ontario Provincial Police (Red Lake Detachment)
- Red Lake Police Services Board

Appendix B. Key Stakeholder Focus Groups & Interview Participants

Adult Education and Employment

- Contact North
- Red Lake District Adult Learning Centre
- Confederation College – Red Lake Campus

Mental Health & Addictions

- Red Lake Ambulance
- Al-Anon
- NW LHIN (Advisory Committee member)

Supports for Seniors / Persons with Disabilities

- Canadian Mental Health Association – Geriatric Mental Health
- Northwood Lodge/Club Day Away

Business Community

- Pure Gold Mining
- Ontario Power Generation
- Chukuni Communities Development Corporation
- Gillons' Insurance Brokers
- Red Lake Municipal Economic Development Officer

Recreation

- Red Lake Parks and Recreation
- Evolution Recreation Centre

Housing / Homeless

- New Start Women's Shelter

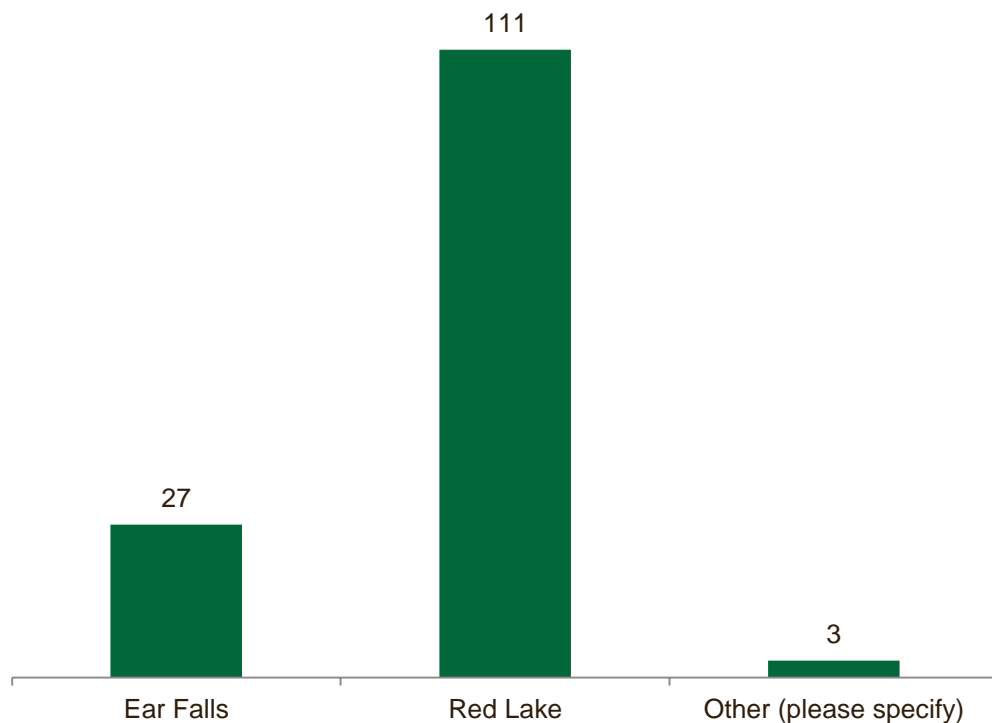
Childcare / Early Learning

- Red Lake Municipality
- Red Lake Indian Friendship Centre – Moozoons Childcare

APPENDIX C. DETAILED SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Respondents

Q. Which community do you live in?



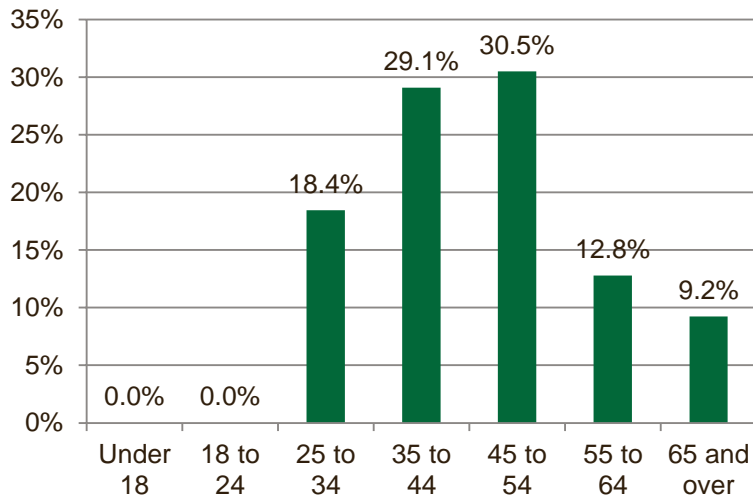
Other	Number
Kenora	2
Winnipeg	1

Please note:

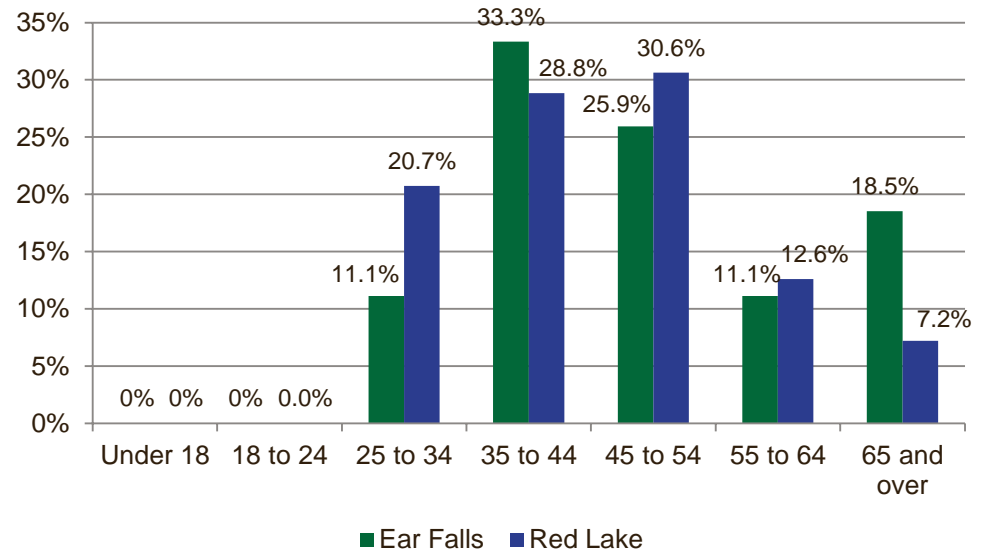
In the slides that follow responses from residents of “other” communities are included in “all responses” but are not included in the comparison of responses from Red Lake and Ear Falls.

Q. What is your age?

All responses

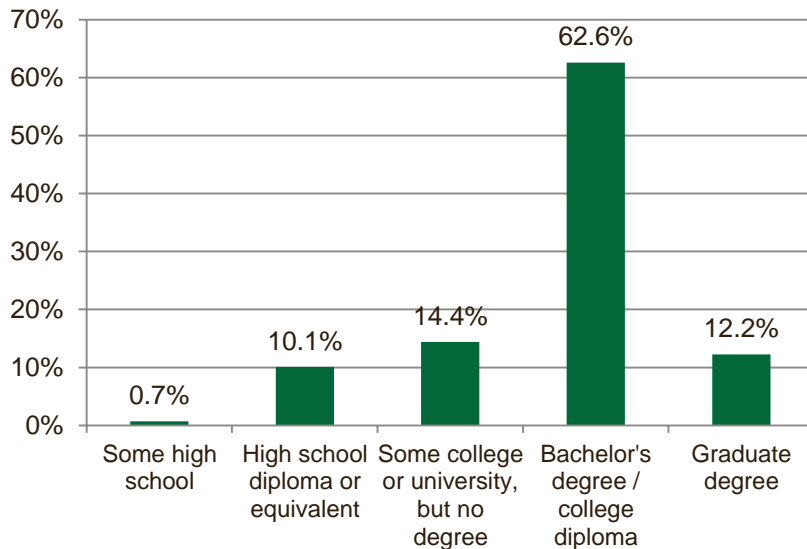


Red Lake vs. Ear Falls

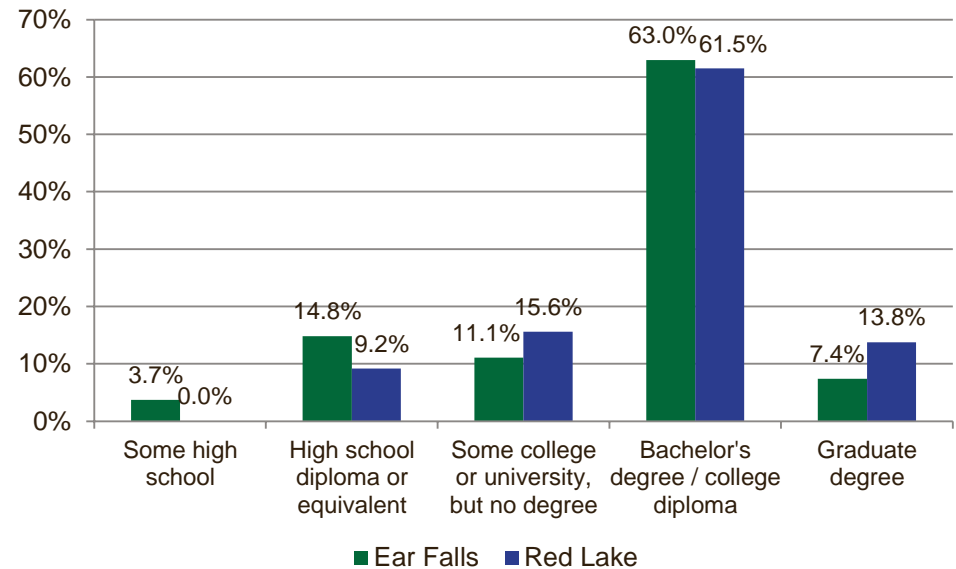


Q. What is the highest degree or level of school you have completed?

All responses

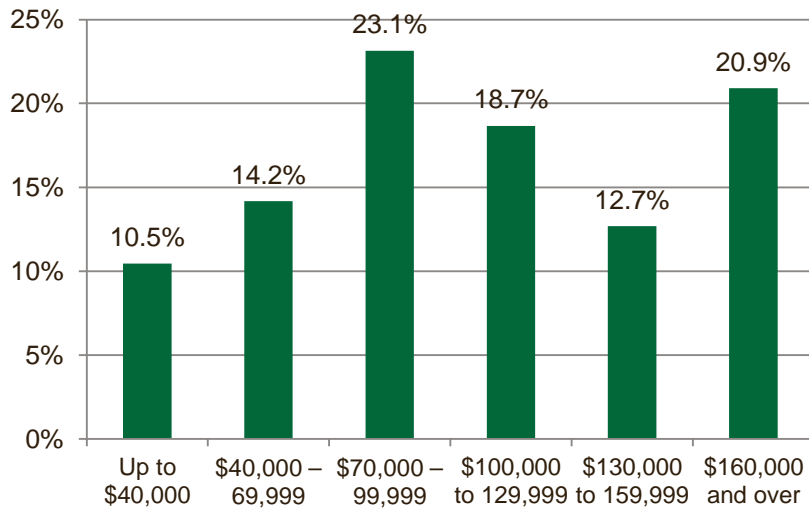


Red Lake vs. Ear Falls

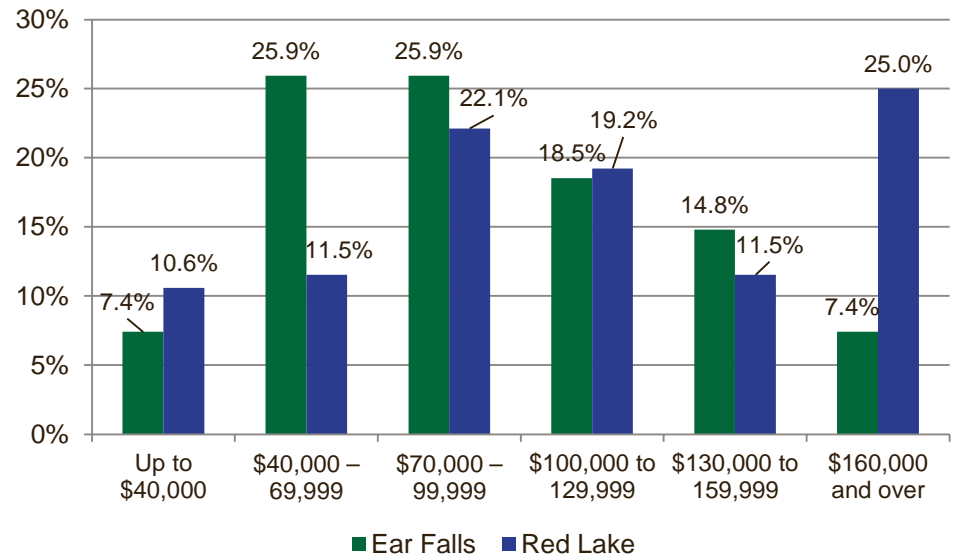


Q. What is your total annual household income?

All responses

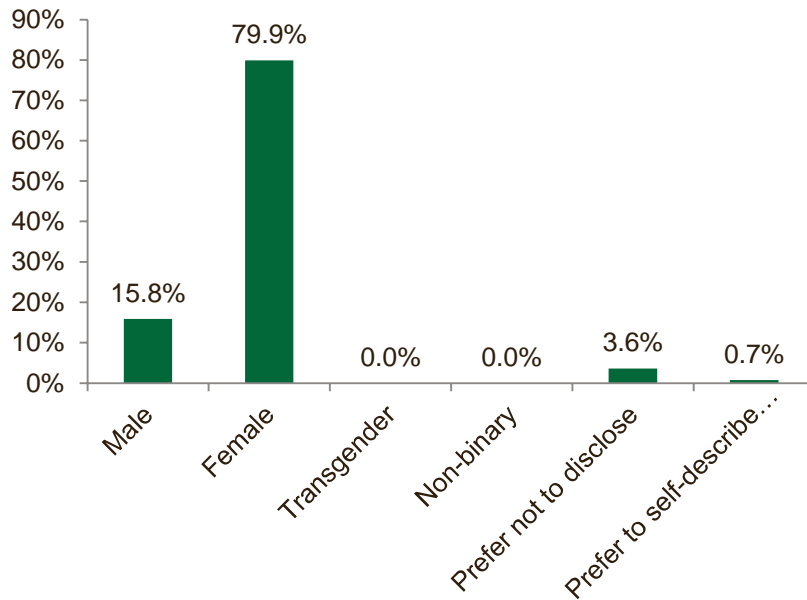


Red Lake vs. Ear Falls

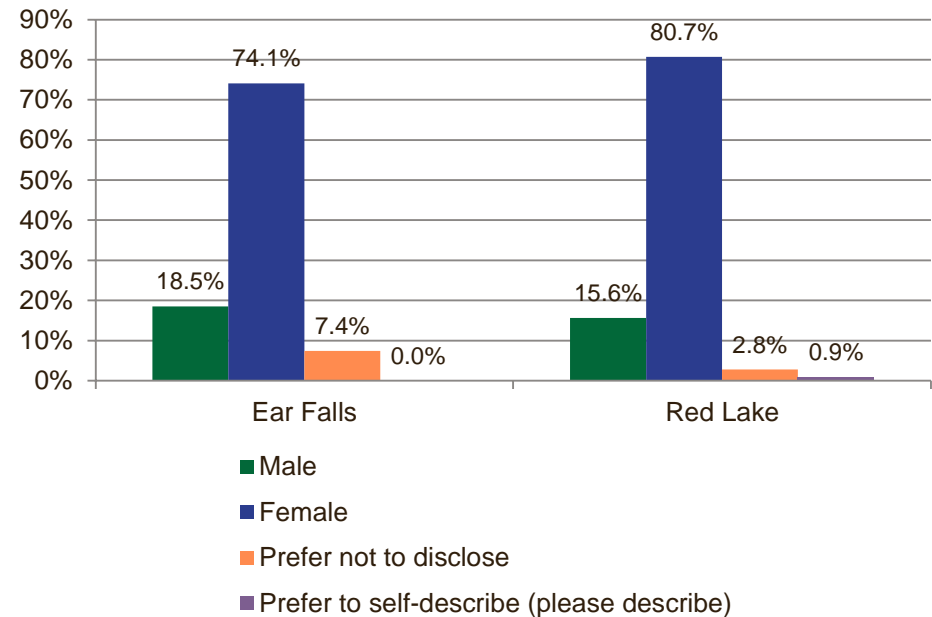


Q. What gender do you identify with?

All responses

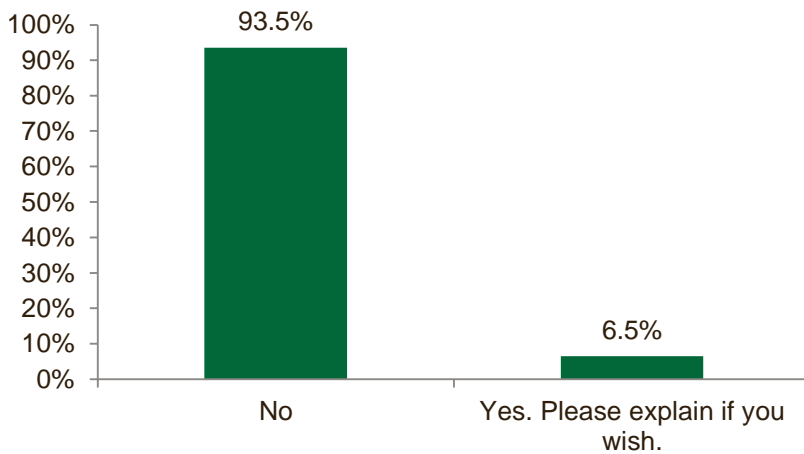


Red Lake vs. Ear Falls

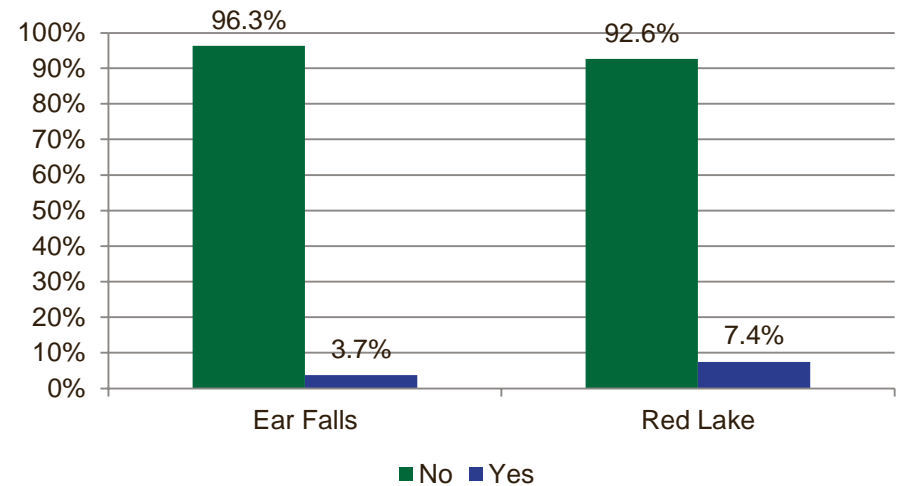


Q. Do you consider yourself part of a marginalized group?

All responses



Red Lake vs. Ear Falls



Yes. Please explain if you wish.

Woman (3)
Indigenous (2)
single mother
Person of colour

Risk Factors

Risk Factors – Introduction

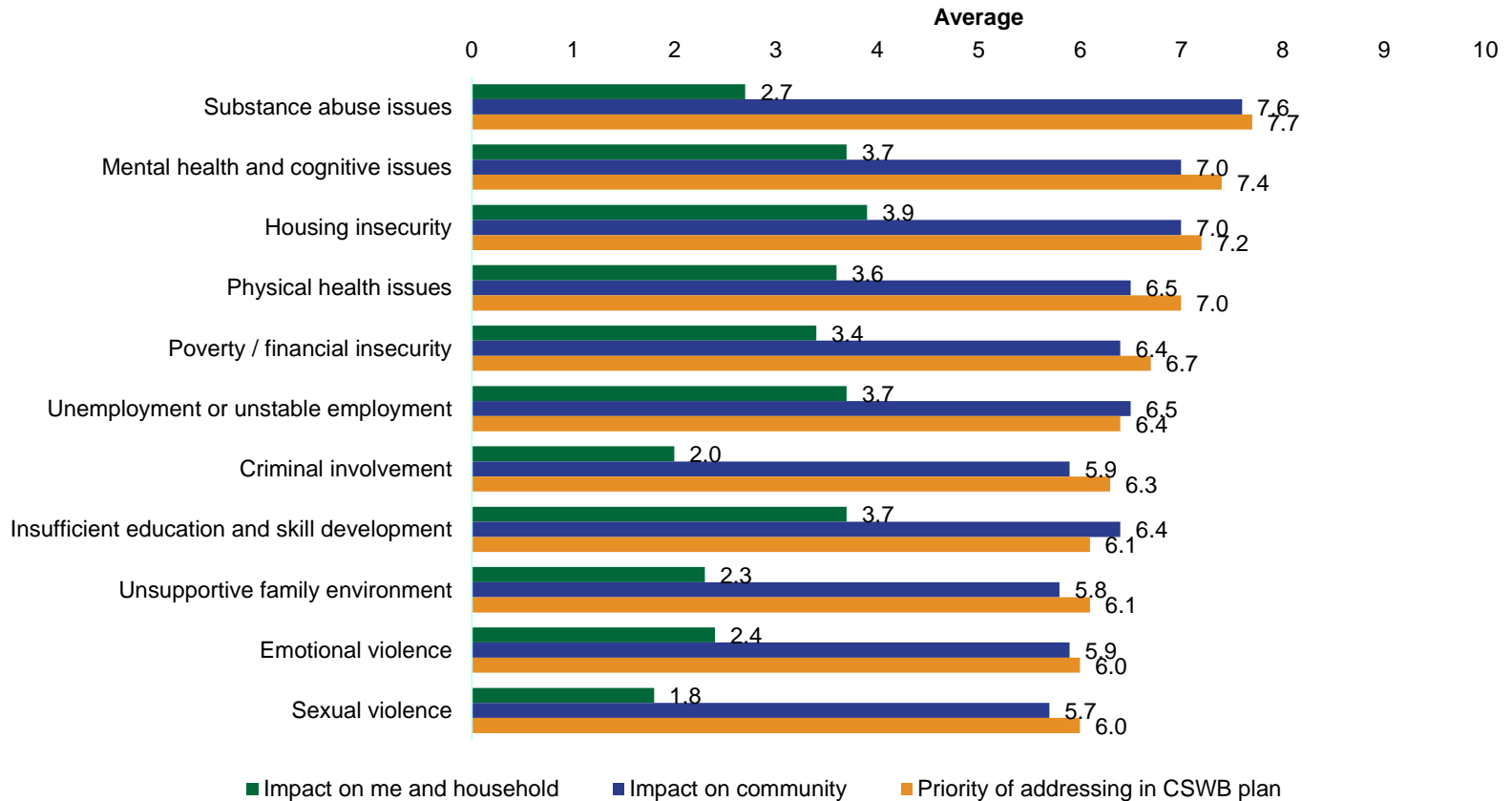
- In this section participants were asked for input on factors that put pressure on community safety and well-being. For each factor, they were asked to rate on a scale of 0-10 (0=low 10=high)
 1. The level of impact it has on:
 - a. You and the people you live with
 - b. The community you live in (Red Lake or Ear Falls)
 2. The priority this factor should have in the CSWB Plan
- Definitions or examples for each factor were included with each question and are listed on the next slide.
- An average rating for each factor was calculated.

Risk Factors – Definitions

Insufficient Education and Skill Development:	Lack of access to or success in receiving instruction and life skills and (if over 18) attainment of high school diploma
Unemployment or Unstable Employment	Persistently without paid work or stability of employment is uncertain
Poverty / Financial Insecurity	Financial situation makes meeting day-to-day housing, clothing or nutritional needs significantly difficult.
Housing Insecurity	Lack of access to appropriate, stable, affordable housing
Unsupportive Family Environment	May include ongoing disagreements or conflict, unnurtured environment, violence, inadequate parental supervision, poor connection to community
Substance Abuse Issues	Overindulgence in or dependence on drugs or alcohol
Mental Health and Cognitive Issues	Problems with psychological and emotional well-being or intellectual functioning
Physical Health issues	Suffering from chronic disease, general health issue requiring medical attention, physical disability or terminal illness
Emotional Violence	Includes controlling behaviour, name-calling, yelling, bullying, belittling, etc.
Sexual Violence	Includes sexual harassment, humiliation, exploitation, touching or forced sexual acts
Criminal Involvement	Participation in criminal activities such as arson, theft, damage to property, assault

Risk Factor Summary

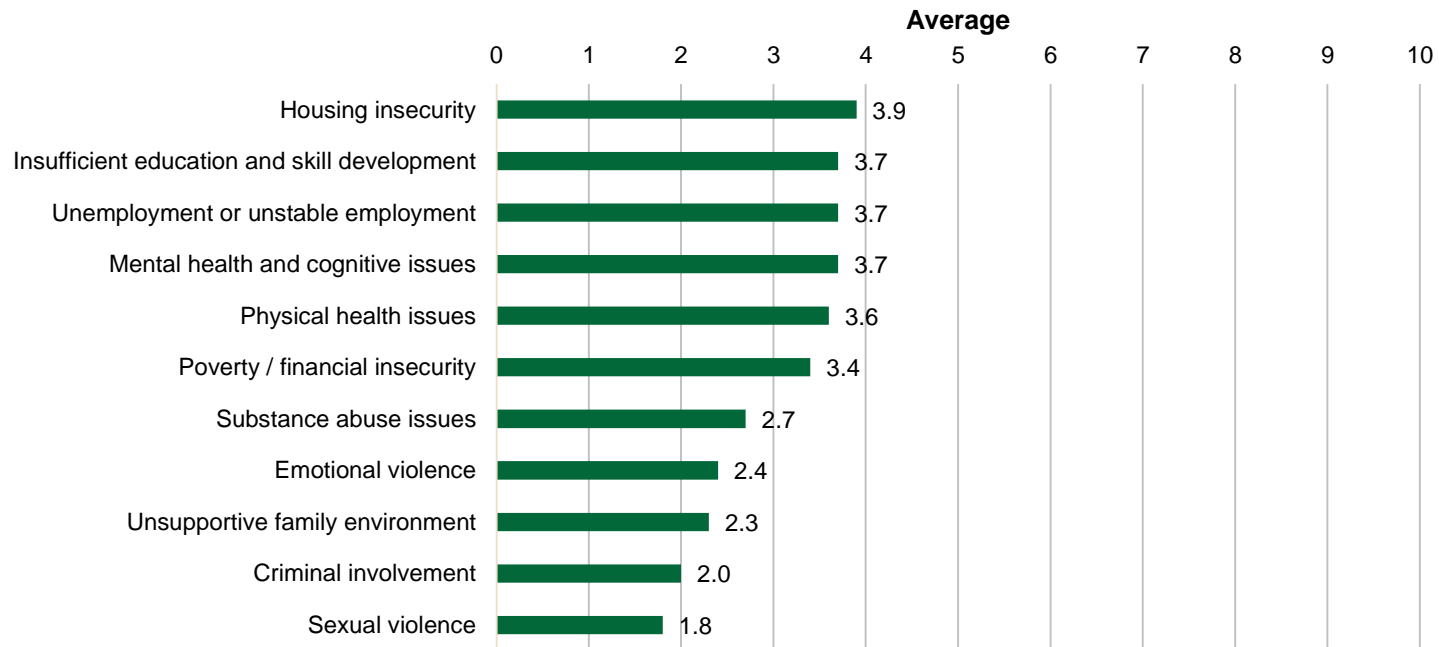
All responses



Risk Factor Summary – Impact on me and household

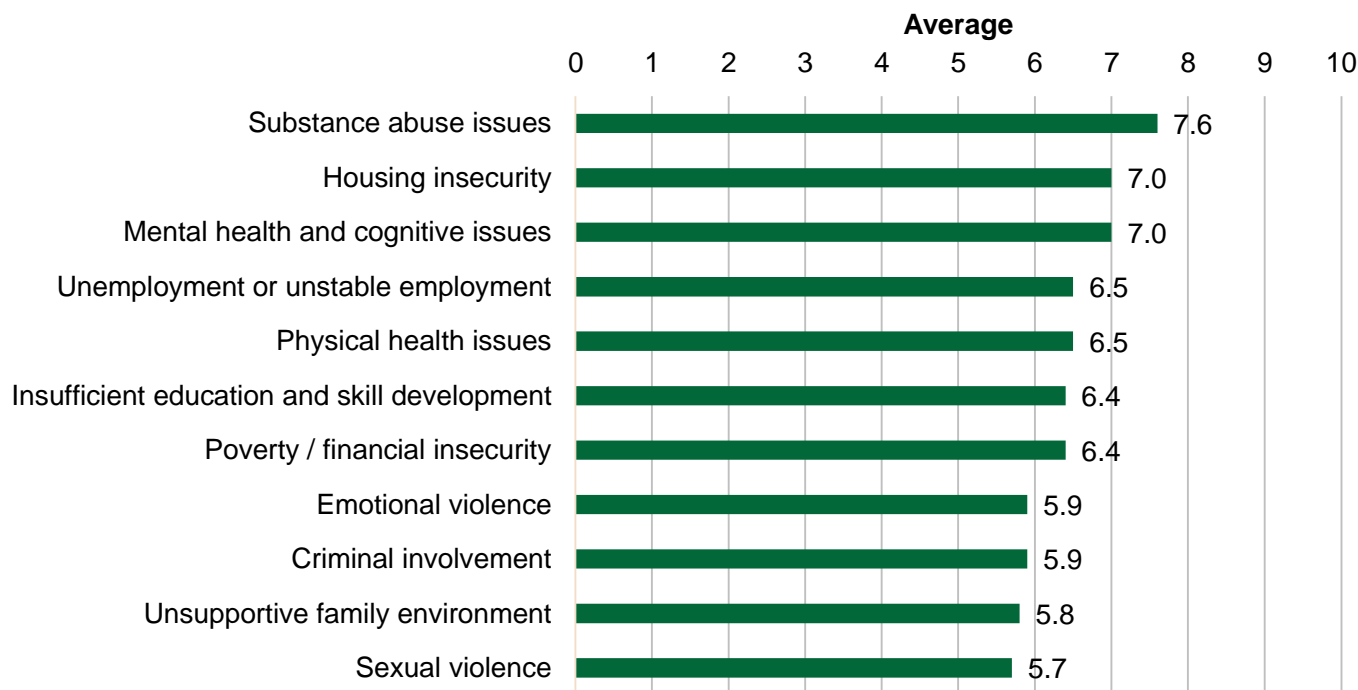


All responses



Risk Factor Summary – Impact on community

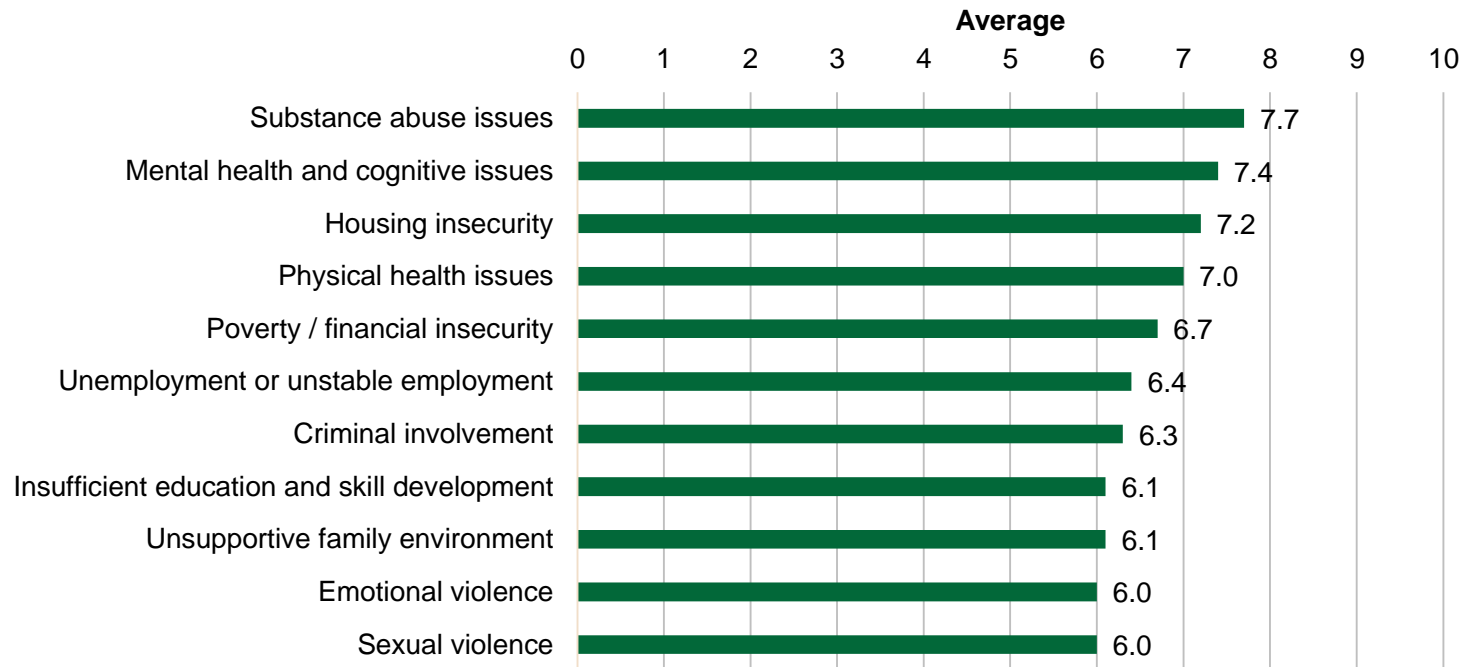
All responses



Risk Factor Summary – Priority of addressing in CSWB plan

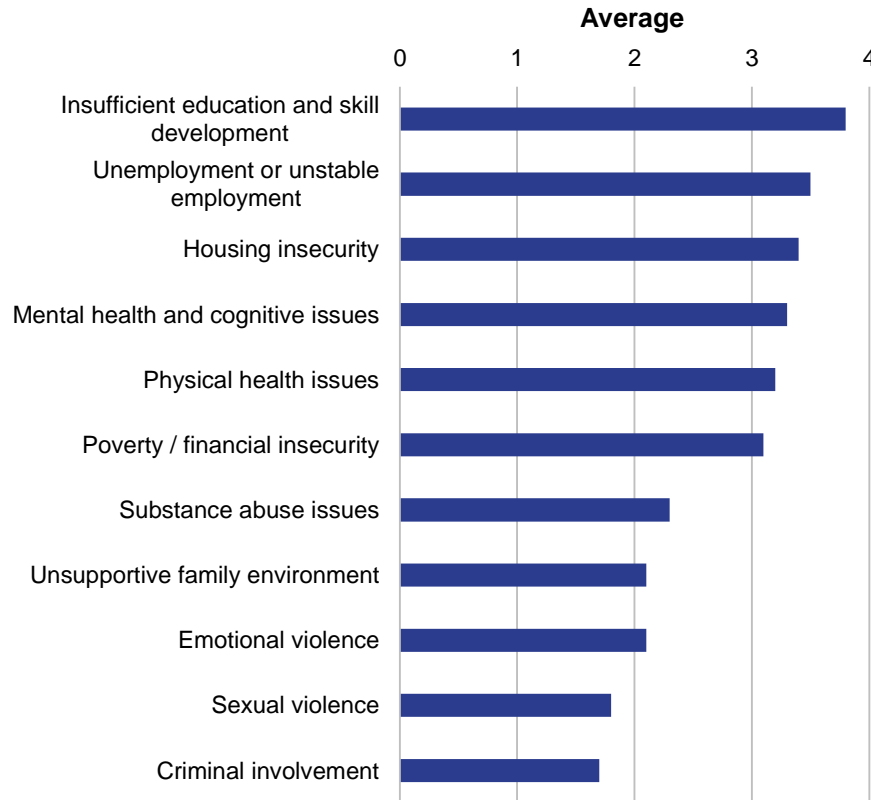


All responses

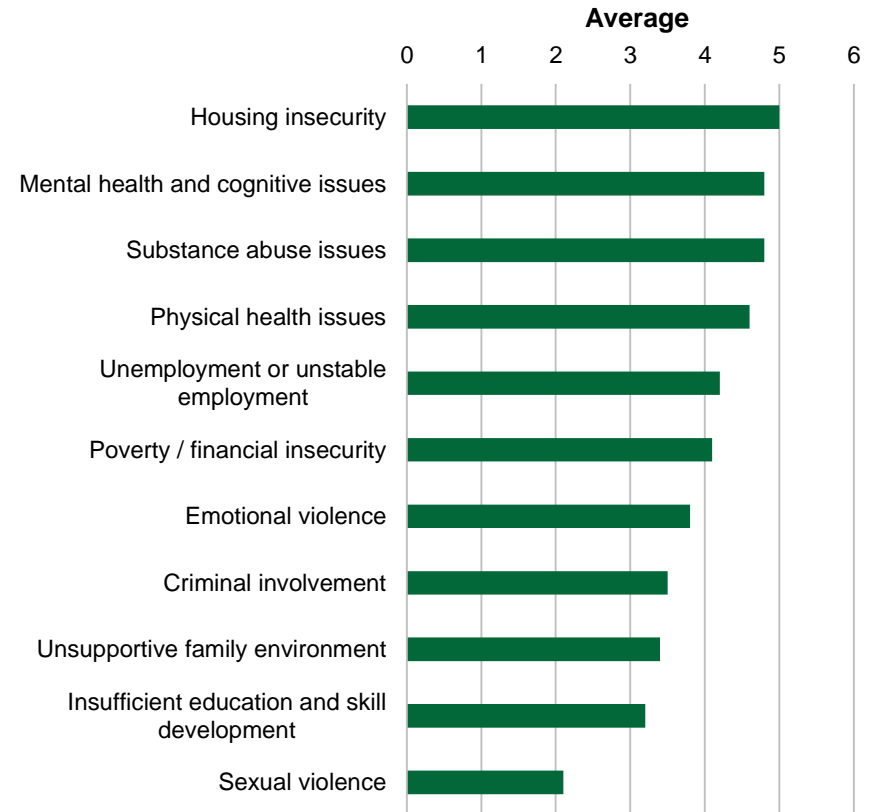


Risk Factor Summary – Impact on me and household – Red Lake vs. Ear Falls

Red Lake



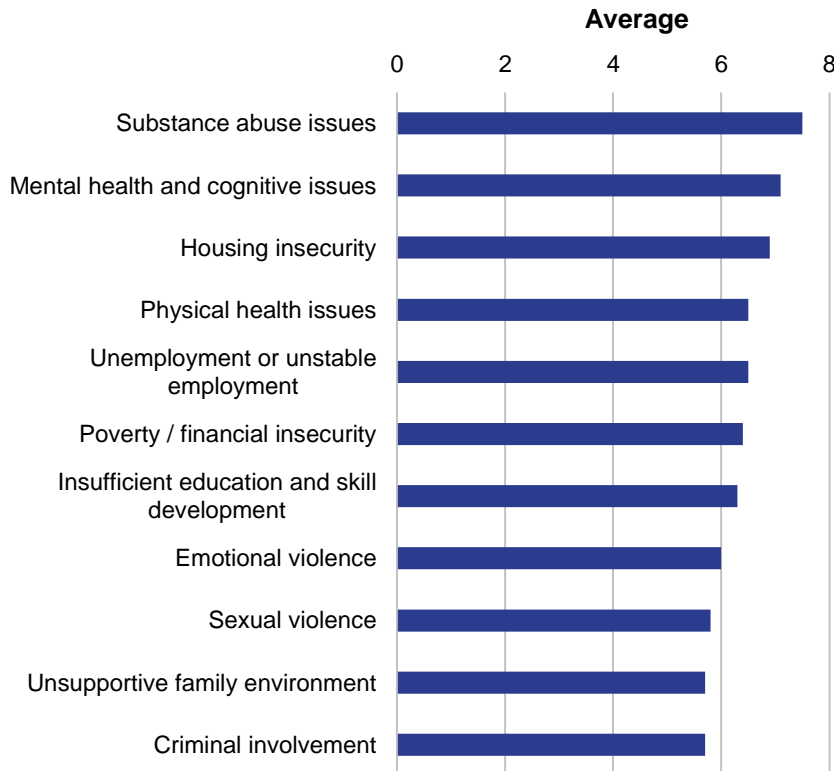
Ear Falls



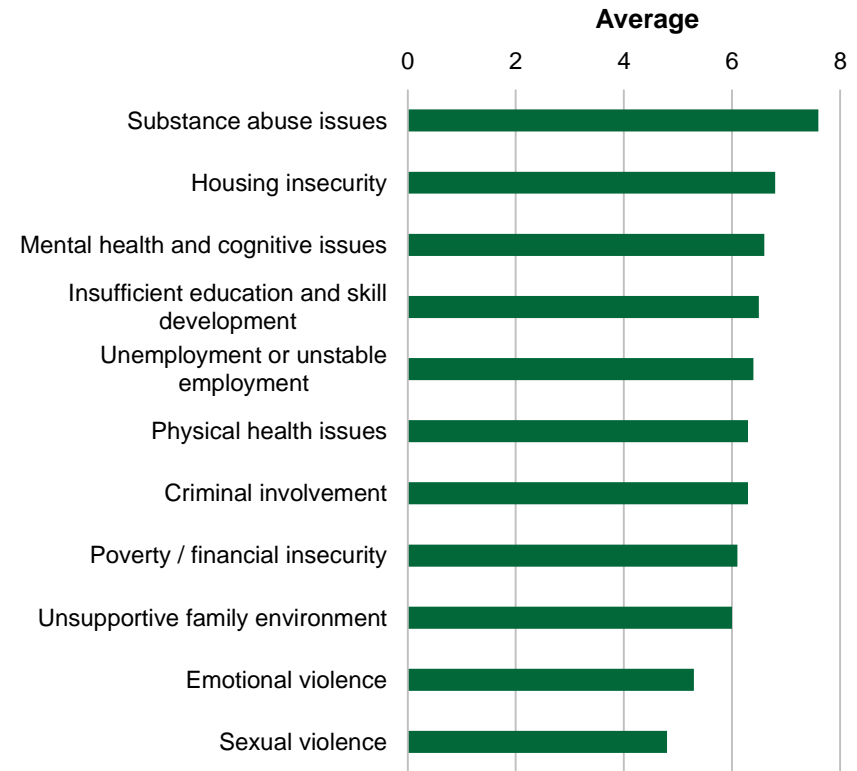
Risk Factor Summary – Impact on community – Red Lake vs. Ear Falls



Red Lake



Ear Falls

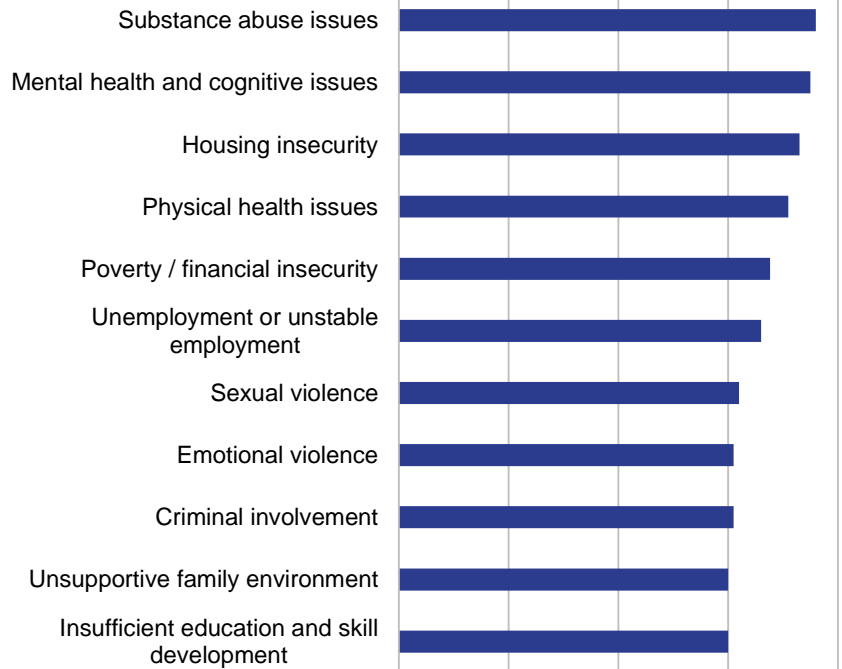


Risk Factor Summary – Priority of addressing in CSWB plan – Red Lake vs. Ear Falls

Red Lake

Average

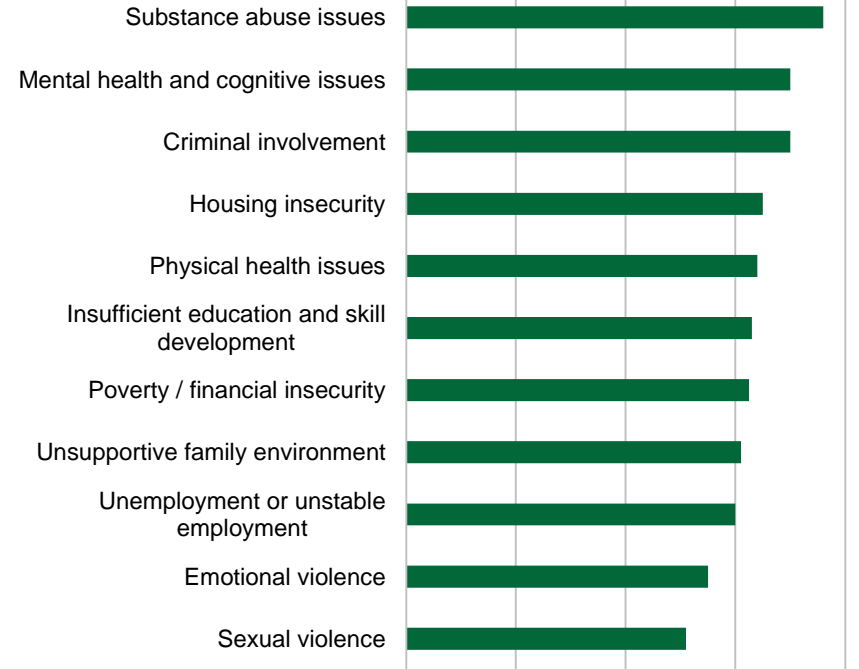
0 2 4 6 8



Ear Falls

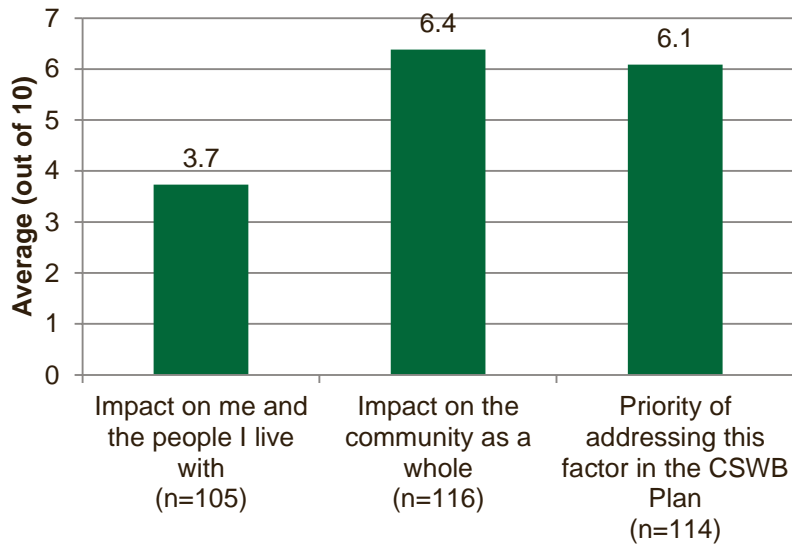
Average

0 2 4 6 8

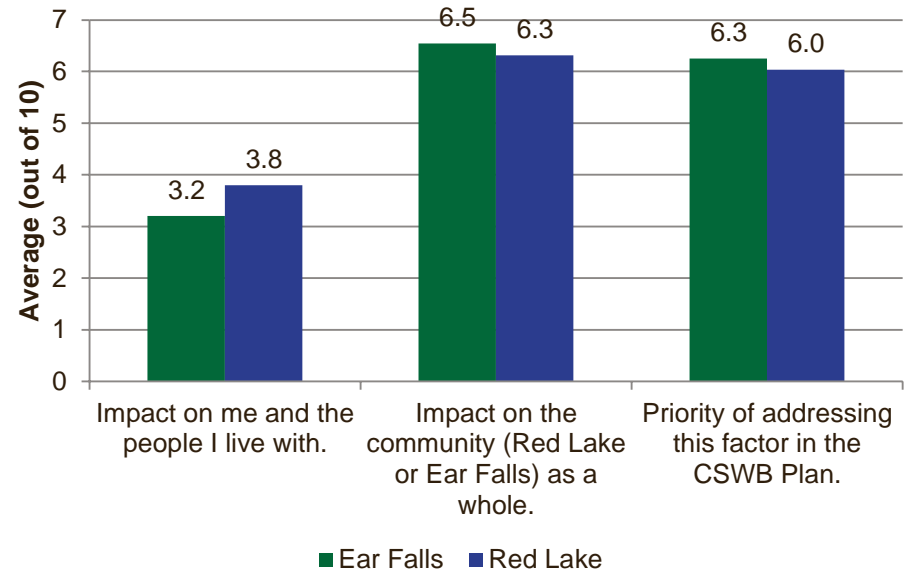


Risk Factor: Insufficient Education and Skill Development

All responses

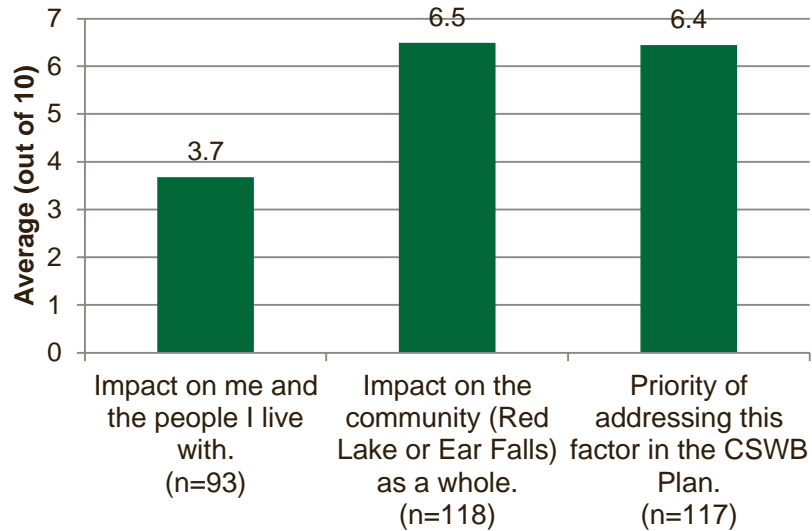


Red Lake vs. Ear Falls

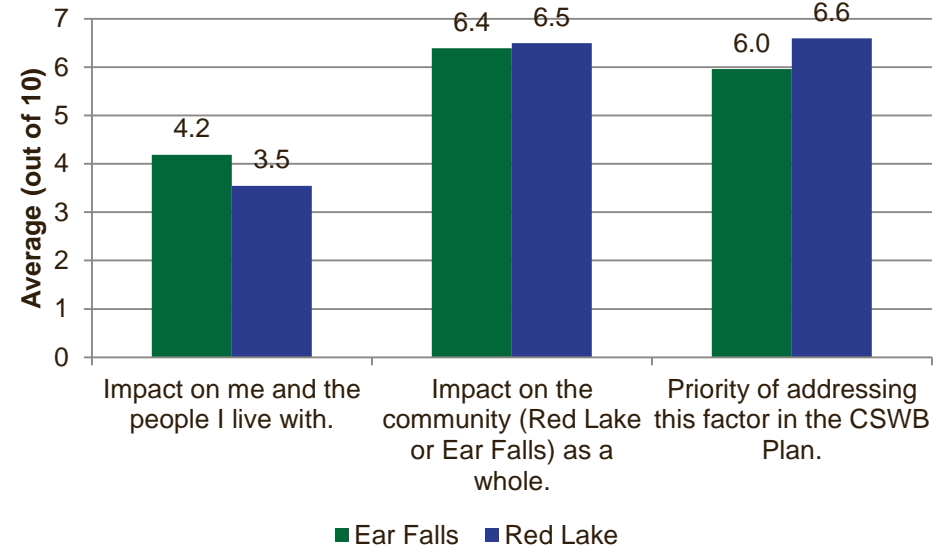


Risk Factor: Unemployment or Unstable Employment

All responses

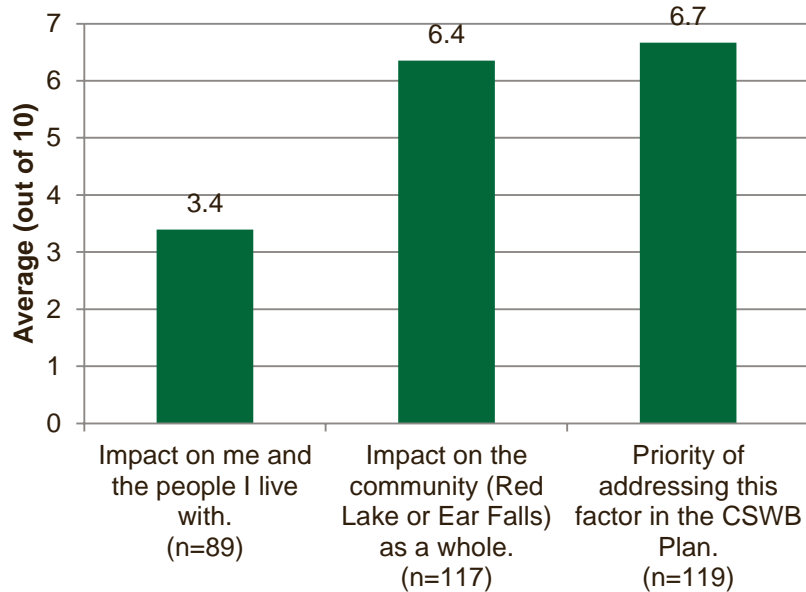


Red Lake vs. Ear Falls

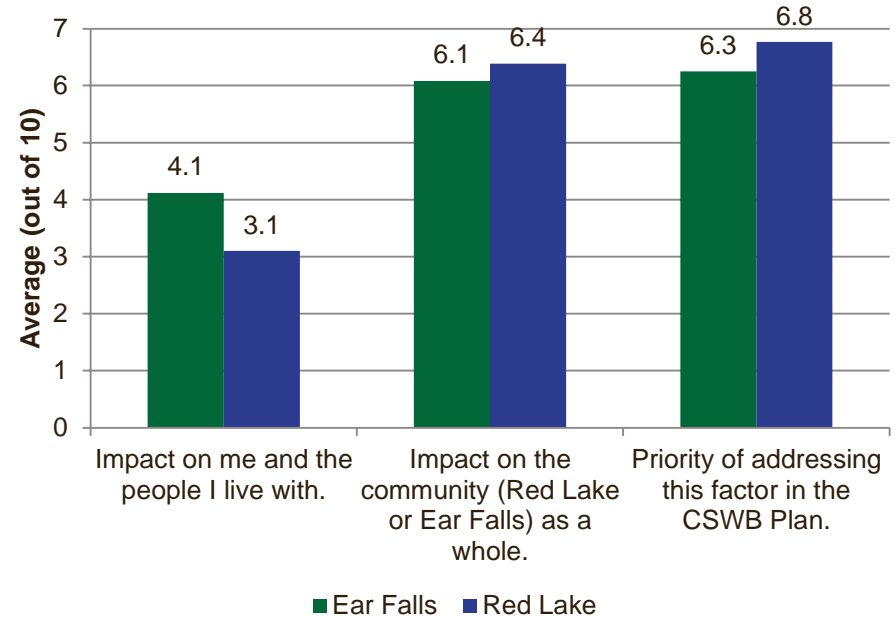


Risk Factor: Poverty/Financial Insecurity

All responses

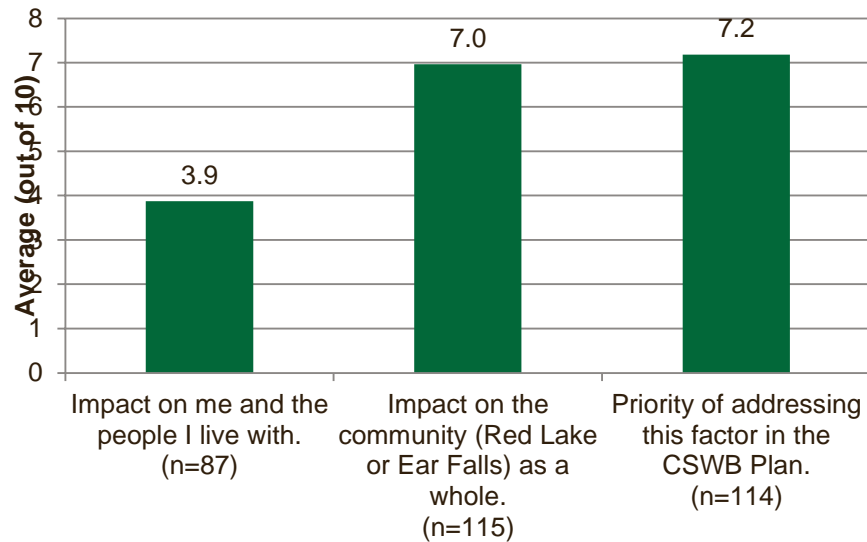


Red Lake vs. Ear Falls

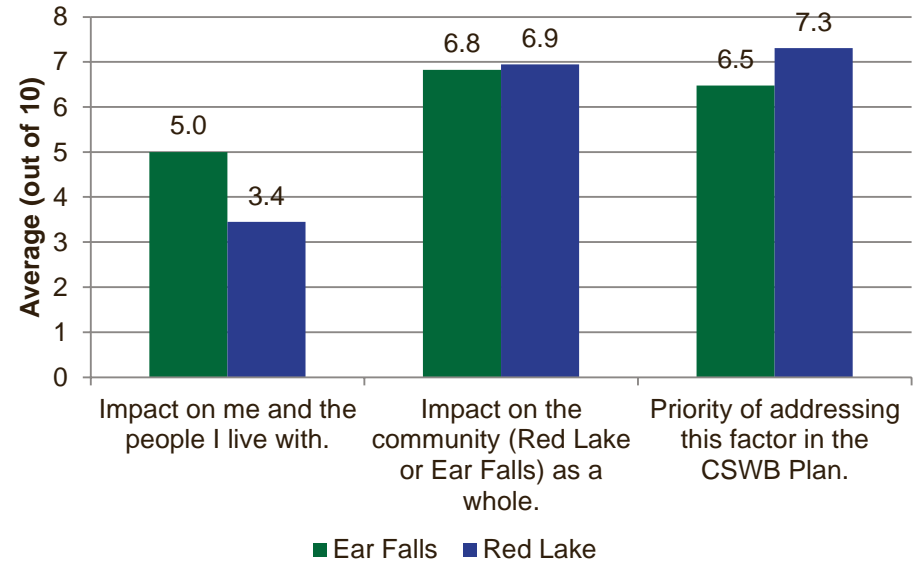


Risk Factor: Housing Insecurity

All responses

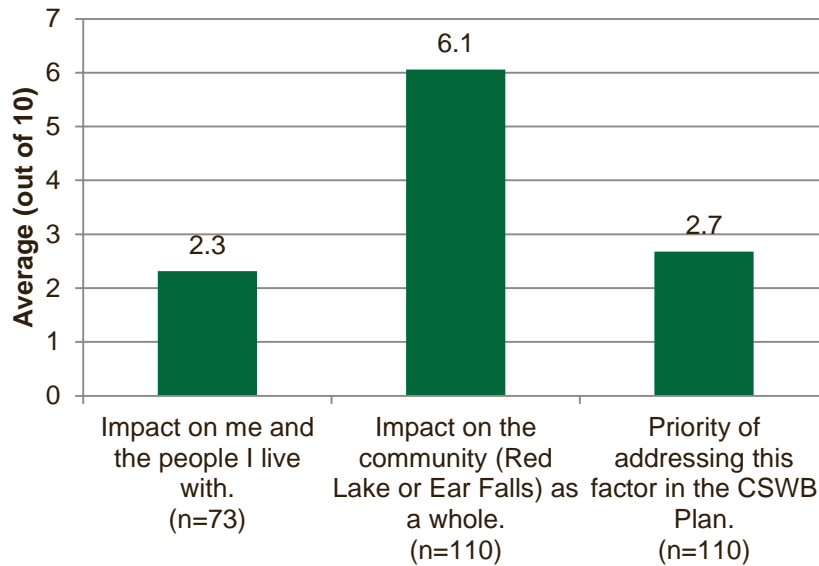


Red Lake vs. Ear Falls

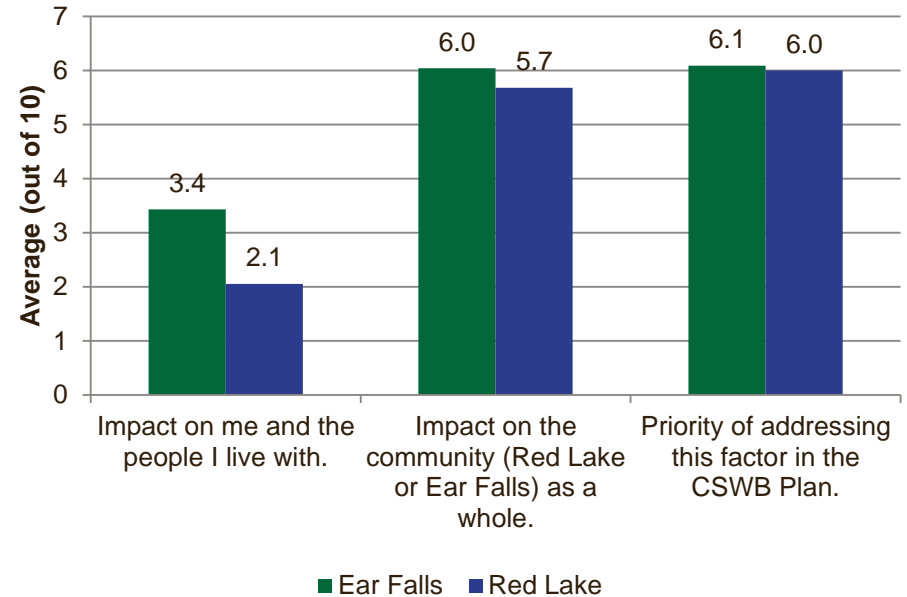


Risk Factor: Unsupportive Family Environment

All responses

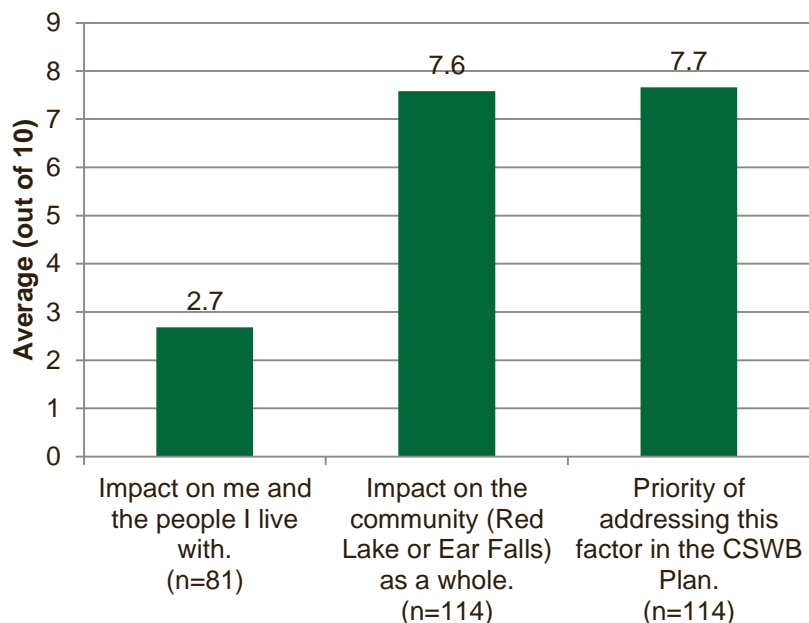


Red Lake vs. Ear Falls

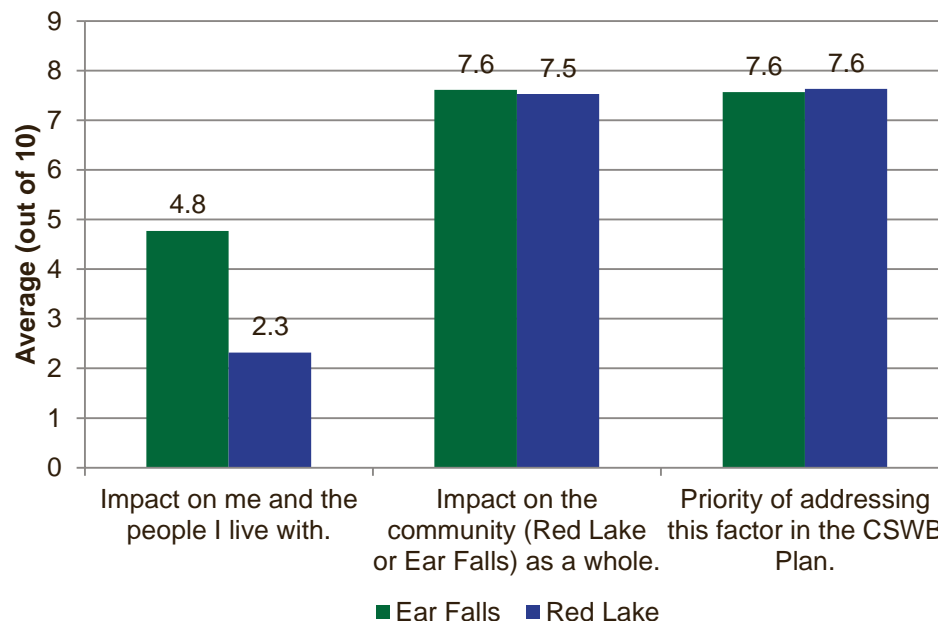


Risk Factor: Substance Abuse Issues

All responses

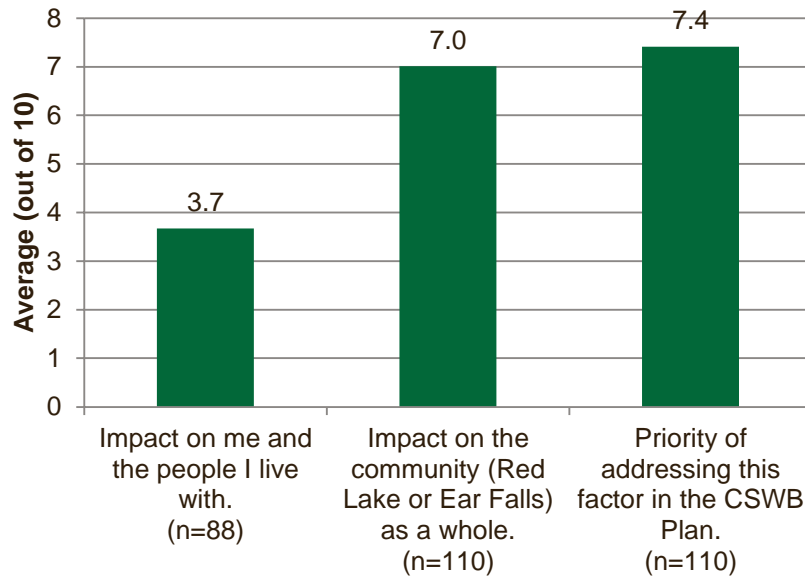


Red Lake vs. Ear Falls

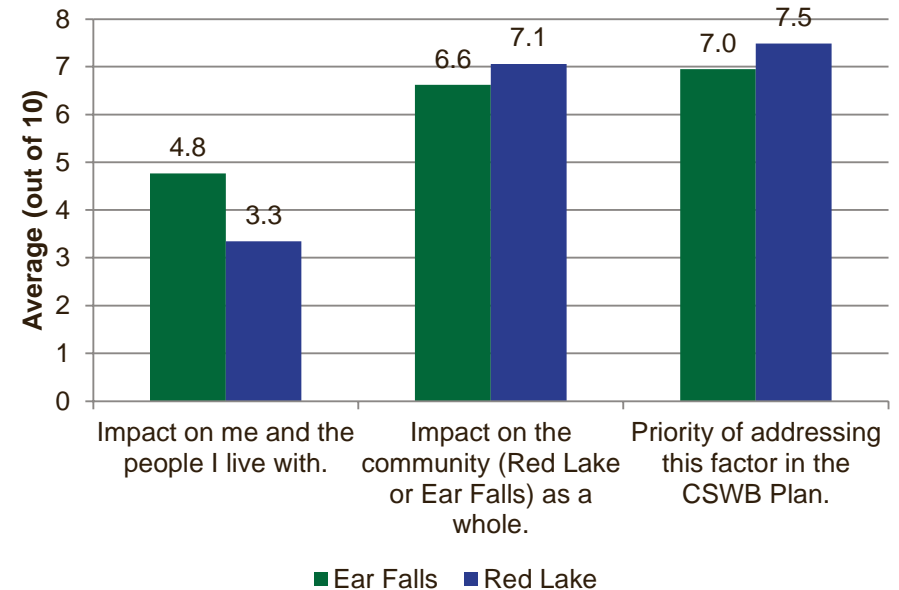


Risk Factor: Mental Health and Cognitive Issues

All responses

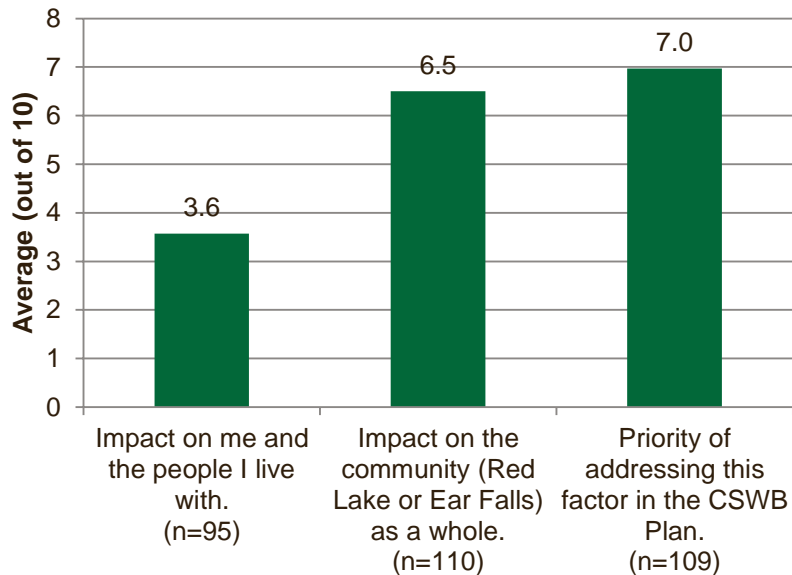


Red Lake vs. Ear Falls

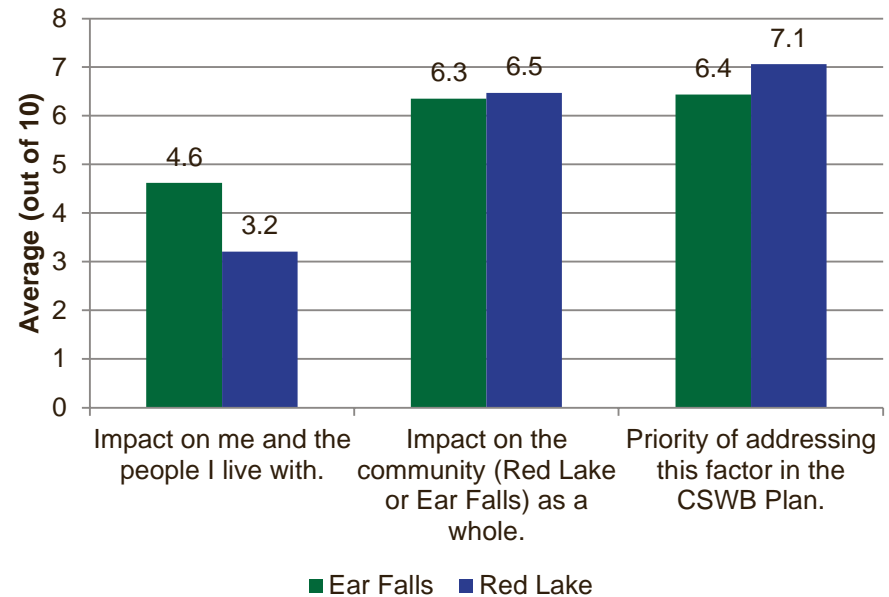


Risk Factor: Physical Health Issues

All responses

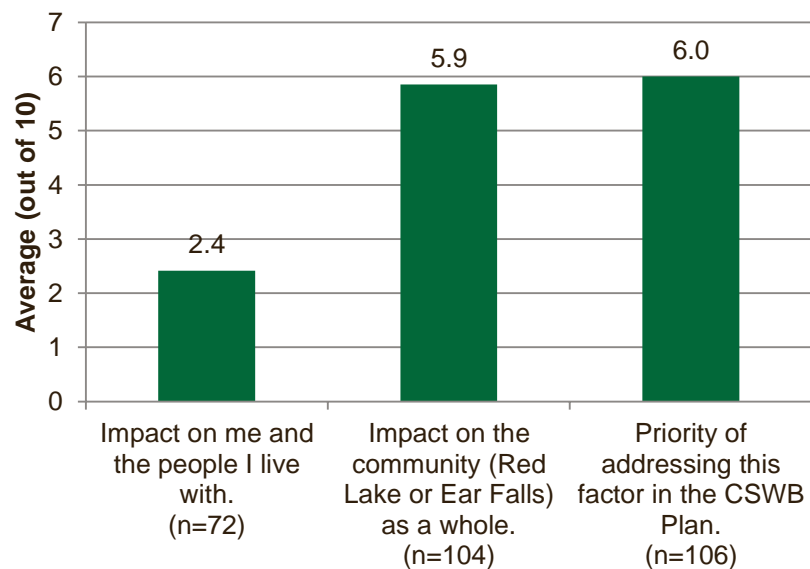


Red Lake vs. Ear Falls

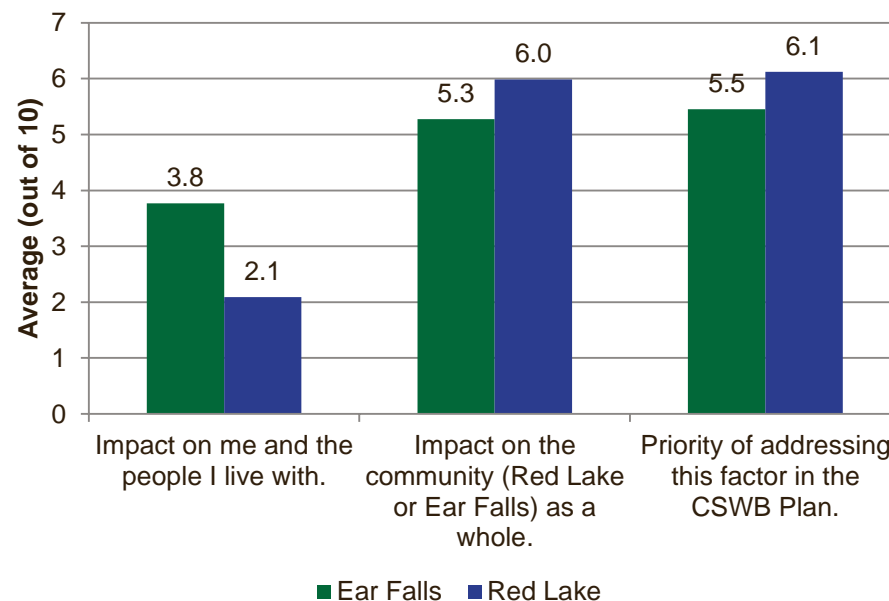


Risk Factor: Emotional Violence

All responses

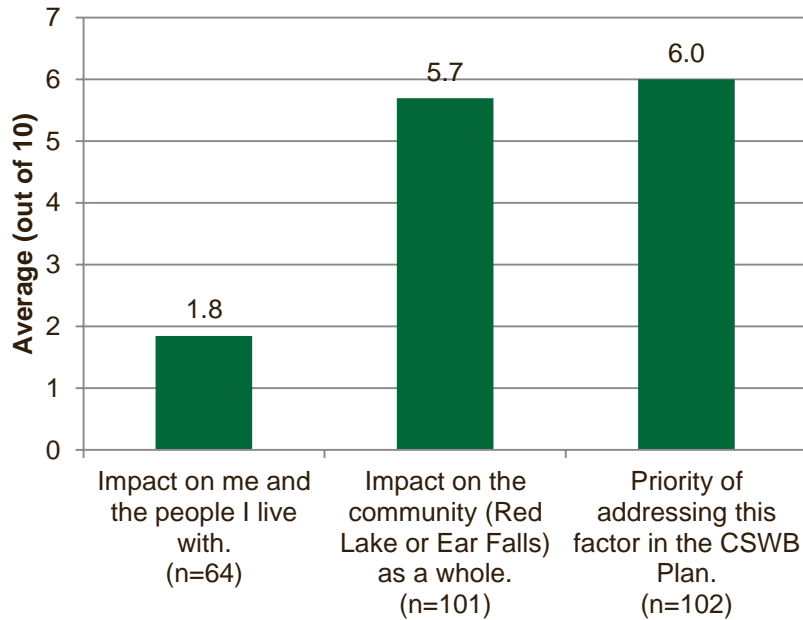


Red Lake vs. Ear Falls

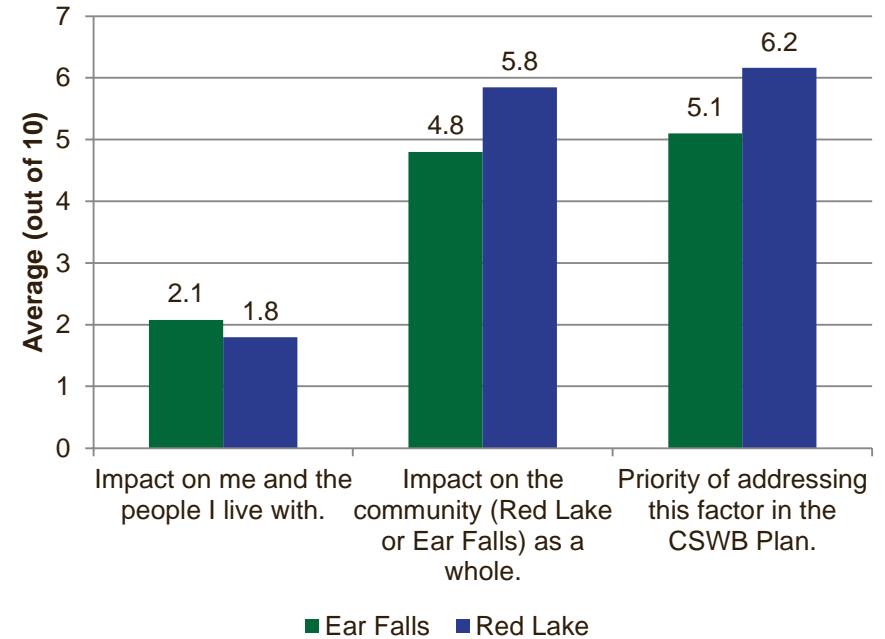


Risk Factor: Sexual Violence

All responses

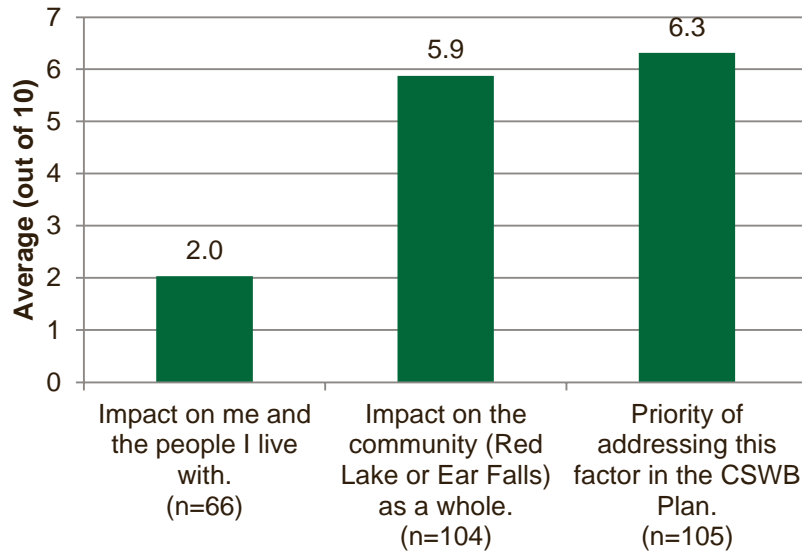


Red Lake vs. Ear Falls

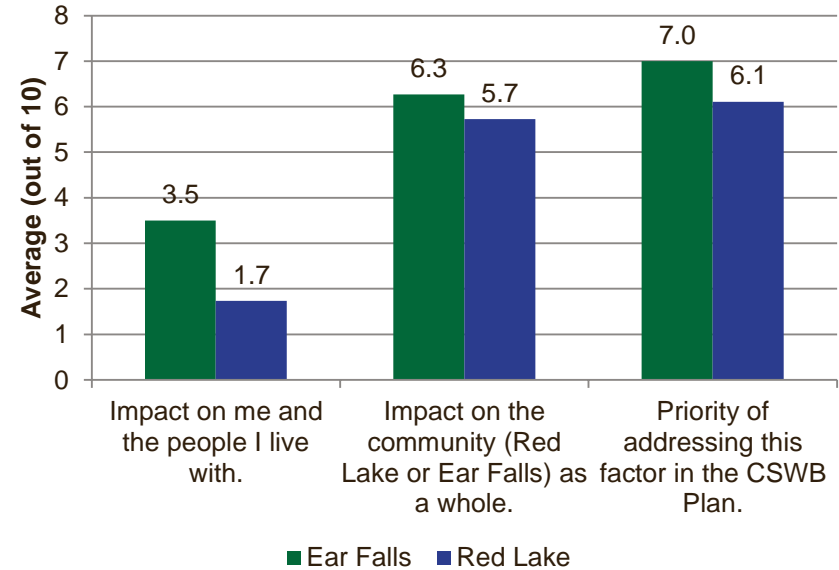


Risk Factor: Criminal Involvement

All responses



Red Lake vs. Ear Falls

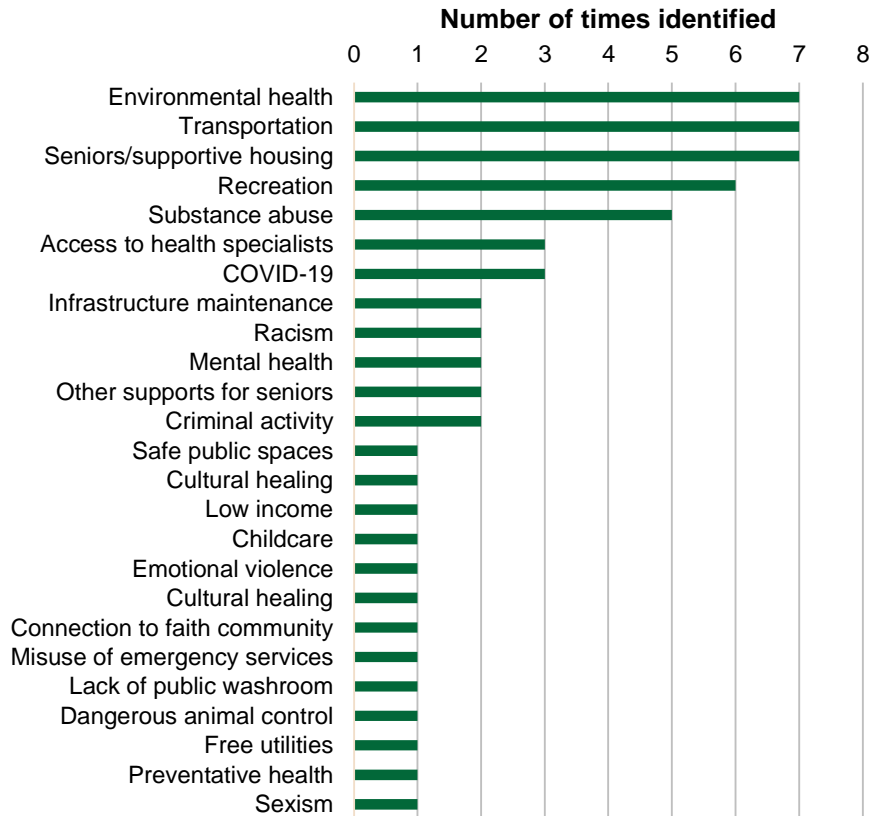


Risk Factor: Other factors significantly impacting community health and well-being not identified previously

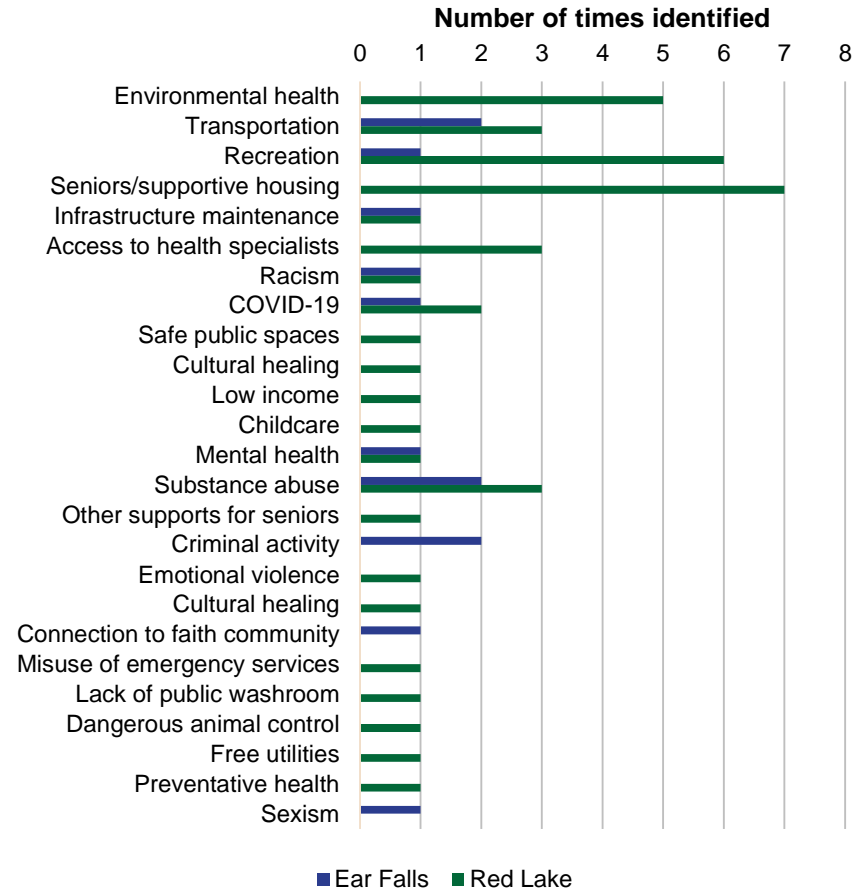
(respondents provided open-ended response – MNP summarized)



All responses



Red Lake vs. Ear Falls



DESIRED OUTCOMES

Q. If we are successful at addressing the top safety and well-being issues that you identified in this survey, how would your community be different in the future?

