



StrongerBC

for everyone

SAFE COMMUNITIES: Situation Tables in B.C.: 2023 Analysis



Collaborative Public
Safety Programs



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Minister's Message

B.C. is a great place to live. Everyone wants to build a good life here, and every person in every community wants to feel safe. We recognize British Columbians are increasingly worried about repeat violent offending and supports for people struggling with mental health and substance use.

That's why we're tackling these challenges head on and getting at the root causes so we can keep people safe and communities strong. Through initiatives announced in the Safer Communities Action Plan, the B.C. government is strengthening enforcement to keep those who commit repeat violent offences off B.C. streets and leveraging and integrating services to connect people with the supports they need.

This includes funding 44 Safe Community Situation Tables across the province. These specialized tables bring together frontline staff from public safety, health and social services sectors to identify, intervene and connect people at risk of criminality, victimization or other negative outcomes with the housing, social services, mental health and addictions care they need, when they need it. And it's starting to make a difference.

By proactively connecting people to tailored, low barrier supports, agencies can reduce a broad range of risks that can impact a person's well-being and safety, reduce long term demand on emergency and police resources, and increase vulnerable peoples' use of services when they're needed most.

The findings in this report, and associated Community Safety and Wellbeing Grants, will help communities further develop plans specific to their unique needs. These include conducting a comprehensive review of community safety concerns relating to mental health and addictions, homelessness, poverty, violent repeat offending, and committing crimes to survive. Communities will have the information they need to improve co-ordination between public safety, health and social service providers to better support people who are experiencing housing, addiction and mental-health challenges.

The communities listed in the report represent the early successes of the Situation Table model and our shared commitment to delivering collaborative frontline services that help improve the quality of life for people in B.C. Together, I am confident we can continue tackling these big challenges head on and getting at the root causes so we can keep people safe and communities strong.



Mike Farnworth
Minister of Public Safety
and Solicitor General

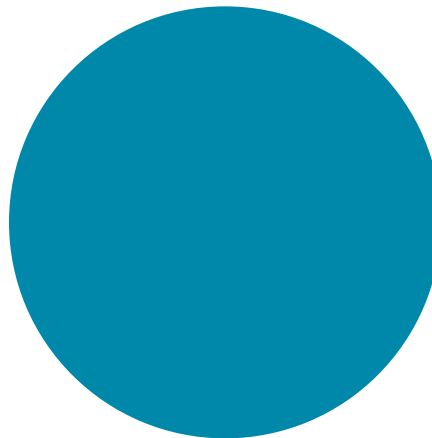
Executive Summary

Safe Community Situation Tables bring together frontline staff from the public safety, health, and social service sectors to identify at-risk individuals and collaboratively and rapidly connect them to the services and supports they need, before they experience a negative or traumatic event like overdose, incarceration, eviction or harming self and others. Situation Tables are a key resource in responding to the housing and toxic drug crisis and other priority areas across the spectrum of complex care needs of accessibility, affordability, community safety and wellbeing.

To follow the most rigorous standards of privacy protection, only individuals who meet the definition of Acutely Elevated Risk (AER) are accepted for discussions at Situation Tables. These are situations where individuals and/or families are multiple risks factors and there is a high probability of harm occurring to self or others without immediate (within 24-48 hours) intervention, or where there is significant community interest at stake.

In the 2023/2024 reporting period, there were 843 referrals for discussions across all 26 active Situation Tables, this is a 230% increase year-over-year (YOY). 70% of these discussions were closed with the overall risk lowered, up 4% YOY. 52.6% of the discussion participants were female, 40.2% were male, and the remaining 7.2% were either gender diverse individuals or a family group. The most common age group was 30 to 39.

Since 2018, approximately 85% of all discussions referred to Tables by Police of Jurisdiction (POJ) have been transferred to more appropriate health or social service agencies. This directly prevents the criminalization of individuals at risk, yet also deters those individuals from repeat offending and/or escalating. It allows police services to concentrate resources on core policing matters for which they are intended and suited.



DATA-INFORMED DECISION MAKING

The Province developed the Risk Tracking Database (RTD) to examine trends, provide regional snapshots, and map emerging public safety issues in B.C. in agile and innovative ways. Using data collected, this report provides a detailed assessment of the challenges that impact families and communities across the province. These insights help inform the development of policies to address complex challenges so we can keep people safe and communities strong.

2023 saw positive growth across all Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), from improving collaboration across sectors to reducing risks. Five (5) new Situation Tables in were funded in FY 2023/2024, and several supplemental grants were awarded to support retraining after staffing turnover. There are now 44 funded and 36 active Tables across British Columbia, including B.C.'s first Indigenous Intervention Circle led by Esk'etemc First Nation, representing approximately \$3 Million in Provincial investment.

What follows in this report is an analysis of the data from the 26 Situation Tables which were active in the reporting period broken down by Health Authority and community. If a community is not listed, it is because their Situation Table is not yet operational.

As more Tables become operational, future reports will provide statistical insights from a broader B.C. perspective, representing an increasingly powerful policy tool. To further enhance the impact of Situation Tables, the Province is responsible for data and privacy governance and analyzing deidentified, aggregate data gathered from across B.C.'s Situation Tables. This is a first step towards supporting timely comparative analyses between communities, identifying systemic gaps in and barriers to services, determining provincial and municipal priorities, and informing how resources and services are allocated.

This analysis represents only a starting point for the Province's work in future data collection and analysis. In essence, this provides a baseline. In the coming years, we anticipate expanding data collection to conduct deeper analysis and further explore key issues that impact public safety.



Program 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.

Program 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.

The Model

Situation Tables are an evidence-based model of improving community safety and wellbeing by facilitating mechanisms for front-line service provider collaboration and coordinated multi-agency responses, thereby rapidly connecting vulnerable people to all the services they need to proactively mitigate risks and vulnerabilities associated with harms and negative outcomes. Cases, referred to as discussions, are brought forward by member organizations if they meet the threshold of Acutely Elevated Risk (AER), and an immediate intervention is then planned by multiple agencies. The model is neither investigative nor punitive.

The Ministry's Role

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General's Collaborative Public Safety Programs is leading efforts to create new and enhance existing Situation Tables in BC, including policy frameworks, grant funding, and data governance. However, each Table is owned and managed by the members and the fiscal host, usually the Municipality.

Celebrating Breakthroughs, Inspiring Progress in 2023

05

new Tables were funded

843

discussions occurred across 26 operational tables

5.6

agencies were involved in each Intervention
(on average)

7.8

Risk Factors per discussion (on average)

70%

of the interventions resulted in lowered risk

26%

of referrals originated from Police

79%

were transferred from Police to a more
appropriate lead Agency

The Most Common Factors in 2023

37%

Suspected unmanaged
mental health concern(s)

61%

Lack of appropriate
housing

42%

Inability to meet own
basic needs

41%

Drug abuse/misuse

37%

Financial hardship

TRENDS

Government can analyze year-over-year (YOY) data and correlational relationships on any of the 105 tracked factors for an increasingly powerful policy tool.

A NOTE ON “RISK”

Risk Factors are aggregately tracked and cannot be connected to individuals. They represent neither judgement nor assumption of criminality. Rather, they highlight barriers to address during interventions and can inform meaningful policy development.

Top Originating Agencies in 2023

- 1** Police of Jurisdiction 26.3%
- 2** Regional Health Authority 8.6%
- 3** Local School District 8.3%

Top Lead Agencies in 2023

- 1** Regional Health Authority 23.8%
- 2** Police of Jurisdiction 9.6%*
- 3** Ministry of Children and Family Development 5.3%

Top Assisting Agencies in 2023

- 1** Regional Health Authority 60.6%
- 2** Police of Jurisdiction 40.4%
- 3** Ministry of Social Development and Poverty Reduction 36.3%

* POJ act as lead agency in rare instances where there is potential safety risk, where there is an outstanding warrant which could be actioned or waived, or where domestic violence or other victimization is a factor.

2018-2023 Snapshot

The data for this report was aggregated from the 26 Situation Tables which were active in B.C. in this reporting period. 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.

While the purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the composition of discussions at B.C. 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 B.C. 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.

2950

Discussions

44%

Female

25%

30-39 Years Old

69%

Overall Risk Lowered

9.5%

Refused Services

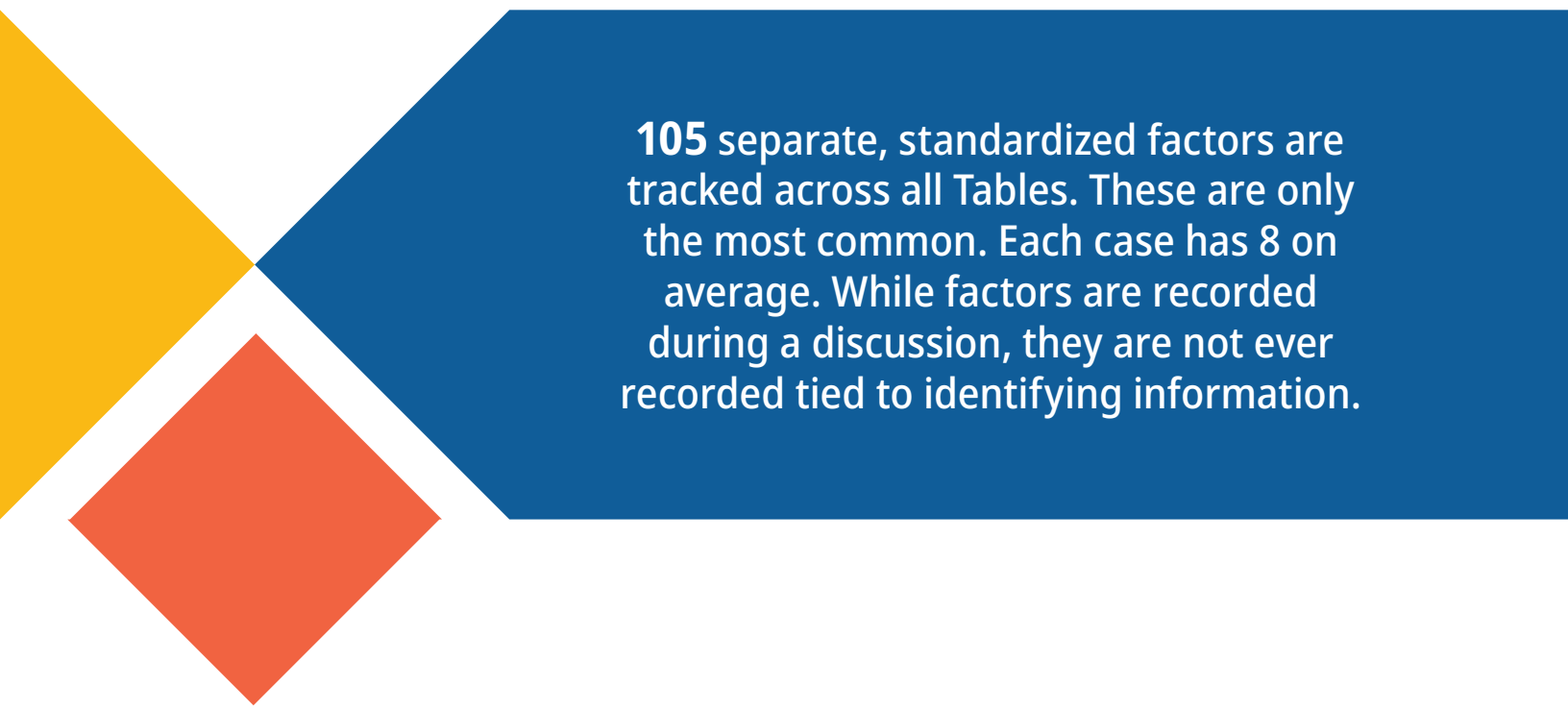
Aggregate statistics: 2018-2023

Trends in Risk

6 Year Aggregate

2018-2023

Lack of appropriate housing	57.2%
Inability to meet own basic needs	44.9%
Drug abuse/misuse	36.4%
Unmanaged mental health concern(s)	32.5%
Financial hardship	28.0%



105 separate, standardized factors are tracked across all Tables. These are only the most common. Each case has 8 on average. While factors are recorded during a discussion, they are not ever recorded tied to identifying information.



Key Highlights 2020-2023

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total # of Discussions across B.C.	302	270	358	843
Top Lead Agency	POJ (28%)	SDPR (10%)	Adult Probation (8%)	Regional Health Authority (24%)
POJ Referrals	28%	27%	25%	26%
Average number of Risk Factors per Discussion	11.0	6.7	7.4	7.8
Average # of Agencies per Intervention	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.6
Interventions leading to a decrease in risk*	61%	63%	65%	70%

* Because individuals are not tracked by Tables, a successful intervention is measured per discussion resulting in accepted connection to multiple, tailored, coordinated services, offered at once by the collaborative intervention and confirmed by individual agencies (via discussion #).

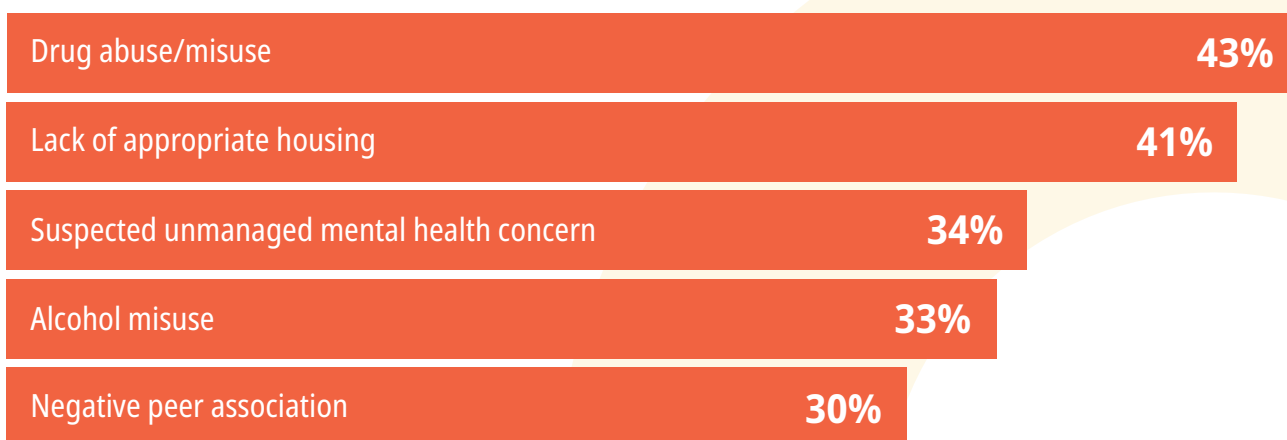
2023 Breakdown by Health Authority

	Fraser	Interior	Island	Northern	Van. Coastal
Total # of Discussions	395	134	127	149	38
Top Originating Agency	School District (15.7%)	POJ (52.2%)	POJ (26%)	POJ (24.6)	POJ (30.3%)
Top Lead Agency	School District (16%)	Interior Health (26.7%)	Island Health (26%)	Northern Health (26%)	Van. Coastal Health (26%)
Average number of Risk Factors per Discussion	7.1	6.8	9.8	8.3	6.8
Average # of Agencies per Intervention	5.8	5.5	6.7	5.2	5.0
Interventions leading to a decrease in risk*	68.5%	66.7%	63.3%	77.6%	60.6%
Most common Risk Factors	1. Lack of appropriate housing 2. Inability to meet own basic needs 3. Diagnosed unmanaged mental health concern(s)	1. Lack of appropriate housing 2. Drug abuse /misuse 3. Suspected unmanaged mental health concern(s)	1. Lack of appropriate housing 2. Drug abuse /misuse 3. Financial Hardship	1. Lack of appropriate housing 2. Financial Hardship 3. Inability to meet own basic needs	1. Lack of appropriate housing 2. Suspected unmanaged mental health concern(s) 3. Inability to meet own basic needs

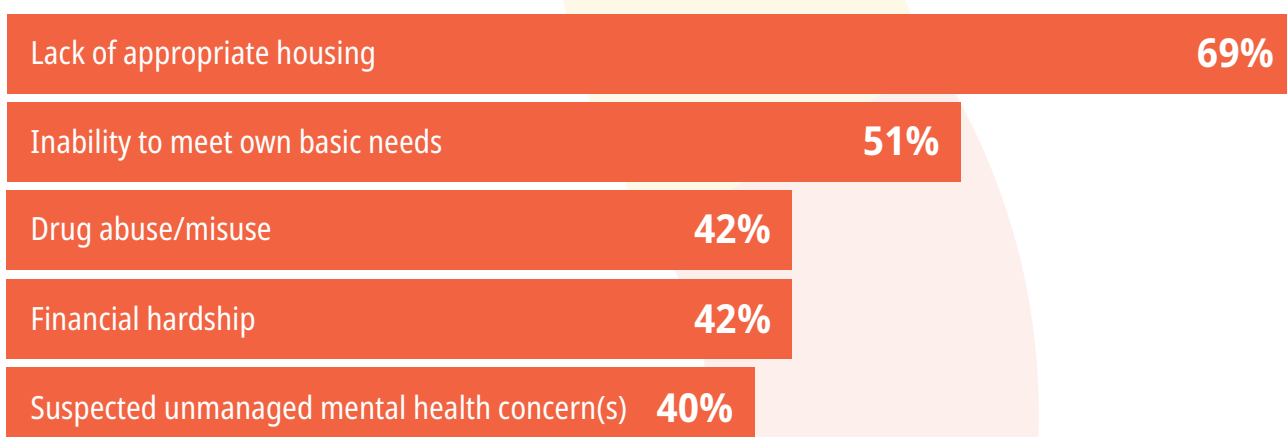
2023 Breakdown by Age

	# of Discussions	Interventions leading to a decrease in risk	Average # of Agencies per Intervention	Average number of Risk Factors per Discussion
Under 25	364	71.7%	6.0	8.3
Over 25	400	68.4%	5.6	7.8

UNDER 25: MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS



OVER 25: MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS



Situation Table Communities: Quick Reference

Abbotsford

Agassiz

Burnaby

Campbell River

Chilliwack

Comox Valley

Duncan/North Cowichan

Greater Westside Hub

Houston

Kelowna

Kitimat

Langley

Maple Ridge

Merritt

Nanaimo

Penticton

Prince George

Prince Rupert

Smithers

Squamish

Surrey (SMART)

Terrace

Victoria

Whistler

Williams Lake



Abbotsford

MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS

Lack of appropriate housing	65.2%
Drug abuse/misuse	56.5%
Diagnosed unmanaged mental health concern(s)	52.2%

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

CEDAR Outreach	31.6%
Salvation Army	15.8%
Fraser Health (ACT 10.5%, ICM 5.3%)	15.8%

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

Fraser Health (ACT 15.8%, ICM 21.1%)	36.8%
CEDAR Outreach	21.1%
Salvation Army	15.8%

23

Discussions

52.6%

Interventions
Leading to Overall
Lowered Risk



42.1% Female
42.1% Male

31.6%

30-39 Years
Age Group

HIGHLIGHTS

	2023	vs.	2022
Average # Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	5.4		–
Average # Agencies Involved Per Discussion	4.4		–
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	1		–

Agassiz

MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS

Suspected unmanaged mental health concern(s) 100%

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

Agassiz Harrison Community Services 50.0%

School District 78 50.0%

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

Agassiz Harrison Community Services 50.0%

Police of Jurisdiction 50.0%

4

Discussions

100%

Interventions
Leading to Overall
Lowered Risk



100% Female
0% Male

50%

12-15, 60-69 Years
Age Group
(all even at 50%)

HIGHLIGHTS

	2023	vs.	2022
Average # Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	4		–
Average # Agencies Involved Per Discussion	3		–
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	0		–

Burnaby

MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS

Lack of appropriate housing	70.0%
Inability to meet own basic needs	55.0%
Financial hardship	45.0%

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

SDPR	30.0%
Burnaby School District	15.0%
Police of Jurisdiction	15.0%

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

SDPR	23.5%
Police of Jurisdiction	17.6%
Burnaby School District	17.6%

27

Discussions

100%

Interventions
Leading to Overall
Lowered Risk



35% Female
15% Male

20%

60-69 Years
Age Group

HIGHLIGHTS

	2023	vs.	2022
Average # Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	7.5		8.0
Average # Agencies Involved Per Discussion	4.5		4.6
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	5		1

Campbell River

MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS

Financial hardship	86.3%
Lack of appropriate housing	80.4%
Association with negative peers	72.5%

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

Police of Jurisdiction	27.5%
Island Health (MHSU 7.8%, Y-Star 7.8%)	15.6%
Vancouver Island Mental Health	11.8%

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

Island Health (MHSU 29.4%, Y-Star 9.8%, Public Health 2.0%)	41.2%
NCCABC	17.6%
SDPR	13.7%

61

Discussions

56.9%

Interventions
Leading to Overall
Lowered Risk



64.7% Female
33.3% Male

31.4%

30-39 Years
Age Group

HIGHLIGHTS

	2023	vs.	2022
Average # Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	11.5		8.2
Average # Agencies Involved Per Discussion	8.0		6.7
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	13		15

Chilliwack

MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS

Lack of appropriate housing	75.0%
Drug abuse/misuse	70.0%
Threat to public health and safety	60.0%

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

Pacific Community Resources Society	55.0%
Cyrus Centre	15.0%
Fraser Health (IHART 5.0%, RAAC 5.0%)	15.0%

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

Pacific Community Resources Society	55.0%
Fraser Health (ICM 10.0%, IHART 5.0%, RAAC 5.0%)	20.0%
CLBC/ Cyrus Centre/ Adult Probation/ MCF/ School District (all even at 5.0%)	5.0%

HIGHLIGHTS

	2023	vs.	2022
Average # Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	13.4		10.6
Average # Agencies Involved Per Discussion	7.4		6.6
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	0		1

21

Discussions

80%

Interventions
Leading to Overall
Lowered Risk



35% Female
65% Male

35%

18-24 Years
Age Group

Comox Valley

MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS

Financial hardship	86.7%
Lack of appropriate housing	73.3%
Drug abuse/misuse	53.3%

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

Bylaw	26.7%
Emergency CVRD	26.7%
Police of Jurisdiction	20.0%

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

Island Health (Community 13.3%, MHSU 13.3%, Crisis Nurses 6.7%)	33.3%
Wachiyay	26.7%
Bylaw	20.0%

HIGHLIGHTS

	2023	vs.	2022
Average # Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	7.7		–
Average # Agencies Involved Per Discussion	6.2		–
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	3		–

29

Discussions

73.3%

Interventions
Leading to Overall
Lowered Risk



46.2% Female
53.8% Male

40%

40-49 Years
Age Group

Duncan/North Cowichan

MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS

Drug abuse/misuse	60.0%
Suspected unmanaged mental health concern(s)/ Alcohol misuse/ Sexual assault victimization/ Threaten self harm (all even at 40.0%)	40.0%

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

Police of Jurisdiction	40.0%
School District 79	60.0%

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

Police of Jurisdiction	40.0%
School District 79	40.0%
Lalum'utul' Smuneem Child & Family Services	40.0%

5

Discussions

100%

Interventions
Leading to Overall
Lowered Risk



40% Female
60% Male

40%

16-17 Years
Age Group

HIGHLIGHTS

	2023	vs.	2022
Average # Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	5.0		8.1
Average # Agencies Involved Per Discussion	5.4		5.5
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	2		2

Greater Westside Hub

MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS

Lack of Appropriate Housing	100%
Suspected Unmanaged Mental Health Concern(s)	100%
Unable to Meet Own Basic Needs	100%

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

ARC Programs	50.0%
City of West Kelowna – Bylaw	50.0%

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

MCF	50.0%
Salvation Army	50.0%

3

Discussions

50%

Interventions
Leading to Overall
Lowered Risk



100% Female
0% Male

50%

18-24, 70-79 Years
Age Group
(all even at 50%)

HIGHLIGHTS

	2023	vs.	2022
Average # Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	8.0		7.7
Average # Agencies Involved Per Discussion	7.0		6.2
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	0		2

Houston

MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS

Lack of appropriate housing	71.4%
Financial hardship	57.1%

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

Houston Community Services	28.6%
Dze L K'ant Friendship Centre	21.4%
Police of Jurisdiction/ Northern Health/ RCMP Victim Services (<i>all even at 7.1%</i>)	7.1%

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

Houston Community Services	35.7%
Dze L K'ant Friendship Centre	14.3%
Northern Health - Mental Health	14.3%

19

Discussions

85.7%

Interventions
Leading to Overall
Lowered Risk



71.4% Female
21.4% Male

28.6%

30-39 Years
Age Group

HIGHLIGHTS

	2023	vs.	2022
Average # Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	6.2		–
Average # Agencies Involved Per Discussion	3.2		–
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	2		–

Kelowna

MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS

Lack of appropriate housing	69.2%
Financial hardship	46.2%
Suspected unmanaged mental health concern(s)/ Diagnosed cognitive impairment (<i>all even at 38.5%</i>)	38.5%

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

School District 23	46.2%
Ki-Low-Na Friendship Society	30.8%
Adult Probation/ CMHA/ RDCO - Victim Services (<i>all even at 7.7%</i>)	7.7%

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

Interior Health (MHSU 7.7%, Outreach Urban Health 7.7%, Mental Health EPI 7.7%)	23.1%
MCF	15.4%
Foundry	15.4%

15

Discussions

84.6%

Interventions
Leading to Overall
Lowered Risk



30.8% Female
61.5% Male

23.1%

5-11, 12-15 Years
Age Group
(*all even at 23.1%*)

HIGHLIGHTS

	2023	vs.	2022
Average # Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	9.7		7.8
Average # Agencies Involved Per Discussion	4.8		5.2
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	0		4

Kitimat

MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS

Suspected unmanaged mental health concern(s)	70.0%
Inability to meet own basic needs	50.0%
Suspected cognitive impairment	40.0%

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

Police of Jurisdiction	30.0%
Kitimat Community Development Centre	20.0%
MCF	20.0%

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

Northern Health	30.0%
Police of Jurisdiction	20.0%
MCF	20.0%

HIGHLIGHTS



	2023	vs.	2022
Average # Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	6.7		3.8
Average # Agencies Involved Per Discussion	4.8		4.0
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	2		2

Langley

MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS

Lack of appropriate housing	60.0%
Inability to meet own basic needs	60.0%
Financial hardship/ Diagnosed unmanaged mental health concern(s) (<i>all even at 42.9%</i>)	42.9%

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

Police of Jurisdiction	25.7%
Intensive Case Management Team	20.0%
Langley Senior Resources Society	14.3%

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

Intensive Case Management Team	22.9%
Police of Jurisdiction	20.0%
Langley Senior Resources Society	14.3%

40

Discussions

65.7%

Interventions
Leading to Overall
Lowered Risk



37.1% Female
62.9% Male

22.9%

60-69 Years
Age Group

HIGHLIGHTS

	2023	vs.	2022
Average # Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	6.9		–
Average # Agencies Involved Per Discussion	5.3		–
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	3		–

Maple Ridge

MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS

Drug abuse/misuse	71.4%
Suspected unmanaged mental health concern(s)	57.1%
Threat to public health and safety	57.1%

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

Adult Probation	14.3%
Alouette Addictions	14.3%
Community Services of Maple Ridge	14.3%
Police of Jurisdiction	14.3%

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

Adult Probation	14.3%
Alouette Addictions	14.3%
Community Services of Maple Ridge	14.3%
MCF	14.3%

HIGHLIGHTS

	2023	vs.	2022
Average # Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	9.1		–
Average # Agencies Involved Per Discussion	3.0		–
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	1		–



Discussions

57.1%

Interventions
Leading to Overall
Lowered Risk



28.6% Female
71.4% Male

28.6%

30-39 Years
Age Group

Merritt

MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS

Lack of appropriate housing	60.0%
Inability to meet own basic needs	60.0%
Suspected unmanaged mental health concern(s)/ Inability to meet own basic needs (<i>all even at 57.1%</i>)	57.1%

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

Police of Jurisdiction	47.6%
Nicola Valley Shelter and Support Society (Shelter 23.8%, Housing First 4.8%)	28.6%
Nicola Valley Restorative Justice/ Ask Wellness (<i>all even at 9.5%</i>)	9.5%

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

Nicola Valley Shelter and Support Society – Shelter	19.0%
Ask Wellness	19.0%
Interior Health/ Adult Probation/ RCMP Victim Services (<i>all even at 14.3%</i>)	14.3%

25

Discussions

52.4%

Interventions
Leading to Overall
Lowered Risk



47.6% Female
47.6% Male

42.9%

30-39 Years
Age Group

HIGHLIGHTS

	2023	vs.	2022
Average # Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	7.3		–
Average # Agencies Involved Per Discussion	6.0		–
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	10		–

Nanaimo

MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS

Drug abuse/misuse	68.0%
Lack of appropriate housing	52.0%
Alcohol misuse	52.0%

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

Police of Jurisdiction	24.0%
MCF	20.0%
Island Crisis Care Society	16.0%

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

Island Health (Youth and Family Substance Use Services 12.0%, MHSU 8.0%, Y-Star & Discovery Youth and Family Substance Use Services 4.0%, Child and Youth Mental Health 4.0%)	28.0%
MCF	24.0%
Canadian Mental Health Association - Mid Island	16.0%

28

Discussions

60%

Interventions
Leading to Overall
Lowered Risk



76% Female
24% Male

28%

30-39 Years
Age Group

HIGHLIGHTS

	2023	vs.	2022
Average # Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	8.0		–
Average # Agencies Involved Per Discussion	5.2		–
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	6		–

Penticton

MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS

Drug abuse/misuse	33.3%
Lack of appropriate housing	26.7%
Antisocial/negative behaviour	26.7%

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

Police of Jurisdiction	26.7%
School District	26.7%
Fire Department/ Adult Probation	13.3%

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

Police of Jurisdiction	26.7%
School District	20.0%
MCF (Child Protection 6.7%, Child and Youth Mental Health 6.7%, Youth Probation 6.7%)	20.0%

HIGHLIGHTS



	2023	vs.	2022
Average # Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	3.4		4.9
Average # Agencies Involved Per Discussion	4.3		5.1
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	0		0

Prince George

MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS

Lack of appropriate housing	62.9%
Financial hardship	62.9%
Inability to meet own basic needs	51.4%

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

Police of Jurisdiction	31.4%
Northern Health	28.6%
BC Schizophrenia Society	11.4%

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

Northern Health	28.6%
Police of Jurisdiction	14.3%
BC Schizophrenia Society/ Prince George RCMP Victim Services (<i>all even at 8.6%</i>)	8.6%

HIGHLIGHTS



	2023	vs.	2022
Average # Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	12.1		13.6
Average # Agencies Involved Per Discussion	4.5		4.3
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	7		4

Prince Rupert

MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS

Inability to meet own basic needs	83.3%
Lack of appropriate housing	66.7%
Drug abuse-misuse/ Alcohol use/ Inadequate parental oversight (<i>all even at 50.0%</i>)	50.0%

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

MCF	33.3%
Changemakers Education Society/ Police of Jurisdiction/ School District/ Victim Services (<i>all even at 16.7%</i>)	16.7%

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

MCF	66.7%
Police of Jurisdiction	16.7%
School District 52	16.7%

HIGHLIGHTS

	2023	vs.	2022
Average # Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	8.5		–
Average # Agencies Involved Per Discussion	6.3		–
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	0		–



Discussions

66.7%

Interventions
Leading to Overall
Lowered Risk



66.7% Female
33.3% Male

22.9%

12-15, 16-17 Years
Age Group
(*all even at 22.9%*)

Smithers

MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS

Lack of appropriate housing	64.3%
Alcohol misuse	50.0%
Drug abuse/misuse	48.2%

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

Police of Jurisdiction	25.0%
Goodacre Place	17.9%
Dze L K'ant Friendship Centre	14.3%

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

Goodacre Place	17.9%
Dze L K'ant Friendship Centre	12.5%
Mental Heath Outreach Team	12.5%

61

Discussions

69.6%

Interventions
Leading to Overall
Lowered Risk



55.4% Female
33.9% Male

32.1%

18-24 Years
Age Group

HIGHLIGHTS

	2023	vs.	2022
Average # Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	6.1		4.7
Average # Agencies Involved Per Discussion	3.7		4.3
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	10		0

Squamish

MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS

Lack of appropriate housing	76.9%
Suspected unmanaged mental health concern(s)	76.9%
Drug abuse/misuse	53.8%

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

Squamish Helping Hands Society	30.8%
Police of Jurisdiction	15.4%
Sea to Sky Community Services Society	15.4%

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

Vancouver Coastal Health (VCH 23.1%, MHSU 7.7%)	30.8%
Sea to Sky Community Services Society	15.4%
Squamish Helping Hands Society	15.4%

16

Discussions

69.2%

Interventions
Leading to Overall
Lowered Risk



53.8% Female
23.1% Male

30.8%

50-59 Years
Age Group

HIGHLIGHTS

	2023	vs.	2022
Average # Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	6.8		–
Average # Agencies Involved Per Discussion	5.0		–
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	2		–

Surrey (SMART)

MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS

Lack of appropriate housing	51.7%
Inability to meet own basic needs	48.3%
Alcohol misuse	24.1%

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

Surrey School District	32.8%
Street SMART	22.4%
Adult Probation	17.2%

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

Surrey School District	32.8%
Adult Probation	20.7%
School District	17.2%

63

Discussions

63.8%

Interventions
Leading to Overall
Lowered Risk



55.2% Female
41.4% Male

43.1%

30-39 Years
Age Group

HIGHLIGHTS

	2023	vs.	2022
Average # Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	5.5		5.0
Average # Agencies Involved Per Discussion	6.9		5.5
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	0		0

Terrace

MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS

Lack of appropriate housing	85.7%
Inability to meet own basic needs	64.3%
Association with negative peers	64.3%

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

KSAN Society (TH 14.3%, KRS 14.3%, MHC 7.1%, Harm Reduction)	42.9%
Police of Jurisdiction	14.3%
Adult Probation/ CLBC/ ESS/ MCF/ SDPR/ Mills Memorial Hospital (<i>all even at 7.1%</i>)	7.1%

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

Northern Health (Northern Health 21.4%, IPT 14.3%)	35.7%
Intensive Case Management Teams	14.3%
KSAN Society (TH 7.1%, Harm Reduction 7.1%)	14.3%

15

Discussions

78.6%

Interventions
Leading to Overall
Lowered Risk



42.9% Female
42.9% Male

50%

30-39 Years
Age Group

HIGHLIGHTS

	2023	vs.	2022
Average # Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	9.7		7.0
Average # Agencies Involved Per Discussion	6.1		6.2
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	2		5

Victoria

MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS

Lack of appropriate housing	100%
Inability to meet own basic needs	100%
Exhibiting antisocial/negative behaviour	100%
Negative neighbourhood	100%

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

Our Place	66.7%
City of Victoria	33.3%

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

Our Place	33.3%
Solid (Katherine) + ICMIT	33.3%
SDPR	33.3%

4

Discussions

100%

Interventions
Leading to Overall
Lowered Risk



33.3% Female
33.3% Male

33.3%

30-39, 40-49, 60-69
Years Age Group
(all even at 33.3%)

HIGHLIGHTS

	2023	vs.	2022
Average # Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	12.0		–
Average # Agencies Involved Per Discussion	4.3		–
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	0		–

Whistler

MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS

Lack of appropriate housing	55.0%
Suspected unmanaged mental health concern(s)	55.0%
Drug abuse/misuse	40.0%

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

Whistler Community Services Society	45.0%
Police of Jurisdiction	40.0%
Sea to Sky Community Services Society (STV 5.0%, Homeless Outreach 5.0%)	10.0%

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

Whistler Community Services Society	30.0%
Police of Jurisdiction	20.0%
Vancouver Coastal Health (ICM 5.0%, MHSU 5.0%)	10.0%

22

Discussions

75%

Interventions
Leading to Overall
Lowered Risk



35% Female
65% Male

30%

30-39, 40-49 Years
Age Group
(all even at 30%)

HIGHLIGHTS

	2023	vs.	2022
Average # Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	5.5		–
Average # Agencies Involved Per Discussion	3.4		–
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	4		–

Williams Lake

MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS

Drug abuse/misuse	60.5%
Lack of appropriate housing	52.6%
Suspected unmanaged mental health concern(s)	52.6%

TOP ORIGINATING AGENCIES

Police of Jurisdiction	78.9%
Canadian Mental Health Association	10.5%
Adult Probation	5.3%

TOP LEAD AGENCIES

Interior Health (Crisis Intervention 26.3%, Mental Health 7.9%, Crisis Response Team 5.3%, Youth Team 5.3%)	44.7%
CMHA (CMHA 10.5%, Outreach 7.9%)	18.4%
BGC Clubs	10.5%

38

Discussions

63.2%

Interventions
Leading to Overall
Lowered Risk



52.6% Female
47.4% Male

31.6%

40-49 Years
Age Group

HIGHLIGHTS

	2023	vs.	2022
Average # Risk Factors Involved Per Discussion	6.7		6.0
Average # Agencies Involved Per Discussion	5.9		6.9
Cases Transferred from Police to a More Suitable Agency	30		47



In Gratitude

Collaboration is Continued Success

The Ministry expresses our sincere appreciation to all Situation Table stakeholders, including fellow Ministries, Municipal and Indigenous partners, NGOs, Health Authorities, and law enforcement, for their unwavering support and dedication to this initiative.

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Supporting People for Safer Communities



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