Connectivity Waterloo-Wellington

Connectivity Cambridge North Dumfries
Ruth vanLoon
519-853-1470 ext 248
ruthvl@langs.org

Connectivity KW4
Sue Coulter
519-743-8333 ext 220
scoulter@carizon.ca

Guelph Wellington Connectivity
Rural Wellington Connectivity
Tracy Dupuis
519-824-1212 ext 7377
tdupuis@cmhaww.ca

About Connectivity Waterloo-Wellington
Connectivity Waterloo-Wellington is a model of multi-sector collaboration designed to collaboratively and proactively address situations of acutely elevated risk that require a multi-disciplinary intervention. Professionals in the social service, healthcare, justice, and education sectors attend a weekly meeting to provide immediate wrap-around support to individuals and families. In doing so, organizations and systems are immediately responsive and begin to make systematic improvements to improve service delivery, with the long term vision of reducing emergency room admissions, child protection cases, prosecutions, violent crime and youth victimization. Four meetings are held weekly throughout Waterloo-Wellington.

Based on data from April 1, 2016 through to March 31, 2017

Gender
- Male: 41%
- Female: 32%
- Family: 27%

Age
- 40 and Over: 33%
- Aged 25 - 39: 35%
- 18 - 24: 22%
- Under 18: 11%

Results

Still at Risk Breakdown
- 47% Informed of services; not yet connected
- 37% Refused services/uncooperative
- 16% Systemic Issues

Risk Lowered
The individual or family has been connected to services, and their risk has been lowered.

Still at Risk
The individual or family has been informed of services, has refused services, or is still at risk due to a systemic issue.

Referred Elsewhere
The situation did not meet the criteria for risk and was not opened at the table. Supports and services are offered away from the table.

Other
The individual or family were found to not be at risk, could not be located, are known to have relocated, or are deceased.
What are the risks being addressed?

Individuals and families that are brought to Connectivity are experiencing a wide range of risks that impact their safety and well-being. There are 26 different categories for risks used, and 102 specific risks identified in those categories. For example, under the category of Mental Health, some of the specific risks include dealing with grief, having witnessed a traumatic event, or not following a prescribed treatment for a mental health diagnosis. Based on the risks identified for an individual or family, agencies who can help reduce those risks work together to provide coordinated support.

Most Common Risks
1. Mental Health
2. Criminal Involvement
3. Drugs
4. Physical Violence
5. Physical Health

What are the supports and strengths?

While supporting the risks that are impacting individuals and families, it is also important to be aware of their supports and strengths. These include positive characteristics or conditions that can moderate the negative effects of risk factors, and foster healthier individuals, families, and communities, thereby increasing personal and/or community safety and well-being.

Most Common Supports
1. Access to stable housing
2. Caring school environment
3. Financial stability
4. Positive support within the family
5. Ongoing financial supplement