

**Development of a Joint Glossary of Terms for Planners and Public Health Professionals**

<b>Active Transportation</b>	Non-motorized travel, including walking, cycling, hiking, inline skating and cross country skiing.	Ministry of Health Promotion and Sport Ontario Trail Strategy <a href="http://www.mhp.gov.on.ca/en/active-living/recreation/A2010_TrailStrategy.pdf">www.mhp.gov.on.ca/en/active-living/recreation/A2010_TrailStrategy.pdf</a>
<b>Activity Corridor</b>	Areas of street-oriented uses which incorporate a mix of retail, employment and residential uses, developed at medium densities, located along arterial or collector roads serving as major transit routes. Such corridors may form the boundaries of residential subdivisions or neighbourhoods, but should act as a linear focus for activities and uses within the community.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Transit-Supportive Land Use Planning Guidelines <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx">www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx</a>
<b>Activity Node</b>	Compact, transit-oriented, pedestrian-friendly areas where the highest concentrations of residential, employment, retail and other uses in the urban area are located. Activity nodes are generally located at points where two or more transit routes or travel modes intersect.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Transit-Supportive Land Use Planning Guidelines <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx">www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx</a>
<b>Adverse Effects</b>	As defined in the Environmental Protection Act, means one or more of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. impairment of the quality of the natural environment for any use that can be made of it;</li> <li>b. injury or damage to property or plant or animal life;</li> <li>c. harm or material discomfort to any person;</li> <li>d. an adverse effect on the health of any person.</li> </ul>	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Provincial Policy Statement <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6">www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6</a>

- e. impairment of the safety of any person;
- f. rendering any property or plant or animal life unfit for human use;
- g. loss of enjoyment of normal use of property; and
- h. interference with normal conduct of business.

<b>Advocacy</b>	Interventions such as speaking, writing or acting in favour of a particular issue or cause, policy or group of people.	Public Health Agency of Canada Core Competencies for Public Health in Canada <a href="http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf">http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf</a>
<b>Affordable</b>	<p>Means</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In the case of ownership housing, the least expensive of:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. housing for which the purchase price results in annual accommodation costs which do not exceed 30 percent of gross annual household income for low and moderate income households; or</li> <li>b. housing for which the purchase price is at least 10 percent below the average purchase price of a resale unit in the regional market area;</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. In the case of rental housing, the least expensive of:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. a unit for which the rent does not exceed 30 percent of gross annual household income for low and moderate income households; or</li> <li>b. a unit for which the rent is at or below the average market rent of a unit in the regional market area.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Provincial Policy Statement <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6">www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6</a>

<b>Area Municipality</b>	An incorporated city, town, village or township within a regional municipality, county or district municipality, usually referred to as “local level” or lower tier.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Transit-Supportive Land Use Planning Guidelines <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx">www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx</a>
<b>Assessment</b>	As one of the core functions of public health, assessment involves the systematic collection and analysis of data in order to provide a basis for decision-making. This may include collecting statistics on local health status, health needs, and/or other public health issues.	Ministry of Health and Long Term Care Glossary of Terms for Public Health Standards <a href="http://www.health.gov.on.ca">www.health.gov.on.ca</a>
<b>Attitude</b>	A relatively stable belief or feeling about a concept, person or object. Attitudes can often be inferred by observing behaviours.	Public Health Agency of Canada Core Competencies for Public Health in Canada <a href="http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf">http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf</a>
<b>Best Practices</b>	The consensus of expert panels regarding acceptable organization, staffing, and provision of services by a public health agency, medical clinic, hospital, or other health care facility. The criteria for 'best practices' are sometimes called benchmarks.	Ministry of Health and Long Term Care Glossary of Terms for Public Health Standards <a href="http://www.health.gov.on.ca">www.health.gov.on.ca</a>
<b>Brownfield</b>	Undeveloped or previously developed properties that may be contaminated. They are usually, but not exclusively, former industrial or commercial properties that may be underutilized, derelict, or vacant.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Provincial Policy Statement <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6">www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6</a>
<b>Built Environment</b>	Is an important aspect of the physical environment and is comprised of urban and building design, land use, the transportation system and the infrastructure that support them. Several important built environment elements relate	Ministry of Health and Long-term Care Population Health Assessment and Surveillance Protocol <a href="http://www.health.gov.on.ca">www.health.gov.on.ca</a>

to walking rates. These elements include proximity to employment, retail, services, and recreation facilities along with other factors such as perceptions of safety, sense of community connectedness and neighbourhood aesthetics.

<b>Built-up Area</b>	All land within the built boundary of a municipality. This area is used to determine Greenfield growth or intensification growth for on-going development.	Ministry of Infrastructure Places to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe <a href="http://www.placestogrow.ca/images/pdfs/FPL_AN-ENG-WEB-ALL.pdf">www.placestogrow.ca/images/pdfs/FPL_AN-ENG-WEB-ALL.pdf</a>
<b>Climate Change</b>	Is the change in climate over time. The term refers to both natural and human-induced changes. Many industrial activities have been shown to negatively impact the chemical composition of the atmosphere through the build-up of greenhouse gases that trap heat and reflect it back to the earth's surface. This results in changes to the earth's climate, including a rise in global temperatures and more frequent extreme weather events.	Ministry of Health and Long Term Care Glossary of Terms for Public Health Standards <a href="http://www.health.gov.on.ca">www.health.gov.on.ca</a>
<b>Collaboration</b>	A recognized relationship among different sectors or groups, which have been formed to take action on an issue in a way that is more effective or sustainable than might be achieved by the public health sector acting alone.	Public Health Agency of Canada Core Competencies for Public Health in Canada <a href="http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf">http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf</a>
<b>Community</b>	A specific group of people, often living in a defined geographical area, who share a common culture, values and norms, are arranged in a social structure according to relationships which the community has developed over a period of time. Members of a community gain their personal and social identity by sharing common	World Health Organization Health Promotion Glossary <a href="http://www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf">www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf</a>

beliefs, values and norms which have been developed by the community in the past and may be modified in the future. They exhibit some awareness of their identity as a group, and share common needs and a commitment to meeting them.

<b>Community Capacity Building</b>	Community capacity, in the field of health promotion, refers to enhancing the ability of an individual, organization or community to address health issues and concerns. The process of capacity building relies heavily on collaboration and partnerships, and therefore health practitioners often build community capacity on a variety of levels simultaneously. It also refers to the knowledge, skill sets, participation, leadership and resources required to effectively address health issues and concerns.	Ministry of Health and Long Term Care Glossary of Terms for Public Health Standards <a href="http://www.health.gov.on.ca">www.health.gov.on.ca</a>
<b>Community Infrastructure</b>	Refers to lands, buildings, and structures that support the quality of life for people and communities by providing public services for health, education, recreation, socio-cultural activities, security and safety, and affordable housing.	Ministry of Infrastructure Places to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe <a href="http://www.placestogrow.ca/images/pdfs/FPLAN-ENG-WEB-ALL.pdf">www.placestogrow.ca/images/pdfs/FPLAN-ENG-WEB-ALL.pdf</a>
<b>Community Participation</b>	Procedures whereby members of a community participate directly in decision-making about developments that affect the community. It covers a spectrum of activities ranging from passive involvement in community life to intensive action-oriented participation in community development (including political initiatives and strategies). The	Public Health Agency of Canada Core Competencies for Public Health in Canada <a href="http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf">http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf</a>

Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion emphasizes the importance of concrete and effective community action in setting priorities for health, making decisions, planning strategies and implementing them to achieve better health.

<b>Compact Urban Form</b>	A land-use pattern that encourage efficient use of the land, walkable neighbourhoods, mixed land uses (residential, retail, workplace and institutional all within one neighbourhood), proximity to transit and reduced need for infrastructure. Compact urban form can include detached and semi-detached houses on small lots as well as townhouses and walk-up apartments, multi-storey commercial developments, and apartments or offices above retail.	Ministry of Infrastructure Places to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe <a href="http://www.placestogrow.ca/images/pdfs/FPLAN-ENG-WEB-ALL.pdf">www.placestogrow.ca/images/pdfs/FPLAN-ENG-WEB-ALL.pdf</a>
<b>Complete Communities</b>	Meet people's needs for daily living throughout an entire lifetime by providing convenient access to an appropriate mix of jobs, local services, a full range of housing, and community infrastructure including affordable housing, schools, recreation and open space for their residents. Convenient access to public transportation and options for safe, non motorized travel is also provided.	Ministry of Infrastructure Places to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe <a href="http://www.placestogrow.ca/images/pdfs/FPLAN-ENG-WEB-ALL.pdf">www.placestogrow.ca/images/pdfs/FPLAN-ENG-WEB-ALL.pdf</a>
<b>Density, High, Medium, Low</b>	Because these guidelines are intended for use in a variety of municipalities of different sizes, the terms "high", "medium" and "low" density are used in a conceptual sense and must be considered in the context of the prevailing development densities	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Transit-Supportive Land Use Planning Guidelines <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx">www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx</a>

and building heights within a municipality. Generally, low density development refers to detached single family residential development, or the low-rise commercial or industrial development densities usually found in auto-oriented industrial parks or along highway-commercial strips; medium density development refers to low-rise multi-family residential development or low-rise commercial/residential development usually found along a pedestrian-oriented "Main Street"; and high density development refers to the more concentrated, multi-storey development patterns typically found in the centres of urban areas along major transit routes.

<b>Designated Greenfield Area</b>	The area within a settlement area that is not built-up area. Where a settlement area does not have a built boundary, the entire settlement area is considered designated Greenfield area.	Ministry of Infrastructure Places to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe <a href="http://www.placestogrow.ca/images/pdfs/FPLAN-ENG-WEB-ALL.pdf">www.placestogrow.ca/images/pdfs/FPLAN-ENG-WEB-ALL.pdf</a>
<b>Designated Growth Area</b>	Means lands within settlement areas designated in an official plan for growth over the long-term planning horizon, but which have not yet been fully developed. Designated growth areas include lands which are designated and available for residential growth, as well as lands required for employment and other uses.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Provincial Policy Statement <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6">www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6</a>
<b>Determinants of Health</b>	Definable entities that cause, are associated with, or induce health outcomes. Public health is fundamentally concerned with action and advocacy to address the	Public Health Agency of Canada Core Competencies for Public Health in Canada <a href="http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf">http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf</a>

full range of potentially modifiable determinants of health – not only those which are related to the actions of individuals, such as health behaviours and lifestyles, but also factors such as income and social status, education, employment and working conditions, access to appropriate health services, and the physical environment. These, in combination, create different living conditions which impact on health.

<b>Development</b>	Means the creation of a new lot, a change in land use, or the construction of buildings and structures, requiring approval under the Planning Act, but does not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. activities that create or maintain infrastructure authorized under an environmental assessment process;</li> <li>b. works subject to the Drainage Act; or</li> <li>c. underground or surface mining of minerals or advanced exploration on mining lands.</li> </ul>	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Provincial Policy Statement <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6">www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6</a>
<b>Disease and Injury Prevention</b>	Measures to prevent the occurrence of disease and injury, such as risk factor reduction, but also to arrest the progress and reduce the consequences of disease or injury once established. Disease and injury prevention is sometimes used as a complementary term alongside health promotion.	Public Health Agency of Canada Core Competencies for Public Health in Canada <a href="http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf">http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf</a>

<b>District</b>	An intermediate scale of planning area, smaller than a local municipality, but comprising a number of neighbourhoods within a municipality. Detailed land use planning policies at the district level are usually addressed in secondary plans.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Transit-Supportive Land Use Planning Guidelines <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx">www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx</a>
<b>Diversity</b>	The demographic characteristic of populations attributable to perceptible ethnic, linguistic, cultural, visible or social variation among groups of individuals in the general population.	Public Health Agency of Canada Core Competencies for Public Health in Canada <a href="http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf">http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf</a>
<b>Early Detection</b>	A phrase describing prompt identification of incipient or early disease and, by implication, intervention to arrest, treat, and cure it in a timely manner; and the early detection of environmental, social, and behavioural hazards to health.	Public Health Agency of Canada Core Competencies for Public Health in Canada <a href="http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf">http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf</a>
<b>Ecological Function</b>	Means the natural processes, products or services that living and non-living environments provide or perform within or between species, ecosystems and landscapes. These may include biological, physical and socio-economic interactions.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Provincial Policy Statement <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6">www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6</a>
<b>Employment area</b>	Means those areas designated in an official plan for clusters of business and economic activities including, but not limited to, manufacturing, warehousing, offices, and associated retail and ancillary facilities. Major retailers are considered non-employment.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Provincial Policy Statement <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6">www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6</a>

<b>Empowerment</b>	A process through which people gain greater control over decisions and actions affecting their health. Empowerment may be a social, cultural, psychological or political process through which individuals and social groups are able to express their needs, present their concerns, devise strategies for involvement in decision-making, and achieve political, social and cultural action to meet those needs.	Public Health Agency of Canada Core Competencies for Public Health in Canada <a href="http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf">http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf</a>
<b>Environment</b>	The setting and conditions in which events occur. The total of all influences on life and health apart from genes, comprising the physical world and the economic, social, behavioural, cultural as well as physical conditions and factors that are determinants of health and well-being.	Ministry of Health and Long-term Care Population Health Assessment and Surveillance Protocol <a href="http://www.health.gov.on.ca">www.health.gov.on.ca</a>
<b>Epidemiology</b>	Is the study of the distribution and determinants of health-states or events in specified populations, and the application of this study to the control of health problems.	World Health Organization Health Promotion Glossary <a href="http://www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf">www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf</a>
<b>Equity/equitable</b>	Equity means fairness.	Public Health Agency of Canada Core Competencies for Public Health in Canada <a href="http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf">http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf</a>
<b>Equity in Health</b>	Equity in health means that peoples' needs guide the distribution of opportunities for well-being. Equity in health is not the same as equality in health status. Inequalities in health status between individuals and populations are inevitable consequences of genetic differences and various social and	Public Health Agency of Canada Core Competencies for Public Health in Canada <a href="http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf">http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf</a>

economic conditions, or a result of personal lifestyle choices. Inequities occur as a consequence of differences in opportunity, which result, for example in unequal access to health services, nutritious food or adequate housing. In such cases, inequalities in health status arise as a consequence of inequities in opportunities in life.

<b>Evidence</b>	Information such as analyzed data, published research findings, results of evaluations, prior experience, expert opinions, any or all of which may be used to reach conclusions on which decisions are based.	Public Health Agency of Canada Core Competencies for Public Health in Canada <a href="http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf">http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf</a>
<b>Floor Space Index</b>	The ratio of the gross floor area of a building or buildings to the gross area of the lot on which the building or buildings are located. A floor space index of 2.0 would indicate that the gross floor area of a building could be up to 2 times the gross area of the lot on which it is located. This calculation is typically used instead of a lot coverage percentage.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Transit-Supportive Land Use Planning Guidelines <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx">www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx</a>
<b>Greater Golden Horseshoe (GGH)</b>	The geographic area designated as the Greater Golden Horseshoe growth plan area in Ontario Regulation 416/05. This includes the single-tier municipalities of Barrie, Brantford, Guelph, Hamilton, Kawartha Lakes, Orillia, Peterborough and Toronto; the upper-tier municipalities of Brant, Dufferin, Durham, Haldimand, Halton, Niagara, Northumberland, Peel, Peterborough, Simcoe, Waterloo, Wellington and York, and the	Ministry of Infrastructure Places to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe <a href="http://www.placestogrow.ca/images/pdfs/FPL-AN-ENG-WEB-ALL.pdf">www.placestogrow.ca/images/pdfs/FPL-AN-ENG-WEB-ALL.pdf</a>

lower-tier municipalities within.

<b>Greenfield</b>	See “Designated Greenfield Area”	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Provincial Policy Statement <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6">www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6</a>
<b>Greyfield</b>	Previously developed properties that are not contaminated. They are usually, but not exclusively, former commercial properties that may be underutilized, derelict or vacant.	Ministry of Infrastructure Places to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe <a href="http://www.placestogrow.ca/images/pdfs/FPL_AN-ENG-WEB-ALL.pdf">www.placestogrow.ca/images/pdfs/FPL_AN-ENG-WEB-ALL.pdf</a>
<b>Gross Floor Area</b>	The total floor area of a building, including areas devoted to utilities, stairs, etc. in addition to the net floor area which is directly occupied by owners or tenants.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Transit-Supportive Land Use Planning Guidelines <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx">www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx</a>
<b>Ground Water Feature</b>	Refers to water-related features in the earth’s subsurface, including recharge/discharge areas, water tables, aquifers and unsaturated zones that can be defined by surface and subsurface hydrogeologic investigations such as wells, piezometers, and test pits.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Provincial Policy Statement <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6">www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6</a>
<b>Health Behaviour</b>	The actions people undertake that influence their health status. These actions are influenced by the combination of understanding, insight, beliefs, practices that define the patterns of actions that influence people's health status, and may promote, preserve, and protect good health, , or if aspects of behaviour are harmful, such as driving cars at excessive speed, unsafe work practices, or cigarette smoking, may lead to injury, death, or chronic disease.	Ministry of Health and Long Term Care Glossary of Terms for Public Health Standards <a href="http://www.health.gov.on.ca">www.health.gov.on.ca</a>

<b>Health Communication</b>	Health communication is a key strategy to inform the public about health concerns and to maintain important health issues on the public agenda. The use of the mass and multi media and other technological innovations to disseminate useful health information to the public, increases awareness of specific aspects of individual and collective health as well as importance of health in development.	World Health Organization Health Promotion Glossary <a href="http://www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf">www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf</a>
<b>Health Hazard</b>	A condition of a premise; a substance, thing, plant or animal other than man; or a solid, liquid, gas or combination of any of these, that has or that is likely to have an adverse effect on the health of any person.	Ministry of Health and Long Term Care Glossary of Terms for Public Health Standards <a href="http://www.health.gov.on.ca">www.health.gov.on.ca</a>
<b>Health Indicator</b>	A health indicator is a characteristic of an individual, population, or environment which is subject to measurement (directly or indirectly) and can be used to describe one or more aspects of the health of an individual or population (quality, quantity and time).	World Health Organization Health Promotion Glossary <a href="http://www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf">www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf</a>
<b>Health Inequalities and Inequities</b>	Health inequalities can be defined as differences in health status or in the distribution of health determinants between different population groups. For example, differences in mobility between elderly people and younger populations or differences in mortality rates between people from different social classes. It is important to distinguish between inequality in health and inequity.	Ministry of Health and Long Term Care Glossary of Terms for Public Health Standards <a href="http://www.health.gov.on.ca">www.health.gov.on.ca</a>

Some health inequalities are attributable to biological variations or free choice, and others are attributable to the external environment and conditions mainly outside the control of the individuals concerned. In the first case it may be impossible or ethically or ideologically unacceptable to change the health determinants, and so the health inequalities are unavoidable. In the second, the uneven distribution may be unnecessary and avoidable as well as unjust and unfair, so that the resulting health inequalities also lead to inequity in health.

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<b>Health Outcomes</b>	A change in the <i>health status</i> of an individual, group or population which is attributable to a planned intervention or series of interventions, regardless of whether such an intervention was intended to change health status.	World Health Organization Health Promotion Glossary <a href="http://www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf">www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf</a>
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<b>(Health) Planning</b>	A set of practices and procedures that are intended to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of health services and to improve health outcomes. This important activity of all health departments commonly includes short-term, medium-term, and long-range planning. Important considerations are resource allocation, priority setting, distribution of staff and physical facilities, planning for emergencies and ways to cope with extremes of demand and unforeseen contingencies, and preparation of budgets for future fiscal periods with a feasible time horizon, often 5 years ahead, sometimes as far ahead as 10 or	Public Health Agency of Canada Core Competencies for Public Health in Canada <a href="http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf">http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf</a>
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even 15 years.

<b>Health Policy</b>	<p>A course or principle of action adopted or proposed by a government, political party, organization, or individual; the written or unwritten aims, objectives, targets, strategy, tactics, and plans that guide the actions of a government or an organization. Policies have three interconnected and ideally continually evolving stages: development, implementation and evaluation. Policy development is the creative process of identifying and establishing a policy to meet a particular need or situation. Policy implementation consists of the actions taken to set up or modify a policy, and evaluation is the assessment of how, and how well, the policy works in practice. Health policy is often enacted through legislation or other forms of rule-making, which define regulations and incentives that enable the provision of and access to health and social services.</p>	<p>Public Health Agency of Canada Core Competencies for Public Health in Canada <a href="http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf">http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf</a></p>
<b>Health Program</b>	<p>A description or plan of action for an event or sequence of actions or events over a period that may be short or prolonged. More formally, an outline of the way a system or service will function, with specifics such as roles and responsibilities, expected expenditures, outcomes, etc. A health program is generally long term and often multifaceted, whereas a health project is a short-term and usually narrowly focused activity.</p>	<p>Public Health Agency of Canada Core Competencies for Public Health in Canada <a href="http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf">http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf</a></p>
<b>Health Promotion</b>	<p>The process of enabling people to increase control over, and to</p>	<p>Public Health Agency of Canada Core Competencies for Public</p>

improve their health. It not only embraces actions directed at strengthening the skills and capabilities of individuals, but also action directed towards changing social, environmental, political and economic conditions so as to alleviate their impact on public and individual health. The Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion (1986) describes five key strategies for health promotion: build healthy public policy; create supportive environments; strengthen community action; develop personal skills; and re-orient health services.

Health in Canada

[http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection\\_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf](http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf)

<b>Health Protection</b>	A term to describe important activities of public health, in food hygiene, water purification, environmental sanitation, drug safety and other activities, that eliminate as far as possible the risk of adverse consequences to health attributable to environmental hazards.	Public Health Agency of Canada Core Competencies for Public Health in Canada <a href="http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf">http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf</a>
<b>Health Sector</b>	The health sector consists of organized public and private health services (including health promotion, disease prevention, diagnostic, treatment and care services), the policies and activities of health departments and ministries, health related non-government organizations and community groups, and professional associations.	World Health Organization Health Promotion Glossary <a href="http://www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf">www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf</a>
<b>Health Status</b>	A description and/or measurement of the health of an individual or population at a particular point in time against identifiable standards, usually by reference to health indicators.	World Health Organization Health Promotion Glossary <a href="http://www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf">www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf</a>

<b>Healthy Cities</b>	A healthy city is one that is continually creating and improving those physical and social environments and expanding those community resources which enable people to mutually support each other in performing all the functions of life and in developing to their maximum potential.	World Health Organization Health Promotion Glossary <a href="http://www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf">www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf</a>
<b>Healthy Eating</b>	Defined as eating practices and behaviours that are consistent with improving, maintaining, and/or enhancing health.	Ministry of Health and Long Term Care Glossary of Terms for Public Health Standards <a href="http://www.health.gov.on.ca">www.health.gov.on.ca</a>
<b>Healthy Environments</b>	Healthy environments entails the promotion of healthy and safe living, working and recreational environments by reducing the harm caused by tobacco, alcohol, controlled substances, environmental contaminants, and unsafe consumer and industrial products.	Ministry of Health and Long Term Care Glossary of Terms for Public Health Standards <a href="http://www.health.gov.on.ca">www.health.gov.on.ca</a>
<b>Healthy Public Policy</b>	Characterized by an explicit concern for health and equity in all areas of policy, and by accountability for health impact. The main aim of healthy public policy is to create a supportive environment to enable people to lead healthy lives. Such a policy makes healthy choices possible or easier for citizens. It makes social and physical environments health enhancing.	Ministry of Health and Long Term Care Glossary of Terms for Public Health Standards <a href="http://www.health.gov.on.ca">www.health.gov.on.ca</a>
<b>Healthy Weights</b>	Entails promoting healthy eating (as opposed to dieting) and regular physical activity. A healthy weight approach promotes physical, social and psychological well-being.	Ministry of Health and Long Term Care Glossary of Terms for Public Health Standards <a href="http://www.health.gov.on.ca">www.health.gov.on.ca</a>

<b>High Occupancy Vehicles (HOV)</b>	Public or private vehicles which carry three or more occupants.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Transit-Supportive Land Use Planning Guidelines <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx">www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx</a>
<b>High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) Lanes</b>	Special lanes designated for the exclusive or near exclusive use of High Occupancy Vehicles. HOV lanes may be located in the median or curb lanes of the street, where roadways are sufficiently wide; existing lanes can be designated as HOV lanes on a full time basis, or may be limited to peak travel periods of the day. They may also incorporate public transit, and bicycles may also be permitted on HOV lanes in some instances.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Transit-Supportive Land Use Planning Guidelines <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx">www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx</a>
<b>Indicator</b>	A measurement that reflects the status of a system. Indicators reveal the direction of a system (a community, the economy, the environment), whether it is going forward or backward, increasing or decreasing, improving or deteriorating, or staying the same.	Ministry of Health and Long Term Care Glossary of Terms for Public Health Standards <a href="http://www.health.gov.on.ca">www.health.gov.on.ca</a>
<b>Infrastructure</b>	Means physical structures (facilities and corridors) that form the foundation for development. <i>Infrastructure</i> includes: sewage and water systems, septage treatment systems, waste management systems, electric power generation and transmission, communications/telecommunications, transit and transportation corridors and facilities, oil and gas pipelines and associated facilities.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Provincial Policy Statement <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6">www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6</a>

<b>Infrastructure for Health Promotion</b>	Those human and material resources, organizational and administrative structures, policies, regulations and incentives which facilitate an organized health promotion response to public health issues and challenges.	World Health Organization Health Promotion Glossary <a href="http://www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf">www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf</a>
<b>Injury</b>	Physical damage that results when a human body is suddenly subjected to energy in amounts that exceed the threshold of physiological tolerance, or from lack of one or more vital elements (for example, oxygen). The energy could be mechanical, thermal, chemical, or radiant. Injuries further defined by whether they are intentional or unintentional.	Ministry of Health and Long Term Care Glossary of Terms for Public Health Standards <a href="http://www.health.gov.on.ca">www.health.gov.on.ca</a>
<b>Intensification</b>	Means the development of a property, site or area at a higher density than currently exists through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. redevelopment, including the reuse of brownfield sites;</li> <li>b. the development of vacant and/or underutilized lots within previously developed areas;</li> <li>c. infill development; and</li> <li>d. the expansion or conversion of existing buildings.</li> </ul>	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Provincial Policy Statement <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6">www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6</a>
<b>Intensification Areas</b>	Lands identified by municipalities or the Minister of Public Infrastructure Renewal within settlement area that are to be the focus for accommodating intensification. Intensification areas include urban growth centres, intensification corridors, major transit station areas, and	Ministry of Infrastructure Places to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe <a href="http://www.placestogrow.ca/images/pdfs/FPLAN-ENG-WEB-ALL.pdf">www.placestogrow.ca/images/pdfs/FPLAN-ENG-WEB-ALL.pdf</a>

other major opportunities that may include infill, redevelopment, Brownfield sites, the expansion or conversion of existing buildings and Greyfields.

<b>Intensification Corridors</b>	Intensification areas along major roads, arterials or higher order transit corridors that have the potential to provide a focus for higher density mixed-use development consistent with planned transit service levels.	Ministry of Infrastructure Places to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe <a href="http://www.placestogrow.ca/images/pdfs/FPL_AN-ENG-WEB-ALL.pdf">www.placestogrow.ca/images/pdfs/FPL_AN-ENG-WEB-ALL.pdf</a>
<b>Land Use Planning</b>	Means managing our land and resources. It helps each community to set goals about how it will grow and develop and to work out ways of reaching those goals while keeping important social, economic and environmental concerns in mind. It balances the interests of individual property owners with the wider interests and objectives of the whole community.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Transit-Supportive Land Use Planning Guidelines <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx">www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx</a>
<b>Leadership</b>	Leadership is described in many ways. In the field of public health it relates to the ability of an individual to influence, motivate, and enable others to contribute toward the effectiveness and success of their community and/or the organization in which they work. It involves inspiring people to craft and achieve a vision and goals. Leaders provide mentoring, coaching and recognition. They encourage empowerment, allowing other leaders to emerge.	Public Health Agency of Canada Core Competencies for Public Health in Canada <a href="http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf">http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf</a>
<b>Life Skills</b>	Are abilities for adaptive and positive behaviour, that enable individuals to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of	World Health Organization Health Promotion Glossary <a href="http://www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf">www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf</a>

everyday life.

<b>Lifestyle (Lifestyles Conducive to Health)</b>	Is a way of living based on identifiable patterns of behaviour which are determined by the interplay between an individual's personal characteristics, social interactions, and socioeconomic and environmental living conditions.	World Health Organization Health Promotion Glossary <a href="http://www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf">www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf</a>
<b>Living Conditions</b>	Living conditions are the everyday environment of people, where they live, play and work. These living conditions are a product of social and economic circumstances and the physical environment – all of which can impact upon health – and are largely outside of the immediate control of the individual.	World Health Organization Health Promotion Glossary <a href="http://www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf">www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf</a>
<b>Low and Moderate Income Households</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. in the case of ownership housing, households with incomes in the lowest 60 percent of income distribution for the regional market area; or</li> <li>b. in the case of rental housing, households with incomes in the lowest 60 percent of the income distribution for renter households for the regional market area.</li> </ul>	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Provincial Policy Statement <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6">www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6</a>
<b>Mixed-Use Development</b>	Areas characterized by a wide variety of shopping, employment, entertainment, light industrial and residential uses. Mixed-use development may occur at the level of individual specifically include buildings or complexes, or at a larger scale within activity nodes or corridors.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Transit-Supportive Land Use Planning Guidelines <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx">www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx</a>

<b>Modal Share</b>	The percentage of person-trips or of freight movements made by one travel mode, relative to the total of such trips made by all modes.	Ministry of Infrastructure Places to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe <a href="http://www.placestogrow.ca/images/pdfs/FPLAN-ENG-WEB-ALL.pdf">www.placestogrow.ca/images/pdfs/FPLAN-ENG-WEB-ALL.pdf</a>
<b>Monitoring</b>	The intermittent performance and analysis of routine measurements aimed at detecting changes in the environment or in the health status of populations.	Ministry of Health and Long Term Care Glossary of Terms for Public Health Standards <a href="http://www.health.gov.on.ca">www.health.gov.on.ca</a>
<b>Multi-modal</b>	The availability or use of more than one form of transportation, such as automobiles, walking, cycling, buses, rapid transit, rail (such as commuter and freight), trucks, air and marine.	Ministry of Infrastructure Places to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe <a href="http://www.placestogrow.ca/images/pdfs/FPLAN-ENG-WEB-ALL.pdf">www.placestogrow.ca/images/pdfs/FPLAN-ENG-WEB-ALL.pdf</a>
<b>Municipal Comprehensive Review</b>	An official plan review, or an official plan amendment, initiated by a municipality that comprehensively applies the policies and schedules of the plan.	Ministry of Infrastructure Places to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe <a href="http://www.placestogrow.ca/images/pdfs/FPLAN-ENG-WEB-ALL.pdf">www.placestogrow.ca/images/pdfs/FPLAN-ENG-WEB-ALL.pdf</a>
<b>Natural Heritage Features and Areas</b>	Means features and areas, including significant wetlands, significant coastal wetlands, fish habitat, significant woodlands south and east of the Canadian Shield, significant valleylands, south and east of the Canadian Shield, significant habitat of endangered species and threatened species, significant wildlife habitat, and significant areas of natural and scientific interest, which are important for their environmental and social values as a legacy of the natural landscapes of an area.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Provincial Policy Statement <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6">www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6</a>
<b>Natural Heritage System</b>	Means a system made up of natural heritage features and areas, linked by natural corridors which	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Provincial Policy Statement <a href="http://www.planningactivecommunities.com">www.planningactivecommunities.com</a>

are necessary to maintain biological and geological diversity, natural functions, viable populations of indigenous species and ecosystems. These systems can include lands that have been restored and areas with the potential to be restored to a natural state.

[www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6](http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6)

<b>Neighbourhood</b>	A collection of one or more subdivisions, usually served by local park facilities, a public school, and a variety of locally - oriented commercial and retail facilities.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Transit-Supportive Land Use Planning Guidelines <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx">www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx</a>
<b>Network</b>	A grouping of individuals, organizations and agencies organized on a non- hierarchical basis around common issues or concerns, which are pursued proactively and systematically, based on commitment and trust.	Ministry of Health and Long Term Care Glossary of Terms for Public Health Standards <a href="http://www.health.gov.on.ca">www.health.gov.on.ca</a>
<b>Partnerships</b>	Collaboration between individuals, groups, organizations, governments or sectors for the purpose of joint action to achieve a common goal. The concept of partnership implies that there is an informal understanding or a more formal agreement (possibly legally binding) among the parties regarding roles and responsibilities, as well as the nature of the goal and how it will be pursued.	Public Health Agency of Canada Core Competencies for Public Health in Canada <a href="http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf">http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf</a>
<b>Pedestrian</b>	Refers to all people on foot or moving at walking speed, including those who use mobility aids (wheelchairs, scooters etc.), persons with strollers and buggies, and frail elderly persons.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Transit-Supportive Land Use Planning Guidelines <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx">www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx</a>

<b>Pedestrian-Oriented Uses</b>	Uses which rely on pedestrian traffic for the majority of their business. Such uses typically include specialized retail and food stores, restaurants, personal service establishments, convenience stores, repair shops, etc. Wherever possible, these uses should be located at street level along activity corridors and in activity nodes, and their major entrances should open directly onto the street.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Transit-Supportive Land Use Planning Guidelines <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx">www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx</a>
<b>Performance Standards</b>	The criteria, often determined in advance, e.g., by an expert committee, by which the activities of health professionals or the organization in which they work, are assessed.	Public Health Agency of Canada Core Competencies for Public Health in Canada <a href="http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf">http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf</a>
<b>Physical Environment</b>	The physical, chemical, and biological factors within the home, the neighbourhood, and/or the workplace, which are beyond the immediate control of the individual that affect health. Among the most important factors will be air and water quality, waste management (domestic, industrial, hazardous, toxic), other sources of harmful substances (such as heavy metals and persistent chemicals), radiation, housing and other buildings, open spaces, natural or wild areas, global structures, and natural phenomena (such as ozone layer and carbon cycle).	Ministry of Health and Long-term Care Population Health Assessment and Surveillance Protocol <a href="http://www.health.gov.on.ca">www.health.gov.on.ca</a>
<b>Population Health</b>	The health of the population, measured by health status indicators. Population health is influenced by physical, biological, behavioural, social, cultural,	Ministry of Health and Long Term Care Glossary of Terms for Public Health Standards <a href="http://www.health.gov.on.ca">www.health.gov.on.ca</a>

economic, and other factors. The term is also used to refer to the prevailing health level of the population, or a specified subset of the population, or the level to which the population aspires. Population health describes the state of health, and public health is the range of practices, procedures, methods, institutions and disciplines required to achieve it. The term also is used to describe the academic disciplines involved in studies of determinants and dynamics of health status of the population.

<b>Population Health Assessment</b>	Entails understanding the health of populations and the factors that underlie health and health risks. This is frequently manifested through community health profiles and health status reports that inform priority setting and program planning, delivery and evaluation. Assessment includes consideration of physical, biological, behavioural, social, cultural, economic and other factors that affect health. The health of the population or a specified subset of the population can be measured by health status indicators such as life expectancy and hospital admission rates.	Public Health Agency of Canada Core Competencies for Public Health in Canada <a href="http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf">http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf</a>
<b>Prevention</b>	Policies and actions to eliminate a disease or minimize its effect; to reduce the incidence and/or prevalence of disease, disability, and premature death; to reduce the prevalence of disease precursors and risk factors in the population; if none of these if feasible, to retard the progress of incurable diseases.	Ministry of Health and Long Term Care Glossary of Terms for Public Health Standards <a href="http://www.health.gov.on.ca">www.health.gov.on.ca</a>

<b>Primary Prevention</b>	Primary prevention includes protection from effects of exposure to a disease agent, e.g., vaccination against infectious pathogens.	Ministry of Health and Long Term Care Glossary of Terms for Public Health Standards <a href="http://www.health.gov.on.ca">www.health.gov.on.ca</a>
<b>Prime Agricultural Area</b>	Means areas where prime agricultural lands predominate. This includes: areas of prime agricultural lands and associated Canada Land Inventory Class 4-7 soils; and additional areas where there is a local concentration of farms which exhibit characteristics of ongoing agriculture. Prime agricultural areas may be identified by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food using evaluation procedures established by the Province as amended from time to time, or may also be identified through an alternative agricultural land evaluation system approved by the Province.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Provincial Policy Statement <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6">www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6</a>
<b>Prime Agricultural Land</b>	Means land that includes specialty crop areas and/or Canada Land Inventory Classes 1, 2, and 3 soils, in this order of priority for protection.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Provincial Policy Statement <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6">www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6</a>
<b>Public Health</b>	Organized activities of society to promote, protect, improve, and when necessary, restore the health of individuals, specified groups, or the entire population. It is a combination of sciences, skills, and values that function through collective societal activities and involve programs, services, and institutions aimed at protecting and improving the health of all people. The term “public health” can describe a concept, a social institution, a set of scientific and	Public Health Agency of Canada Core Competencies for Public Health in Canada <a href="http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf">http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf</a>

professional disciplines and technologies, and a form of practice. It is a way of thinking, a set of disciplines, an institution of society, and a manner of practice. It has an increasing number and variety of specialized domains and demands of its practitioners an increasing array of skills and expertise.

<b>Public Service Facilities</b>	Means land, buildings and structures for the provision of programs and services provided or subsidized by a government or other body, such as social assistance, recreation, police and fire protection, health and educational programs, and cultural services. Public service facilities do not include infrastructure.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Provincial Policy Statement <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6">www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6</a>
<b>Quality of Life</b>	Defined as individual's perceptions of their position in life in the context of the culture and value system where they live, and in relation to their goals, expectations, standards and concerns. It is a broad ranging concept, incorporating in a complex way a person's physical health, psychological state, level of independence, social relationships, personal beliefs and relationship to salient features of the environment.	World Health Organization Health Promotion Glossary <a href="http://www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf">www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf</a>
<b>Recreation</b>	Means leisure time activity undertaken in built or natural settings for purposes of physical activity, health benefits, sport participation and skill development, personal enjoyment, positive social interaction and the achievement of human potential.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Provincial Policy Statement <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6">www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6</a>

<b>Recreational Water</b>	A body of water, such as a swimming pool, spa, wading pool, beach, or lake that is used for sport, exercise, or pleasure.	Ministry of Health and Long Term Care Glossary of Terms for Public Health Standards <a href="http://www.health.gov.on.ca">www.health.gov.on.ca</a>
<b>Redevelopment</b>	Means the creation of new units, uses or lots on previously developed land in existing communities, including Brownfield sites.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Provincial Policy Statement <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6">www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6</a>
<b>Region/Regional Municipality</b>	An upper tier municipality, comprising a number of local or area municipalities, which carries out regional-scale planning functions. Counties or district municipalities which undertake planning functions are also included in this definition.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Transit-Supportive Land Use Planning Guidelines <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx">www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx</a>
<b>Regional Market Area</b>	Refers to an area, generally broader than a lower-tier municipality that has a high degree of social and economic interaction. In southern Ontario, the upper or single-tier municipality will normally serve as the regional market area. Where a regional market area extends significantly beyond upper or single-tier boundaries, it may include a combination of upper, single and/or lower-tier municipalities.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Provincial Policy Statement <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6">www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6</a>
<b>Residential Intensification</b>	Means intensification of a property, site or area which results in a net increase in residential units or accommodation and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. redevelopment, including the redevelopment of brownfield sites;</li> <li>b. the development of vacant or underutilized lots within</li> </ul>	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Provincial Policy Statement <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6">www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6</a>

- previously developed areas;
- c. infill development;
  - d. the conversion or expansion of existing industrial, commercial and institutional buildings for residential use; and
  - e. the conversion or expansion of existing residential buildings to create new residential units or accommodation, including accessory apartments, secondary suites and rooming houses.

<b>Re-orienting Health Services</b>	Health services re-orientation is characterized by a more explicit concern for the achievement of population health outcomes in the ways in which the health system is organized and funded. This must lead to a change of attitude and organization of health services, which focuses on the needs of the individual as a whole person, balanced against the needs of population groups.	World Health Organization Health Promotion Glossary <a href="http://www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf">www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf</a>
<b>Risk Assessment</b>	A quantitative and/or qualitative estimation of the likelihood that an outcome, such as an adverse effect, will result from exposure to a specified hazard or hazards, or from the absence of protective or beneficial factors. Risk assessment is an integral part of health policy.	Ministry of Health and Long Term Care Glossary of Terms for Public Health Standards <a href="http://www.health.gov.on.ca">www.health.gov.on.ca</a>
<b>Risk Behaviour</b>	Specific forms of behaviour which are proven to be associated with increased susceptibility to a specific disease or ill-health.	World Health Organization Health Promotion Glossary <a href="http://www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf">www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf</a>
<b>Risk Factor</b>	Social, economic or biological status, behaviours or environments	World Health Organization Health Promotion Glossary

which are associated with or cause increased susceptibility to a specific disease, ill health, or injury. [www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp\\_glossary\\_en.pdf](http://www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf)

<b>Roads, Arterial</b>	Major traffic and transit routes, intended to carry large volumes of vehicular traffic. Arterial roads should provide continuous routes across urban areas, and in urban areas, should generally be designed as "Activity Corridors".	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Transit-Supportive Land Use Planning Guidelines <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx">www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx</a>
<b>Roads, Collector</b>	Traffic and transit routes designed to carry lower volumes of traffic than arterial roads, and providing continuous access across neighbourhoods. Collector roads should be bordered by higher density uses than surrounding low density residential areas, to support their role as transit routes.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Transit-Supportive Land Use Planning Guidelines <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx">www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx</a>
<b>Roads, Local</b>	Roads designed to carry low traffic volumes, at low speeds, which are intended primarily to provide access to abutting uses, typically residential uses, rather than to provide through traffic routes.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Transit-Supportive Land Use Planning Guidelines <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx">www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx</a>
<b>Rural Areas</b>	Means lands in the rural area which are located outside settlement areas and which are outside prime agricultural areas.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Provincial Policy Statement <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6">www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6</a>
<b>Secondary Plan</b>	A land use policy plan for a district or large neighbourhood within a municipality which provides more detailed land use policies and designations than those found in a municipal official plan.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Transit-Supportive Land Use Planning Guidelines <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx">www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx</a>
<b>Secondary Prevention</b>	Includes the use of screening tests or other suitable procedures to	Ministry of Health and Long Term Care

detect serious disease as early as possible so that its progress can be arrested and, if possible, the disease eradicated.

Glossary of Terms for Public Health Standards  
[www.health.gov.on.ca](http://www.health.gov.on.ca)

<b>Settlement Areas</b>	<p>Means urban areas and rural settlement areas within municipalities (such as cities, towns, villages and hamlets) that are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. built up areas where development is concentrated and which have a mix of land uses; and</li> <li>b. lands which have been designated in an official plan for development over the long term planning horizon provided for in policy 1.1.2. In cases where land in designated growth areas is not available, the settlement area may be no larger than the area where development is concentrated.</li> </ol>	<p>Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing          Provincial Policy Statement  <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6">www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6</a></p>
<b>Situational Assessment</b>	<p>A situational assessment influences planning in significant ways by examining the legal and political environment, stakeholders, the health needs of the population, the literature and previous evaluations, as well as the overall vision for the project. The phrase “situational assessment” is now used rather than the previous term “needs assessment.” This is intentional. The new terminology is used as a way to avoid the common pitfall of only looking at problems and difficulties. Instead it encourages considering the strengths of and</p>	<p>Ministry of Health and Long Term Care          Glossary of Terms for Public Health Standards  <a href="http://www.health.gov.on.ca">www.health.gov.on.ca</a></p>

opportunities for individuals and communities. In a health promotion context, this also means looking at socio-environmental conditions and broader determinants of health.

<b>Social Capital</b>	Represents the degree of social cohesion which exists in communities. It refers to the processes between people which establish networks, norms, and social trust, and facilitate co-ordination and co-operation for mutual benefit.	World Health Organization Health Promotion Glossary <a href="http://www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf">www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf</a>
<b>Social Marketing</b>	The design and implementation of health communication strategies intended to influence behaviour or beliefs relating to the acceptability of an idea such as desired health behaviour, or a practice such as safe food hygiene, by a target group in the population.	Public Health Agency of Canada Core Competencies for Public Health in Canada <a href="http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf">http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf</a>
<b>Social Networks</b>	Social relations and links between individuals which may provide access to or mobilization of social support for health.	World Health Organization Health Promotion Glossary <a href="http://www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf">www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf</a>
<b>Social Responsibility for Health</b>	Is reflected by the actions of decision makers in both public and private sector to pursue policies and practices which promote and protect health.	World Health Organization Health Promotion Glossary <a href="http://www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf">www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/hp_glossary_en.pdf</a>
<b>Supportive Environments</b>	In a health context the term supportive environments refers to both the physical and the social aspects of our surroundings. It encompasses where people live, their local community, their homes, where they work and play. It also embraces the framework which determines access to resources for living, and	Ministry of Health and Long Term Care Glossary of Terms for Public Health Standards <a href="http://www.health.gov.on.ca">www.health.gov.on.ca</a>

opportunities for empowerment. Thus action to create supportive environments has many dimensions: physical, social, spiritual, economic and political. Each of these dimensions is inextricably linked to the others in a dynamic interaction.

<b>Sustainable Development</b>	The use of resources, investments, technology and institutional development in ways that do not compromise the health and well-being of future generations. There is no single best way of organizing the complex development-environment-health relationship that reveals all the important interactions and possible entry points for public health interventions.	Public Health Agency of Canada Core Competencies for Public Health in Canada <a href="http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf">http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf</a>
<b>Trails</b>	Can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. footpaths with natural surfaces</li> <li>b. multi-use tracks with manufactured surfaces</li> <li>c. on-road bicycle routes</li> <li>d. walkways, boardwalks and sidewalks</li> <li>e. utility corridors or former rail lines</li> <li>f. forestry and mining access roads</li> <li>g. designated as trails</li> <li>h. waterways and portage routes.</li> </ul>	Ministry of Health Promotion and Sport Ontario Trail Strategy <a href="http://www.mhp.gov.on.ca/en/active-living/recreation/A2010_TrailStrategy.pdf">www.mhp.gov.on.ca/en/active-living/recreation/A2010_TrailStrategy.pdf</a>
<b>Transfer Nodes</b>	Major transportation interchange points which act as focal points in the transportation network, and are designed to facilitate transfers between transportation modes such as auto/commuter rail, rapid transit/local bus service, etc. As urban areas develop, a transfer	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Transit-Supportive Land Use Planning Guidelines <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx">www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx</a>

node may serve as a focal point for the development of a mixed-use activity node. Transfer nodes are often associated with larger urban areas. In the Greater Toronto Area, they are usually referred to as Gateways.

<b>Transit</b>	Transit includes public buses, streetcars, subways, and commuter rail lines. In this document transit also encompasses public trains; ferries; buses (including intercity buses) operated by private companies and available to the public; Board of Education transportation systems; private company/institutional vans made available to employees, customers, or residents; taxis; and related pedestrian activities, as well as specialized transit services.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Transit-Supportive Land Use Planning Guidelines <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx">www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx</a>
<b>Transit Mall</b>	A section of a transit route, usually located in a major activity corridor or town centre, where transit vehicles are the exclusive or dominant form of transportation in association with pedestrian travel and possibly bicycling.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Transit-Supportive Land Use Planning Guidelines <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx">www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx</a>
<b>Transit Node</b>	A point where two or more transit routes intersect, usually having higher density and/or more mixed-uses than occur in areas further removed from the intersection.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Transit-Supportive Land Use Planning Guidelines <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx">www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx</a>
<b>Transit System, Focal</b>	A transit system organized around two or more local transit nodes, frequently in association with a downtown core, regional shopping mall, or other major facilities. Focal transit systems often include cross-town routes which link radial routes oriented toward a central transit node.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Transit-Supportive Land Use Planning Guidelines <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx">www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx</a>

<b>Transit System, Grid</b>	A transit system in which routes follow a linear grid pattern, usually associated with the network of arterial and collector roads. Transit nodes occur at regular intervals where routes intersect. Grid systems provide equal access to all parts of the urban area; they are usually associated with larger urban areas.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Transit-Supportive Land Use Planning Guidelines <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx">www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx</a>
<b>Transit System, Radial</b>	A transit system organized around one central transit node, usually located in the Central Business Area. Transit routes radiate outward from this central point. Radial systems are most common in smaller urban areas.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Transit-Supportive Land Use Planning Guidelines <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx">www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1322.aspx</a>
<b>Transportation Corridor</b>	A thoroughfare and its associated buffer zone for passage or conveyance of vehicles or people. A transportation corridor includes any or all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Major roads, arterial roads, and highway for moving people and goods,</li> <li>b. Rail lines/railways for moving people and goods;</li> <li>c. Transit rights-of-way/transit-ways including buses and light rail for moving people.</li> </ul>	Ministry of Infrastructure Places to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe <a href="http://www.placestogrow.ca/images/pdfs/FPLAN-ENG-WEB-ALL.pdf">www.placestogrow.ca/images/pdfs/FPLAN-ENG-WEB-ALL.pdf</a>
<b>Transportation Demand Management</b>	A set of strategies that results in more efficient use the transportation system by influencing travel behaviour by mode, time of day, frequency, trip length, regulation, route, or cost. Examples include; carpooling, vanpooling, and shuttle buses; parking management; site design and on-site facilities that support transit and walking; bicycle	Ministry of Infrastructure Places to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe <a href="http://www.placestogrow.ca/images/pdfs/FPLAN-ENG-WEB-ALL.pdf">www.placestogrow.ca/images/pdfs/FPLAN-ENG-WEB-ALL.pdf</a>

facilities and programs; pricing (road tolls or transit discounts); flexible working hours, telecommuting; high occupancy vehicle lanes; park-and-ride; incentives for ride-sharing, using transit, walking and cycling, initiatives to discourage drive-alone trips by residents, employees, visitors, and students.

<b>Transportation Systems</b>	Means a system consisting of corridors and rights-of way for the movement of people and goods, and associated transportation facilities including transit stops and stations, cycle lanes, bus lanes, high occupancy vehicle lanes, rail facilities, park-n-ride lots, service centres, rest stops, vehicle inspection stations, inter-modal terminals, harbours, and associated facilities such as storage and maintenance.	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Provincial Policy Statement <a href="http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6">www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1485.aspx#6</a>
<b>Vision</b>	If a strategic plan is the "blueprint" for an organization's work, then the vision is the "artist's rendering" of the achievement of that plan. It is a description in words that conjures up the ideal destination of the group's work together.	Public Health Agency of Canada Core Competencies for Public Health in Canada <a href="http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf">http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/collection_2008/phac-aspc/HP5-51-2008E.pdf</a>