

# York Region

## Community Picture

Participant Handbook

Hosted by HealthYork

Funded by the Government of Ontario

Facilitated by Dillon Consulting Ltd.



December 7<sup>th</sup> 2010

9:00 am to 1:00 pm

Ballantrae Fire Hall, Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville

December 9<sup>th</sup> 2010

9:00 am to 1:00 pm

North Thornhill Community Centre, City of Vaughan

### What's inside...

- A. About the Handbook
- B. About the Healthy Communities Framework
- C. York Region's Socio-Demographic Profile and Priority Population Groups
- D. Health Needs of York Region Residents
- E. Community Capacities and Best Practices

Workshop Agenda	
8:45 am	Registration
9:00 am	Welcome and Introductions Nicky Rauzon-Wright, Healthyork: <i>Welcome</i> Kim Bergeron, Dillon Consulting Limited: <i>Agenda Overview &amp; Workshop Objectives</i>
9:15 am	Presentations Kim Bergeron, Dillon Consulting Limited: <i>Project Overview and the Healthy Communities Framework</i> Sari Liem, Dillon Consulting Limited: <i>York Region's Situational Assessment</i>
10:00 am	Plenary Discussion Large group discussion regarding the results provided
10:15 am	Break
10:30 am	Small Group Activity #1: Small Group Discussions
11:15 am	Small Group Activity #2: Rotating Flipcharts
12:00 pm	(Working) Lunch and Plenary Discussion Kim Bergeron, Dillon Consulting Limited
12:50 pm	Workshop Close Sari Liem, Dillon Consulting Limited

## A. About the Handbook

Thank you for agreeing to participate in the upcoming workshop to develop the York Region Community Picture. Your participation and input at this event will be integral components in developing an in depth understanding of the strengths, capacities, initiatives, opportunities and policies that have an impact on health and well-being in York Region. This handbook will provide you with an overview of important background information that will help prepare you for the Workshop - please review it in advance of the Workshop.

Disclaimer: This handbook has been developed for discussion during the Healthy Community consult on behalf of Southlake Regional Health Centre in order to develop the York Region Community Picture. The findings present in this handbook have not been validated and should be considered draft.

**B. About the Healthy Communities Framework**

What is the Healthy Communities Framework?

The Ministry of Health Promotion and Sport (MHPS) has implemented the Healthy Communities Fund (HCF) for organizations that take a holistic and integrated approach to improving health and wellness at the community level. The HCF offers a one-window approach to fund community partnerships to plan and deliver integrated programs that improve the health of Ontarians. The HCF provides funding to community groups and partnerships to promote coordinated planning and action among community partners and to create healthy public policies that make it easier for Ontarians to be healthy.

In 2010, the MHPS released the Healthy Communities Framework, which provides partnership opportunities for public health units, municipalities, and community partners to work together to build healthy public policies and programs that make it easier for Ontarians to be healthy and promote a culture of health and well being. The strategic framework to support Healthy Communities focuses on six priority areas: Physical Activity, Sport and Recreation; Injury Prevention; Healthy Eating; Tobacco Use and Exposure; Substance and Alcohol Misuse; and Mental Health Promotion.

**Ontario Ministry of Health Promotion  
Healthy Communities Framework 2010/11**

**Vision** Healthy Communities working together and Ontarians leading healthy and active lives.

**Goals**

- Create a culture of health and well-being
- Build healthy communities through coordinated action
- Create policies and programs that make it easier for Ontarians to be healthy
- Enhance the capacity of community leaders to work together on healthy living

**Healthy Communities Fund Components**

- Grants Project Stream**  
Provides funding to local and provincial organizations for projects in priority risk factor areas.
- Partnership Stream**  
Promote coordinated planning and action among community partners to create policies that make it easier for Ontarians to be healthy.
- Resource Centre**  
Build capacity of partnerships and communities by providing training and support to build healthy communities.

**Guiding Principles**

- Empower communities using a shared decision-making model
- Strengthen partnerships within and between communities and between local and provincial partners
- Mobilize a variety of community partners and sectors for change
- Focus on those at-risk for poor health to reduce disparities
- Build on research, evidence and experience
- Accountable to communities and the ministry through measurable outcomes
- Work toward sustainable programs and strategies

**Priorities and Outcomes**

- Physical Activity, Sport and Recreation**
  - Access to recreation and physical activity
  - Support active transportation & improve the built environment
- Injury Prevention**
  - Promote safe environments that prevent injury
- Healthy Eating**
  - Access to healthier food
  - Educate and develop food skills
- Tobacco Use/ Exposure**
  - Access to tobacco-free environments and smoking cessation services
  - Educate the public about the risks of tobacco use
- Substance & Alcohol Misuse**
  - Increase resiliency in youth
  - Engage youth in alcohol misuse prevention strategies
- Mental Health**
  - Increase resiliency in youth

One component of the HCF is the Partnership Stream, which builds intersectoral collaboration, engages community leadership, and develops new partnerships that contribute to a new approach to health promotion planning, intervention, evaluation and investment. The Partnership Stream promotes coordinated planning and action among community partners to create policies that facilitate healthy lifestyles to make it easier for Ontarians to be healthy, through the development of healthy public policies in 36 communities across Ontario.

The Healthy Communities Partnerships focuses on three key functions:<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Health Promotion and Sport (2010). Healthy Communities Fund. Government of Ontario. Power Point Presentation

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Engage community members to develop a community assessment and identify healthy living priorities that reflect local needs and align with provincial health promotion priorities.</li> <li>2. Mobilize community leaders and their organizations to work together to develop, influence and build local healthy public policies (e.g. create easier and more affordable access to recreation for low income families).</li> <li>3. Build partnerships and link with local networks to maximize resources, minimize duplication and create an environment that promotes community health.</li> </ol> <p>York Region is one of Ontario's selected 36 partnership communities, led by the Southlake Regional Health Centre, host agency to Healthyork.</p>
<p>What is the Community Picture?</p>	<p>The purpose of the Community Picture is to inform the work of the Healthy Communities Partnership. The Community Picture will be a useful tool to engage partners, municipalities and others in improving the health of the community and its residents. The Community Picture provides a strong role in mobilizing community partners around a common goal; informs the Healthy Communities Fund Grants Project Stream; informs the allocation of other local funds or activities; and can be used by local organizations as a tool to identify strategic and program priorities.</p> <p>The Community Picture provides a comprehensive profile of the community, including demographic makeup, health status data, current initiatives and policies that have an impact on health and well-being. In addition to quantitative and qualitative descriptions of the community's "current state" with respect to the Provincial priorities, the Community Picture reflects the broader social, economic, political and environmental context that affects the community's health needs and concerns.</p>
<p>What is your role in the project?</p>	<p>As a stakeholder and representative of your organization, you have a key role to play in developing the Community Picture and in identifying recommended actions and policy priorities across the six Healthy Communities priority areas. You will be asked to provide input regarding York Region's residents, their characteristics, the status of their health and those who are most affected by poor health. You will also be asked to comment on trends or issues affecting the implementation of Healthy Communities for your organization, and identify strengths, capacities, and assets in your community or organization that will allow for better future planning. At the workshop, you will be asked the following questions:</p> <p>What are the characteristics of a healthy community?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Based on the information provided to date, and in the presentation, are there any gaps regarding York Region's population, poverty issues, health needs, assets and infrastructure, and/or services and policy directions?</i></li> <li>- <i>Based on your experience, are there other health issues of which we need to be aware? Are there other health issues within the priority area that have not been captured?</i></li> <li>- <i>Are there other networks and organizations in York Region that are working in this priority area?</i></li> <li>- <i>What other policies, services, or initiatives need to be done by the Region, Area Municipalities, Non-Profit, Schools, or other Organizations to address the priority area?</i></li> </ul> <p>Following the workshop, we will continue to work with you to develop the Community Picture.</p>

### C. York Region's Socio-Demographic Profile and Priority Population Groups

An important part of developing the Community Picture is to develop an understanding of the residents living in York Region. The following provides a summary of our findings, which identifies York Region's socio-demographic information and priority populations that are at risk for whom public health interventions may have a substantial impact.<sup>2</sup> Please see Appendix A for the list of data sources reviewed to develop the demographic profile and analysis.

#### Socio-Demographic Trends in York Region

- York Region has three hospitals; Southlake Regional Health Centre in Newmarket (370 beds), Markham Stouffville Hospital in Markham (215 beds), and York Central Hospital in Richmond Hill (506 beds). The Region has 165 public elementary schools and 31 public high schools operated by the York Region District School Board. Catholic schools are operated by the York Catholic District School Board, and include 83 elementary schools and 15 high schools. In addition, there are 4 French language schools operated by the Conseil Scolaire de District Catholique Centre-Sud and 3 French language schools operated by the Conseil Scolaire Viamonde.
- Between 2001 and 2006, York Region's population grew by 163,458 residents (22.4%) from a population of 729,254 to 892,712. By comparison, Ontario grew 6.6% from a population of 11,410,046 people to 12,160,282. York Region's growth rate was the third highest amongst all census divisions in Canada and the population is expected to surpass 1.5 million residents by 2031 (York Region Official Plan).
- People aged 65 and over comprised 10% of the total York Region's population in 2006. The aging population in York Region has increased by 39% from 2001 to 2006 with slightly higher growth among the aging male population at 40% compared to 37% for females. By 2031 the Region's aging population will increase more than three times over 2006 levels to 21% of the total population (York Region, 2010c).
- Growth among the younger generation was much slower compared to growth among the aging population in York Region. An increase of 18% was observed for all of York Region. As a fraction of the total population it is projected to decrease over the next 20-25 years, which would drive the median age of York Region's population from 37.5 years in 2006 to approximately 42.5 years in 2031 (York Region, 2010c).
- The total population of visible minorities has more than doubled within York Region in 5 years (2001-2006). Rapid growth was observed throughout the Region, with the Town of Aurora topping the list with a 122% increase.
- York Region experienced 34% immigration growth from 2001-2006, which translates into 380,500 immigrants in 2006. New Canadians represented more than 40% of the total Region's population in 2006. York Region is projected to increase its population by more than 23,000 residents per year and is expecting almost 1.5 million residents by 2031. The most rapid growth is projected for the period prior to 2021. The significant portion of the growth is expected to continue to be driven by immigration (York Region, 2010c).
- There were approximately 3,600 Aboriginal people living in York Region in 2006. The fastest increase was observed in the King Township, where the number of aboriginal residents increased almost 5 times (from 45 residents to 215).
- There were 30,565 lone families, 12% of all families, in York Region in 2006. More than 80% of lone families were cared for by a female parent.

<sup>2</sup> Ministry of Health and Long Term Care (2008). Ontario Public Health Standards. Government of Ontario.

### Income Inequalities and Poverty in York Region

- In 2006, the York Region's median household income was \$81,928, the second highest in Greater Toronto Area and higher than both the provincial and national averages. Approximately 5% of York Region's households, or almost one-third of recent immigrants, consist of more than one family, higher than both the provincial and Canadian averages (Regional Municipality of York Community and Health Services Department, 2009a).
- The large immigrant population in York Region is reflected in the high percent of people with low incomes (20%) who live in multifamily households (Lo 2009). Large households require bigger dwellings that are usually more expensive than smaller detached dwellings intended for a nuclear family. This is particularly acute for low income households that have very low median household income despite their large household size.
- In York Region, a statistical profile of low income residents helps to paint a more nuanced picture of poverty and health. According to the 2006 Census, 12.7% of York Region's population was considered low income, a 2.7% increase from 2001 figures (Regional Municipality of York Community and Health Services Department, 2009b).
- Living in poverty is an especially important threat to the health of children since it has immediate and long-lasting effects upon health (Raphael 2007, 10). The percentage of children under 18 in low income households increased by 62 % between 2001 and 2006 (York Region Human Services Planning Coalition, 2004).
- York Region has a record of strong employment with an unemployment rate of 5.4% in 2005, lower than the provincial average of 6.4%. Markham experienced the highest rate of unemployment in the region at 6.7% while Whitchurch-Stouffville reported the lowest rate of unemployment at 4.4%.
- A recent study was undertaken by York University (Lo et al., 2009), which identifies three dimensions of vulnerability in York Region, including seniors, recent immigrants, and low income residents. The study identifies intersections between the three population groups are heavily concentrated in southern York Region in Markham and Richmond Hill.

### Poverty and Implications on Health

- While many residents of York Region enjoy a high quality of life, the region is experiencing growing polarization of income levels and an increasing prevalence of low-income households (York Region Human Services Planning Coalition, 2004). These changing economic realities have serious implications for the health and well-being of those living in poverty.
- Income provides the prerequisites for health, such as shelter, food, warmth, and the ability to participate in society. Living in poverty can cause stress and anxiety which can damage people's health; and low income limits people's choices and affects desirable changes in behaviour (Benzeval, Judge & Whitehead 1995, pxxi). Poverty can have a significant impact on the ability of residents to eat healthy. Fresh produce and non-processed food is often more expensive than other food alternatives.
- While York Region enjoys a higher average standard of living than residents in the rest of the province, poverty exists. This inequity is hidden in median household statistics yet evident in the rise of local income individuals across the Region. Women, children, seniors, single individuals, lone parent families, individuals with less than a high school education, and individuals unable to secure full-time work are at greater risk of living below the low-income cut off. The increasing polarization of incomes and growing prevalence of low income earners has implications for health.

## D. HEALTH NEEDS OF YORK REGION RESIDENTS

A review was undertaken of published reports and statistics documenting the health indicators, needs, and behaviours of York Region residents reflective of the six priority areas. Secondary source information was reviewed to develop a Health Profile of York Region's residents documenting the potential health concerns and health behaviours of York Region residents. Specific health indicators are provided, where possible (based on available data), for each priority area. Please see the Health Profile of York Region Residents: Preliminary Review of Findings for Discussion for preliminary findings. Please see Appendix A in this Participant Handbook for the list of data sources reviewed to develop the health profile.

## E. COMMUNITY CAPACITIES

A review of relevant documents enabled the project team to develop an understanding of resources, services, and supports available in York Region, as well as an understanding of the community context i.e., local, regional and provincial strategies that may further or impede building healthy public policies. The review focused on key factors influencing health and well-being in the areas of physical activity, sport and recreation; healthy eating; tobacco use and exposure; injury prevention; substance & alcohol misuse; and mental health with a primary focus on youth services as well as broader issues such as social determinants of health or health service delivery.

Twelve documents that included relevant information for this review were:

1. York Region Sustainability Strategy Towards a Sustainable Region (2007)
2. Transportation Fact Book 2009: Section 2 Sustainable Transportation
3. A Profile of Low Income Population Highlights based on the 2001 consensus
4. The Regional Municipality of York Community and Health Services Multi-year Plan Investing in Our Communities 2010-2015
5. United Way of York Region...if addressed Report
6. Hunger in the Midst of Prosperity: The Need for Food Banks in York Region: 2009
7. The York Centre for Children, Youth and Families
8. Planning for Policy: Developing a Strategic Direction for HealthYork
9. Report No.6 of the Community and Health Services Committee Regional Council Meeting of September 23, 2010
10. An Integrated Health Service Plan for the Central Local Health Integration Network 2010-2013: Needs and Gaps (2008)
11. A Profile of York Region's Low Income Population Research Highlights
12. Ontario Heart Health Network Collaborative Policy Scan Project Results (2010)

Appendix B provides a list of organizations, networks, alliances, coalitions, regional and provincial strategies, policies and legislation informing the development of the York Region community capacity review. The results of the community capacity review will be provided in the workshop.

## Appendix A: Data Sources

### Socio-Demographic Profile Data Sources

- Hemson Consulting Ltd. (2005) "The Growth Outlook for the Greater Golden Horseshoe"
- Lo, Lucia (2009). "Infrastructure in York Region: Analysis of Human Services." York University.
- Raphael, Dennis (2002). "Poverty, Income Inequality and Health in Canada." Toronto: The CSJ Foundation for Research and Education.
- Raphael, Dennis (2007). "Poverty and Policy Implications for Health and Quality of Life." Toronto: Canadian Scholars' Press Inc.
- Regional Municipality of York Community and Health Services Department (2009a). "Housing Shelter Fact Sheet".
- Regional Municipality of York Community and Health Services Department (2009b). "Low Income Population Living in York Region".
- Statistics Canada. (2006). "82-221-X: Appendix A: Variable Definitions". Available at: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/82-221-x/2009001/regions/app-ann/app1-ann1-eng.htm>.
- York Region Alliance to End Homelessness. (2010a). "Needs Assessment: Health and Access among Homeless and At-Risk People in York Region"
- York Region Alliance to End Homelessness. (2010b). "Homelessness and Health: Social Determinants of Health in York Region".
- York Region Food Network. (2010) "Annual General Report".
- York Region Human Services Planning Coalition. (2004). "Our Children: A Preliminary Status Report on York Region's Children".
- Regional Municipality of York. (2009). "Employment and Industry, 2009"
- Regional Municipality of York. "A Profile of York Region's Low Income Population: Research Highlights".
- Regional Municipality of York (2010). "Economic Analysis of Human Services Costs to 2031 – Recommendations for Enhancing Human Services Planning in the Regional Municipality of York"
- Regional Municipality of York (2010). "The Regional Municipality of York Community and health Services Multi-Year Plan – Investigating Our Communities 2010 – 2015"
- Statistics Canada (2007). "Census of Canada 2001: Community Profiles".
- Statistics Canada (2010). "Census of Canada 2006: Community Profiles".

## Health Profile Data Sources

- Alberta Health Services (2010). The ABCs: Substance use and injury. Retrieved from [http://www.aadac.com/87\\_145.asp](http://www.aadac.com/87_145.asp) Balanced Scorecard 2007. Public Health Branch.
- Canada's Action Plan for Food Security: a response to the World Food Summit. Ottawa: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada; 1998
- Canadian Mental Health Association. (2010b). Craving change: Rethinking our approach to chronic disease. *Network*, 26 (2). Retrieved from: [http://www.ontario.cmha.ca/admin\\_ver2/maps/network\\_26-2\\_fall\\_2010.pdf](http://www.ontario.cmha.ca/admin_ver2/maps/network_26-2_fall_2010.pdf)
- Canadian Vital Statistics Program (2004). Population Estimates.
- Cancer Care Ontario (2006). Inpatient Discharges Data 2006. Canadian Vital Statistics Program.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2010). Heat Stress in the Elderly. Retrieved from <http://www.bt.cdc.gov/disasters/extremeheat/elderlyheat.asp>.
- Connex Ontario Profile Stats Mental Health Services in Ontario (MHSIO) Report (2007). [www.connexontario.ca](http://www.connexontario.ca)
- Feldstein L (2010). Linking land use planning and the food environment. Smart Growth Online Retrieved from <http://icma.org/sgn/newsdetail.cfm?nfid=2666&id=#autoID%23>
- Government of Canada (2006). The human face of mental health and mental illness in Canada 2006. Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada: Ottawa, Canada.
- Health Canada (2010). Smoking and your body. Retrieved from: <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hcps/tobac-tabac/body-corps/index-eng.php>
- Health Canada (2006). Public opinions, attitudes and knowledge: A national survey of Canadians' use of alcohol and other drugs – Canadian addictions survey (CAS) (ISBN: 0-662-44537-6). Retrieved from [http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hc-ps/pubs/adpapd/cas\\_opinions-etc/index-eng.php](http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hc-ps/pubs/adpapd/cas_opinions-etc/index-eng.php)
- KPMG report (November 2008). Central LHIN Health Service Needs Assessment and Gap Analysis. Appendix M: Mental Health and Addictions Supplemental Analysis. National Institute of Mental Health (2008).
- Offord et al (1996). One-year Prevalence of psychiatric disorder in Ontarians 15 to 64 years of age. Canadian Journal of Psychiatry. Vol. 41, No.9, pg. 559-563.
- Ontario Chronic Disease Prevention Alliance OCDPA (2010a). Evidence informed messages: Physical Activity.
- Ontario Chronic Disease Prevention Alliance OCDPA (2010b). Evidence informed messages: Healthy Eating.
- Ontario Chronic Disease Prevention Alliance OCDPA (2010c). Evidence informed messages: Comprehensive Tobacco Control Program.
- Ontario Chronic Disease Prevention Alliance OCDPA (2010d). Evidence informed messages: High Risk Alcohol Consumption.
- Ontario Ministry of Health Promotion and Sport (2010a). Prevention of Injury Guidance Document. Ontario: Queen's Printer for Ontario.
- Ontario Ministry Health Promotion (2010b). Smoke-Free Ontario. Retrieved from: <http://www.mhp.gov.on.ca/en/smoke-free/default.asp>.
- Ontario Ministry of Health and Long Term Care (2008). Health System Intelligence Project Report, April 2008. Mental Health and Addictions in Ontario LHINs.
- Public Health Agency of Canada (2010). Age-Friendly Communities Initiative. Retrieved from:

<http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/sh-sa/ifa-fiv/2008/initiative-eng.php>.

- Public Health Agency of Canada (2010). Benefits of physical activity. Retrieved from: <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/hp-ps/hl-mvs/pa-ap/index-eng.php>
- Regional Municipality of York (2002). A Measure of Health: Health Status Report 2002. Chapter 5: Lifestyle Behaviours and Health. Uses data from the 2000/2001 Canadian Community Health Survey.
- Smartrisk (2009). The economic burden of injury in Canada. Toronto, ON: Author.
- Statistics Canada (2010). Health Profile: York Regional Health Unit, June 2010. Based on results of 2009 Canadian Community Health Survey. Retrieved from: [http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/health-](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/health-sante/82228/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Tab=1&Geo1=HR&Code1=3570&Geo2=PR&Code2=35&Data=Rate&SearchText=York%20Region&SearchType=Contains&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=)
- Statistics Canada (2005). Canadian Community Health Survey, cycle 3.1. Statistics Canada, Ontario Share File, Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care. Retrieved from: Regional Municipality of York Region, Balanced Scorecard 2007. Public Health Branch.
- Statistics Canada (2001). Canadian Community Health Survey 2001. Retrieved from the Regional Municipality of York, A Measure of Health: Health Status Report 2002. Chapter 5: Lifestyle Behaviours and Health.
- Toronto Cancer Prevention Coalition (2010). Shade Guidelines.
- WHO International Consortium in Psychiatric Epidemiology (2000). Cross National comparisons of the prevalences and correlates of mental disorders. Bulletin of the World Health Organization.
- York Region Food Network (2009). Report on Hunger – 2009. Retrieved from: [http://www.yrfn.ca/pdf/2009\\_Report\\_on\\_Hunger.pdf](http://www.yrfn.ca/pdf/2009_Report_on_Hunger.pdf)
- York Region Food Network (2010). Community Gardens. Retrieved from: <http://www.yrfn.ca/gardens.htm>

**Appendix B: Organizations, Networks, Programs and Strategies Documented in the York Region Community Capacity Review**

Organizations			
<p><i>Best Start Child and Family Centres Housing York Inc.</i></p> <p><i>York Centre for Children, Youth and Families</i></p> <p><i>Blue Hills</i></p> <p><i>Kinark</i></p> <p><i>Heart and Stroke Foundation of Ontario</i></p> <p><i>Ontario Ministry of Health Promotion and Sport</i></p> <p><i>Southlake Regional Health Centre</i></p> <p><i>Centre of Addictions and Mental Health</i></p> <p><i>York Region District School Board</i></p> <p><i>Vaughan Community Health Centre</i></p> <p><i>Northern Lights Canada</i></p> <p><i>Canadian Diabetes Association</i></p> <p><i>Bradford Assessment Centre, Northern Lights</i></p> <p><i>Town of Markham</i></p>	<p><i>Regional Municipality of York Community and Health Services</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Housing and Homelessness</li> <li>- Services for adults, families and children in need</li> <li>- Public Health Services</li> <li>- Emergency Medical Services</li> <li>- Information and Referrals</li> </ul>	<p><i>Central Local Health Integrated Network</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- E-health</li> <li>- Emergency Response Alternate Level of Care</li> <li>- Aging at Home</li> <li>- Aboriginal planning initiative</li> <li>- Vaughan hospital study</li> <li>- Emergency department</li> <li>- Service expansion for the diabetes strategy</li> <li>- Francophone community engagement activities</li> <li>- Pay for Results</li> <li>- Emergency Department Process Improvement Program</li> <li>- Home First program</li> <li>- Increasing Community Supports in Rural Areas</li> <li>- Adult Day Program for Seniors with Dementia</li> <li>- Traditional Support for Aboriginal Seniors</li> <li>- Georgina Island Support for Independent Living</li> <li>- CrossLinks Housing and Support Services</li> <li>- Balance of Care</li> <li>- Anti-Stigma Project</li> <li>- Cultural Competency Project</li> <li>- Adult day programs</li> <li>- Funding for stroke prevention and health promotion clinics</li> <li>- One-time investments in community based-Acquired Brain Injury Services</li> <li>- Dialogue and collaboration: keys to effective Aboriginal</li> </ul>	<p><i>United Way of York Region</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Alzheimer Society of York Region</li> <li>- Big Brother Big Sisters of York</li> <li>- Blue Door Shelters</li> <li>- Canadian Mental Health Association, York Region</li> <li>- Canadian Red Cross Society (Region of York Branch)</li> <li>- Carefirst Seniors &amp; Community Services Association</li> <li>- Catholic Community Services of York Region</li> <li>- Centre for Information and Community Services of Ontario</li> <li>- Community Based Home Assistance to Seniors</li> <li>- Chinese Family Services of Ontario</li> <li>- CNIB Ontario Central Region</li> <li>- Community Living Georgina</li> <li>- Community Living Newmarket/Aurora District</li> <li>- Community Living York South</li> <li>- COSTI Immigrant Services</li> <li>- Family Services York Region (FSYR)</li> <li>- Girls Incorporated of York Region</li> <li>- Hospice Georgina</li> <li>- Jericho Youth</li> </ul>

		<p>patient care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- strengthening the circle workshops</li> <li>- engagement sessions with Francophone community on the priorities of new IHSP.</li> </ul>	<p>Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Jewish Family and Child Services</li> <li>- Job Skills</li> <li>- Learning Centre for Georgina</li> <li>- Learning Disabilities Association of York Region</li> <li>- Literacy Council York-Simcoe</li> <li>- Pathways for Children, Youth and Families of York Region Inc.</li> <li>- Rose of Sharon Services for Young Mothers</li> <li>- SANDGATE, Women's Shelter of Georgina</li> <li>- Social Services Network</li> <li>- The AIDS Committee of York Region</li> <li>- The Canadian Hearing Society – Simcoe York Region</li> <li>- The Cross-Cultural Community Services Association</li> <li>- The Vitanova Foundation</li> <li>- The York Centre for Children, Youth and Families</li> <li>- Victim Services of York Region Inc.</li> <li>- Vita Community Living Services</li> <li>- Women's Centre of York Region</li> <li>- Yellow Brick House</li> <li>- York Region Abuse Program</li> <li>- York Region Food Network</li> </ul>
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Networks/Alliances/Coalitions:

- Community Partnership Council
- York Region Food Network
- Fresh Food Partners
- York Region Do the Math Committee
- Put the Food in the Budget
- Poverty Action for Change Coalition
- Interfaith Social Assistance Reform Coalition
- York Regional Alliance to End Homelessness
- Diversity Committee (York Centre for Children, Youth and Families)
- HealthYork

Programs:

- Smart Commute In York Region
- Crime Prevention through Environmental Design
- Health Connection and Contact Centre
- Street Tree Program
- Streetscape Program
- York Region Transit
- Viva
- York Region Transit Mobility Plus
- Carpool and shuttle services
- Community gardens
- Backyard garden program
- Gleaning Program
- Women's Support Network cooking program
- Community Outreach Program (York Centre for Children, Youth and Families)
- Youth Program (York Centre for Children, Youth and Families)
- Girls on Run

York Region Prevent Alcohol and Risk-related Trauma in Youth Programs (York Region PARTY Programs)

Community Context

Regional Strategies/Policies:

- Vision 2026 for York Region
- Sustainability Strategy
- Growth Management Strategy
- Natural Heritage System
- York Region Affordable Housing Strategy
- York Region Pedestrian and Bicycling Master Plan
- York Region's Human Service Strategy
- Green Strategy
- Corporate Clean Air Strategy
- York Region Housing Strategy
- York Region's Immigration Settlement Strategy
- York Region Pedestrian and Cycling Master Plan
- Social Audit in York Region (April, 2010)
- York Region Food Charter
- York Region Official Plan
- York Region Transportation Demand Management Plan

Provincial Strategies:

- Ontario Poverty Reduction Strategy
- Ontario Public Health Standards
- Provincial Long-term Mental Health and Addictions Strategy
- Pascal Report
- Ontario Works Act
- Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act, 2001, 2005
- Ontario Heart Health Program/Healthy Communities Fund
- Dignity for All campaign

