

Glossary

Implementation: The process of taking action to put a plan into practice in order to bring about a desired result. ([CDC Division of Violence Prevention](#))

Social Determinants of Health: The social determinants of health (SDH) are the non-medical factors that influence health outcomes. They are the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life. These forces and systems include economic policies and systems, development agendas, social norms, social policies and political systems. ([World Health Organization](#))

Policy: A law, procedure, regulation, incentive, administrative action, or voluntary practice of governments or other institutions. ([CDC Office of Policy, Performance, and Evaluation](#))

Resolution: A resolution deals with matters of special or temporary character. It formally expresses the governing body's opinion or will adopted by an official vote and resulting in a separate document that goes beyond simply recording an action taken by Council in the minutes. ([Georgia Municipal Association](#))

Ordinance: Written law(s) adopted by the municipal governing authority that serve as permanent and enforceable (unless amended or repealed through the adoption of a new ordinance). ([Georgia Municipal Association](#))

Project Selection Criteria: A point system to prioritize projects that improve safety and increase multimodal level of service. Criteria are ranked based on walking/ bicycling/transit demand, network connectivity, existing crashes/ fatalities, multimodal level of service improvements, and inclusion of Complete Streets elements. Selection criteria support equitable implementation to reduce disparities by prioritizing geographic areas and communities that have had the least investment in infrastructure. ([City of Tucson](#))

Built environment: The built environment touches all aspects of our lives, encompassing the buildings we live in, the distribution systems that provide us with water and electricity, and the roads, bridges, and transportation systems we use to get from place to place. It can generally be described as the man-made or modified structures that provide people with living, working, and recreational spaces. ([U.S. Environmental Protection Agency](#))

Equitable Transit-Oriented Development: Development that enables all people regardless of income, race, ethnicity, age, gender, immigration status or ability to experience the benefits of dense, mixed-use, pedestrian oriented development near transit hubs. ([City of Chicago](#))

Complete Streets: Complete Streets is an approach to planning, designing, building, operating, and maintaining streets that enables safe access for all people who need to use them, including

pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists and transit riders of all ages and abilities. ([Smart Growth America](#))

Capital Projects: A long-term, capital-intensive investment to build upon, add to, or improve a capital asset. Capital projects are defined by their large scale cost relative to other investments that involve less planning and resources. ([Investopedia](#))

Placemaking: Placemaking refers to a collaborative process by which we can shape our public realm in order to maximize shared value and facilitate creative patterns of use, paying particular attention to the physical, cultural, and social identities that define a place and support its ongoing evolution. ([Project for Public Spaces](#))

Community Development Organization: Mission-driven financial institutions that create economic opportunity for individuals and small businesses, quality affordable housing, and essential community services in the United States. ([U.S. Office of the Comptroller of the Currency](#))

Inclusive Growth: Economic growth that provides equitable benefits to all community members. ([American Planning Association](#))

Equitable development: When we achieve equitable development, we increase the capacity of people of color to strengthen their communities and determine their own future and that of their neighborhoods. We distribute the benefits and burdens of growth equitably among people of all races, ethnic backgrounds, incomes, and geographies/neighborhoods. We encourage multicultural communities where tenured and newcomer residents can thrive. And we provide meaningful choices for the most impacted people of color to live, work, and define their own culture throughout all neighborhoods. ([Othering and Belonging Institute](#))

Displacement: Occurs when any household is forced to move from its residence by conditions which affect that dwelling or its immediate surroundings. These conditions are beyond the household's reasonable ability to control or prevent; occur despite the household's having met all previously-imposed conditions of occupancy and make continued occupancy by the household impossible, hazardous, or unaffordable. ([Grier and Grier, 1978](#))

Gentrification: A process of neighborhood change that includes economic change in a historically disinvested neighborhood —by means of real estate investment and new higher-income residents moving in – as well as demographic change – not only in terms of income level, but also in terms of changes in the education level or racial make-up of residents. ([Urban Displacement Project](#))



Community Power: The ability of communities most impacted by inequity to act together to voice their needs and hopes for the future and to collectively drive structural change, hold decision-makers accountable, and advance health equity. ([Robert Wood Johnson Foundation](#))

Equitable and Inclusive Access: All people, regardless of race, age, education, socio-economic status, disability status, sexual orientation, and geographic location should be able to access convenient and safe opportunities for physical activity. ([CDC Division of Physical Activity and Obesity](#))

Health Disparities: Preventable differences in the burden of disease, violence, injury, or in opportunities to attain optimal health experienced by socially disadvantaged racial, ethnic, and other population groups, and communities. ([CDC Division of Adolescent and School Health](#))

Health Equity: Health equity builds on the principle of equity and is aspirational. Health equity is achieved when everyone has a fair and just opportunity to attain their full health potential and no one is disadvantaged, excluded, or dismissed from achieving this potential regardless of who they are, where they come from, how they identify, where they live, or the color of their skin. ([Robert Wood Johnson Foundation](#) and [de Beaumont Foundation](#))

Historically Excluded or Marginalized Groups: Black, indigenous, and other people of color; lower-income individuals; immigrants; older adults; people with disabilities; women; and LGBTQIA+ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, and asexual) individuals. ([American Public Health Association](#) and [Untokening](#))

Racial Justice: A vision and transformation of society to eliminate racial hierarchies and advance collective liberation, where Black, Indigenous, Latinx, Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders, in particular, have the dignity, resources, power, and self-determination to fully thrive. ([Race Forward](#))

Structural Racism: Racial inequities across institutions, social structures, policies, history, and culture. Structural racism demonstrates how racism acts as a system of power with numerous interconnected, reinforcing, and self-perpetuating components which result in racial inequities across all indicators for success. ([Race Forward](#))