



Glossary

Advisory Group	For the purposes of this project, a group of 15 (maximum) leaders of organizations and associations who may assist in guiding community-based research.
All hazards approach	In Disaster Emergency Management this refers to broad disaster planning, response and mitigation efforts that address the possibility of all types of hazards.
Asset	People, equipment, space and services that are advantageous or useful.
Buy-in	For the purposes of this project, the willingness of interest groups and community members to acknowledge the value of the research.
Census tracts	A census tract, census district or census area defines a specific geographic boundary for the purposes of conducting a census of the local population.
Climate change	Long-term shifts in weather patterns, generally used to describe a recent trend towards global warming that has powerful implications for the emergence of natural disasters.
Community	A community shares geographic and/or social boundaries and can be organized around a particular issue, mutual activity or identity.
Community Assessment	For the purposes of this project, the results of community-based interviews and focus groups; the identification of community hazards, assets, vulnerabilities; and an analysis of disaster resilience domains.
Community Assets	People, equipment, space and services that are advantageous or useful to a community.
Community-based research	Research that utilizes community engagement and other forms of participation to collaboratively address research questions that affect community members' wellbeing.

Community-based research skills	For the purposes of this project, the ability to: listen; demonstrate curiosity, self-awareness, a willingness to learn, generosity, wisdom, trustworthiness; and excellent communication, reading, and writing skills for the benefit of conducting community-based research.
Community-based Researcher	For the purposes of this project, local researchers that utilize community engagement and other forms of participation to collaboratively address the project's research questions and to facilitate the enhancement and assessment of community disaster resiliency.
Community capability	Community capability is reflected in the actions and strategies that a community uses to mobilize its assets (capacity) to accomplish a common goal, such as addressing a hazard or disaster.
Community capacity	Community capacity is the sum total of all the assets in a community.
Community Disaster Resilience (CDR)	A term used to describe the ability of a community to anticipate and prepare for disasters, to take steps to reduce disaster vulnerability, to adapt to the consequences of disaster and to continue functioning during and after a disaster.
Community engagement	Community engagement is a way of working collaboratively with community members to address issues affecting their wellbeing.
Community Interviews	For the purposes of this project, semi-structured interviews conducted with community members addressing: threats to the community, community strengths and vulnerabilities, and resilience domain priorities.
Community Profile	For the purposes of this project, characterizes a community's: history, population, businesses and services, geography, land use, vegetation, wildlife, climate, community infrastructure, community-based organizations, capacity inventory, local governance structures, disaster emergency management services, hazards information, and recent community changes.
Community Research Team	For the purposes of this project, a team of diverse individuals with multiple perspectives recruited by the Lead Researcher and trained in community disaster resilience, research skills, ethics and collaborative community engagement.
Community resources	For the purposes of this study, a domain of resilience that addresses: food, shelter, water, critical services, infrastructure, and technologies.
Community Vision	For the purposes of this project, a community plan for the future identified through collaborative participatory activities and community consultation.
Community	The compromised ability of a community to anticipate, cope with,

vulnerabilities	resist, and recover from negative impacts.
Community Workshop/Community Meeting	For the purposes of this project, community engagement meetings held in a variety of formats to explore community disaster resiliency and associated concepts, measures and plans.
Confidentiality	The process of ensuring that information, including identifying information, is not shared with anyone else without the informed consent of research participants.
Consensus	The premise that a decision cannot be made without the express approval of everyone involved in a consultation process.
Demography	For the purposes of this study, a domain of resilience that addresses a community's population attributes (i.e. age, gender, race, class, ethnicity, (dis)ability etc.).
Disaster	A hazard only becomes a disaster when it seriously disrupts the functioning of a community and causes human, material and economic or environmental losses that exceed the community's or society's ability to cope using its own resources.
Disaster and Emergency Management (DEM)	Disaster Emergency Management is the process of planning for, and dealing with, potential risks and actual disasters in order to reduce vulnerability and losses.
Disaster and emergency planning	For the purposes of this study, a domain of resilience that focuses on the state of disaster preparedness and planning in the community.
Disaster mitigation	The first of four phases in Disaster Emergency Management – mitigation refers to efforts undertaken to prevent hazards from turning into disasters.
Disaster preparedness	The second of four phases in Disaster Emergency Management – preparedness refers to efforts undertaken to create disaster plans, procedures and stockpiles in order to offset the dangers associated with disasters.
Disaster recovery	The fourth of four phases in Disaster Emergency Management – recovery refers to efforts to restore pre-disaster order and functioning following a disaster.
Disaster resilience	The ability to cope with adversity associated with disaster, learn from past disasters and grow stronger as a result – disaster resilience can be exercised at both the individual and community level.

Disaster response	The third of four phases in Disaster Emergency Management – response refers to immediate efforts to deal with losses, casualties, and needs following the impact of a disaster.
Disaster risk management	Attempts to manage uncertain, but possible, factors and outcomes associated with disaster.
Disaster vulnerability	The reduced ability of an individual or group to anticipate, cope with, resist, and recover from the impacts of a natural or human-induced hazard.
Economy	For the purposes of this study, a domain of resilience that focuses on livelihoods and economic activity in the community.
Electoral District Area Boundaries	A geographic boundary delineating electoral voting privileges.
Facilitation	The role of guiding (not leading or participating in) a discussion so that everyone has a voice and no one monopolizes the conversation.
First Responders	First on the scene of an accident or disaster, personnel certified to provide pre-hospital medical care.
First response capacity	For the purposes of this study, a domain of resilience that focuses on the availability and capacity of local first responders.
Focus groups	Focused interviews conducted interactively in a group setting.
Gender	<i>The social roles, behaviours, and ways of relating to one another that a culture considers appropriate for men and women.</i>
Geography	For the purposes of this study, a domain of resilience that addresses a community's physical landscape and features.
Governance	For the purposes of this study, a domain of resilience that addresses the nature and quality of both formal and informal governance structures and processes as they relate to disaster preparedness and resilience.
Hazard	A hazard is a dangerous condition or event that has the potential to threaten humans and what they value: life, wellbeing, connection, material possessions, and the natural, social and built environment.
Hazard Profile	A resilience plan that considers current community assets, hazards, vulnerabilities, capacity and capability in the face of hazards, and identifies goals and sustainable strategies to improve disaster resilience.
Health Canada	An agency specializing in public health that is one of many operating departments of the Federal Government of Canada.

Health practitioner	A professional invested in the field of health, such as a nurse, physician or physiotherapist.
Healthcare system	The sum total of all the organisations, institutions and resources whose primary purpose is to improve health.
Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)	Following the 2005 United Nations' World Conference on Disaster Reduction, this framework was developed to address global: risk reduction, response capability and planning activities, early warning systems, risk communication, and disaster resilience.
Incorporated community	A community that has legally been incorporated into a municipality.
Informed Consent	For the purposes of this project, a recorded statement or document signed by a research participant that makes explicit the fact participants are aware of the risks, benefits and information storage procedures associated with participating in the research project.
Integrated Resilience Profile	For the purposes of this project, characterizes a community's: history, population, businesses and services, geography, land use, vegetation, wildlife, climate, community infrastructure, community-based organizations, capacity inventory, local governance structures, disaster emergency management services, hazards information, and recent community changes.
Rural Disaster Resilience Planning Guide	As one of several core project deliverables, this tool will eventually be integrated with the Rural Resiliency Index to assist communities with building enhanced disaster resiliency and capacities to respond to and assess hazards.
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRCRCS)	An international federation that focuses on supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in providing relief and assistance to disaster victims globally.
Lead Researcher/Team Leader	A key individual who facilitates the research project in their community and the involvement of other team members, community participants, and stakeholders.
Non-Government Organization (NGO)	A legal entity that, although may receive government funding, operates independently from government.
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	An international organization promoting world trade and economic globalization.
Pilot Communities	2 BC communities piloted the initial tools for the project.
Preference voting	A method of voting incorporating the possibility of an order of preference in terms of the issue being voted on (i.e. 1 st choice, 2 nd choice, 3 rd choice).

Public Safety Canada	An agency specializing in national security, emergency management, crime prevention, and corrections and law enforcement policy that is one of many operating departments of the Federal Government of Canada.
Remote	For the purposes of this project, meets the minimum criteria for definition as a rural community, is identified as such by its residents, and meets one or both of the following criteria adapted by the Public Health Agency of Canada (2009): Located \geq 200 km or three or more hours by car away from a community with an acute care hospital; Access is by water or air year round, or by roads that are inaccessible for portions of the year.
Research	Research is looking for answers to questions – formal research relies on a thorough and systematic approach to asking questions and seeking answers.
Research ethics	Ethical research ensures that confidentiality, consent, the right to withdraw from a study at any time, and community accountability, among other issues, are all addressed in research design and implementation so that participants are not hurt in any way.
Resilience	Resilience can be exercised at both the individual and community level and is the ability to cope with adversity, learn from past experience and to grow stronger as a result.
Resilience Domains	For the purposes of this study, key factors that shape a community's disaster resilience, including: community resources, demography, disaster and emergency planning, economy, first response capacity, geography, governance, and social fabric.
Resilience enhancement strategies	In response to a community's Resilience Enhancement Plan, specific strategies implemented to build disaster resilience, capacity and capability in the face of hazards and vulnerabilities.
Risk	For the purposes of this project, the probability that a hazard will impact a community or region and the likely potential for negative consequences, such as loss of lives, jobs, property, or economic activity.
Risk management	Attempts to manage uncertain, but possible, factors and outcomes.
Risk reduction	For the purposes of this project, the use of systematic activities, projects and programs to address the causes of disasters, including: reducing exposure to hazards, decreasing the vulnerability of people and property, and increasing preparedness and capacity to manage disasters when they happen.

Rural	<p>For the purposes of this project, a community located beyond the “golden hour” – the time it takes to get to the nearest major health facility or acute care hospital – and that meets at least three of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population < 1,000 (Rural region: Population in regions where more than 50% of people live in an rural community); Predominately resource or agrarian based economy; Be identified as rural by its residents; Located \geq 50 km from a service centre Population density \leq 150 people per square km; Located in a non-metropolitan region (one which does not have an urban community of 50,000 or more); Has limited access (e.g., single access road in winter – several small communities have alternate dirt road access in summer); Communication services are generally available but not necessarily reliable or, in the case of internet, not based on broad band or high speed access.
Rural, Remote and Coastal (RRC)	The target communities adopted in this research project.
Rural Resilience Index (RRI)	The Rural Resilience Index is designed as a tool for helping communities assess their current disaster resilience and monitor their progress towards enhancing disaster resilience over time.
Rural Secretariat	An arm of Agriculture and Agri-food Canada that deals with promoting rural development and dialogue between the federal government and rural and remote communities.
Semi-structured Interview	Interview objectives are unchanging but the questions and format are flexible and should respond to the direction taken by each interview participant.
Social determinants of health	Refers to social and economic factors that contribute to health and wellbeing.
Social fabric	For the purposes of this study, a domain of resilience that addresses the relationships and social networks in a community.
Sponsoring Organization	For the purpose of this study, a participating organization that has agreed to sponsor and assist with community-based research activities.
Stakeholder	A stakeholder is a person, group, organization, or system that affects or is affected by an organization’s actions.
Statistics Canada	This federal government agency is tasked with producing statistics regarding Canada’s population, culture, and economy.
Unincorporated community	A community that has not been legally incorporated into a municipality.
Vulnerability	The compromised ability to anticipate, cope with, resist, and recover from negative impacts.

Working Group

For the purposes of this study, a group of 4-5 community representatives selected to provide assistance, advice and support to the Community-Based Research Team.

World Health Organization

An organization specializing in international public health that is one of many operating agencies of the United Nations.