

Foundational Standard

1. Population health needs are anticipated, identified, addressed, and evaluated.
2. Emerging threats to the public's health are prevented or mitigated.
3. Community-based planning and delivery of public health programs and services incorporate new public health knowledge.

Chronic Disease Prevention

1. An increased proportion of the population lives, works, plays, and learns in healthy environments that contribute to chronic disease prevention.
2. There is increased adoption of behaviours and skills associated with reducing the risk of chronic diseases of public health importance.
3. There is increased community participation in developing integrated and comprehensive local programs that reduce chronic diseases of public health importance.
4. Community partners have the capacity to address the risk factors associated with chronic diseases, including poor diet, obesity, tobacco use, physical inactivity, alcohol misuse, and exposure to ultraviolet radiation.

Prevention of Injury and Substance Misuse

1. Community partners have the capacity to create safe and supportive environments where people live, work, play, and learn.
2. Members of the public have an increased capacity to prevent injury and substance misuse.
3. There is change in the public's cultural norms towards viewing injuries as predictable and preventable.
4. Sustained behaviour change by the public contributes to the prevention of injury and substance misuse.
5. An increased proportion of the public lives in safe and supportive environments.
6. There is reduced incidence and severity of injuries and injury-related hospitalizations, disabilities, and deaths.
7. There is reduced incidence and severity of substance misuse and substance-related injuries, hospitalizations, disabilities, and deaths.

Reproductive Health

1. An increased proportion of community partners provide safe and supportive environments to promote healthy pregnancies, healthy birth outcomes, and preparation for parenthood.
2. An increased proportion of individuals in their reproductive years are physically, emotionally, and socially prepared for conception.
3. An increased proportion of pregnant women and their families adopt practices to support a healthy pregnancy.
4. An increased proportion of expectant parents are physically, emotionally, and socially prepared to become parents.
5. An increased proportion of full-term newborns are born within a healthy birth weight range.

6. Individuals in their reproductive years, including pregnant women and their families, live, work, play, and learn in safe and supportive environments.

Child Health

1. An increased proportion of community partners provide safe and supportive environments for children and their families.
2. An increased proportion of families provide safe and supportive environments for their children.
3. There is an increased rate of exclusive breastfeeding until 6 months, with continued breastfeeding until 24 months and beyond.
4. An increased proportion of children reach growth and developmental outcomes.
5. An increased proportion of children beginning school are ready to achieve success.
6. An increased proportion of children have optimal oral health.

Infectious Diseases Prevention and Control

1. There is reduced incidence of infectious diseases of public health importance.
2. There is reduced morbidity and mortality associated with infectious diseases of public health importance.
3. There is increased public capacity to prevent and control infectious diseases.
4. There is increased capacity on the part of all hospitals, long-term care homes (LTCHs), and other settings with risk of infections to prevent and control infectious diseases.

Rabies Prevention and Control

1. There is reduced incidence of suspected rabies exposures in humans.
2. Human rabies is prevented in all reported suspected rabies exposures.

Tuberculosis Prevention and Control

1. There is reduced transmission of TB.
2. There is reduced progression of latent TB infection (LTBI) to active TB.
3. There is reduced incidence of drug-resistant TB.
4. Community partners and health care providers have improved capacity to effectively manage TB.
5. There is improved public access to the diagnosis and treatment of TB.
6. The public is aware of TB and its prevention.

Sexual Health, Sexually Transmitted Infections, and Blood-borne Infections (including HIV)

1. There is increased adoption of healthy behaviours among the population regarding sexual health.
2. There are enhanced supportive environments regarding healthy sexuality.

3. There is a decreased rate of adolescent pregnancy.
4. There are reduced transmission and incidence rates of sexually transmitted infections and blood-borne infections.
5. There is reduced morbidity and mortality associated with sexually transmitted infections and blood-borne infections.

Vaccine Preventable Diseases

1. There is reduced incidence of vaccine preventable diseases.
2. Target coverage rates for vaccine preventable diseases are achieved.
3. There is increased health care provider knowledge of immunization.
4. There is increased public knowledge of immunization.
5. There is improved effectiveness of publicly funded immunization programs.
6. There is a reduced incidence rate of adverse events following immunization.
7. There is reduced vaccine wastage.

Food Safety

1. There is reduced incidence of food-borne illness.
2. There is reduced exposure to food that is unfit for human consumption.
3. Private and public food providers handle and manage food in a safe and sanitary manner.
4. Food prepared in private homes is handled and managed in a safe and sanitary manner.
5. Policies developed by community partners integrate safe food-handling practices.

Safe Water

1. The public has access to safe drinking water.
2. There is reduced exposure to unsafe drinking water.
3. Public exposure to water-borne illnesses is mitigated.
4. There is reduced incidence of adverse events related to unsafe drinking water.
5. There is reduced incidence of water-related illness, injuries, and fatalities in public recreational waters.
6. There is decreased public use of public beach water under adverse water quality conditions.
7. There is reduced public exposure to recreational water-borne illnesses.

Health Hazard Prevention and Management

1. There is reduced incidence of adverse health outcomes from exposure to chemical, radiological, biological, and other physical factors in the environment.
2. There is reduced public exposure to health hazards.
3. There is increased capacity on the part of the public and community partners to address the risk factors that reduce health hazard exposure and diseases.
4. There is increased public engagement in practices and activities that reduce exposure to hazardous conditions and factors and protect the environment.
5. There is increased community partner participation in developing local policies and programs that address the risk factors associated with health hazard exposure and diseases.

Public Health Emergency Preparedness

1. There is effective preparedness infrastructure for public health emergencies.
2. There is increased self-sufficiency on the part of the public and community partners during emergencies.