

# Investing in Sport, Physical Activity, and Recreation: How to Influence Decision-Makers

## GLOSSARY

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### People with disabilities

Disability means “any impairment, including a physical, mental, intellectual, cognitive, learning, communication or sensory impairment – or a functional limitation – whether permanent, temporary or episodic in nature, or evident or not, that, in interaction with a barrier, hinders a person’s full and equal participation in society.”

**Source:** <https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/programs/accessible-canada/act-summary.html>

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), “disabilities are not defined in terms of specific categories of individuals, but rather as the interactions between people and the societies in which they live.”

**Source:** <https://www.who.int/health-topics/disability>

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### Intersecting identities

Intersecting identities refers to the fact that an individual’s identity consists of multiple, intersecting factors, including but not limited to gender identity, gender expression, race, ethnicity, class (past and present), religious beliefs, sexual identity and sexual expression. Identity can shift throughout one’s life. This concept is different from the term intersectionality which, while similar, looks at how interconnected categorizations of individuals create overlapping and interdependent systems of discrimination or disadvantage.

**Sources:** <https://www.oregon.gov/deiconference/Documents/Pharoah%20Bolding%20-%20Intersectionality%20vs.%20Intersecting%20Identities.pdf> and <https://www.gov.scot/publications/using-intersectionality-understand-structural-inequality-scotland-evidence-synthesis/pages/3/>

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### Situational Assessment

A situational assessment is a systematic process to gather, analyze, synthesize and communicate data to inform planning decisions. Information from a situational assessment can be used to inform the goals, objectives, target audiences and activities of a health promotion strategy.

**Source:** <https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/documents/F/2015/focus-on-situational-assessment.pdf>

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### Qualitative data

Detailed descriptions of situations, events, people, interactions, observed behaviours, direct quotations from people about the experiences, attitudes, beliefs, and thoughts and excerpts or entire passages from documents, correspondence, records, and case histories.

**Source:** Patton, M. (1990). Qualitative evaluation and research methods (pp. 169-186). Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.

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### Quantitative data

Simply, quantitative data is represented numerically. Quantitative research builds accurate and reliable measurements that allow for statistical analysis. Because quantitative research focuses on data that can be measured, it is very effective at answering the “what” or “how” of a given situation. Questions are direct, quantifiable, and often contain phrases such as what percentage? what proportion? to what extent? how many? how much?

**Source:** Bob Matthews and Liz Ross, Research Methods: A Practical Guide for the Social Sciences (Harlow, UK: Pearson Education, 2010), 45 (from <https://journals.ala.org/index.php/ltr/article/view/6325/8275>)

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### Counter arguments

An argument against another argument, idea, or suggestion

**Source:** <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/counter-argument>



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