



Puzzle activity—let's brainstorm!

We know that not everyone has the same chance to be healthy. Some people need more supports than others to achieve good health.

Your task is to brainstorm some ideas on what you can do to help.

1. Think about what people need to be healthy.
2. Think about ways you, your classmates, friends, and family could help people who need more help to be healthy. Think about the *Shoe activity to introduce equity* and the *Soccer game: Introducing equity activity*.
 - > You can search websites to learn more about health equity actions to make a difference in your community, Ontario, and Canada.
 - > You can also refer to the fact sheets about the *Different levels of government* and *Some key responsibilities for each of level of government*.
3. Your task is to draw and decorate your ideas on the first two puzzle pieces today and on the last puzzle piece on another day (template is on the last page in this package).
 - > First puzzle piece: One thing you can do now to make a difference in our community.
 - > Second puzzle piece: One thing you can do next month to make a difference in our community.
 - > Third puzzle piece: One thing you can do in the next year to make a difference in our community.



Municipal government

The municipal government is responsible for matters that affect the residents of their community. Municipalities are governed by local municipal councils. They make decisions about municipal services or decide on the different by-laws for their communities. In towns and cities, mayors lead the municipal government and reeves are the leaders in villages and townships. Our municipal governments receive their roles and responsibilities as well as some of their funding from the provincial government.¹



Provincial government

The provincial government is responsible for matters that affect all of Ontario. The provincial government is made up of a group of elected representatives called Members of Provincial Parliament (MPP). Ontario is split into a number of different areas called ridings. In every riding, there are people who voluntarily compete to be elected to represent that area. Every four years, Ontario has a new election. Citizens that live in these ridings vote for the people who they want to represent them. The provincial government is made up of the elected representatives from each of the ridings. They are called the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. The political party with the most MPPs forms the provincial government. Their leader becomes the [Premier](#) (Government of Ontario) and they are the head of the provincial government.² The main headquarters for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario is called Queen's Park. It is located in Ontario's capital city, Toronto.



Federal government

The federal government is responsible for matters that affect the whole country of Canada. Canadians vote to elect representatives from every province and territory. These representatives are called Members of Parliament (MP). They make up the federal government. The political party that elects the most MPs runs the federal government. Their leader becomes the head of the federal government, called the [Prime Minister](#) (Government of Canada). The main headquarters for the federal government is located in Ottawa, the capital city of Canada.³



¹ Legislative Assembly of Ontario. (n.d.). Discovery Portal. Educational Resources—Canada's Three Levels of Government. Retrieved from <https://www.ola.org/en/photo/municipal-0>.

² Legislative Assembly of Ontario. (n.d.). Discovery Portal. Educational Resources—Canada's Three Levels of Government. Retrieved from <https://www.ola.org/en/photo/provincial-0>.

³ Legislative Assembly of Ontario. (n.d.). Discovery Portal. Educational Resources—Canada's Three Levels of Government. Retrieved from <https://www.ola.org/en/photo/federal-0>.

Some key responsibilities for each level of government



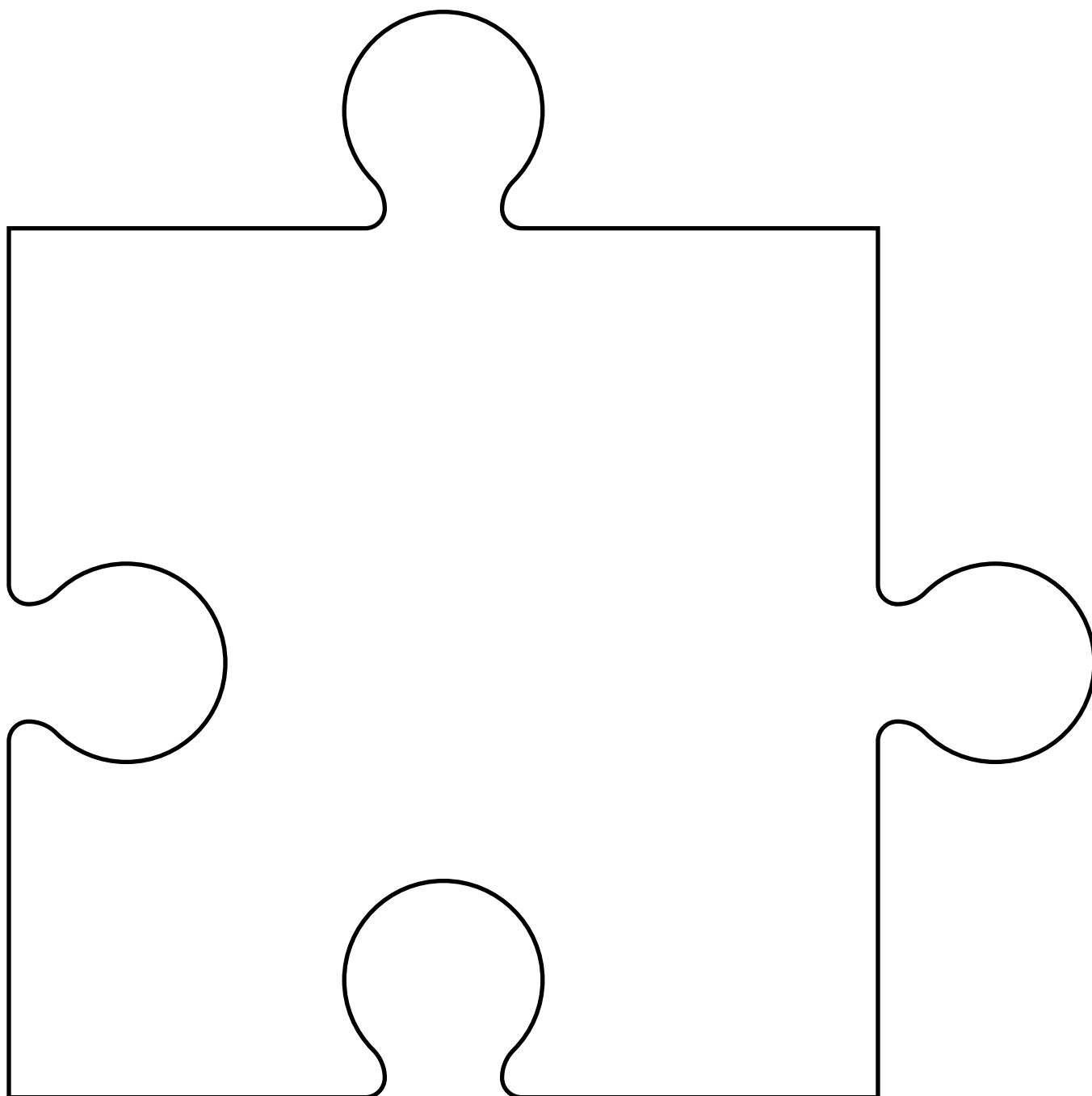
Key government responsibilities

Municipal government	Provincial government	Federal government
> Airport > Child care subsidy (providing money to families to help pay for daycare) > City parks > Fire and emergency services > Garbage collection and recycling > Libraries > Police services > Public transit > Rent-geared-to-income assistance (monthly cost of rent for housing is determined by the renter's income) > Snow removal > Social services (providing money when you do not have a job)	> Agriculture > Driver's licence > Education > Health care > Highways > Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) > Provincial parks > Road signs > Tourism > Transportation (for example, providing information about road construction for provincial highways, snow removal on principal highways)	> Aboriginal land and rights⁴ > Agriculture (shared with province) > Army > Boating safety > Canada Post > Canadian currency > Citizenship > Criminal laws > Fisheries > Immigration > International relations > Old age pension > Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) > Taxes

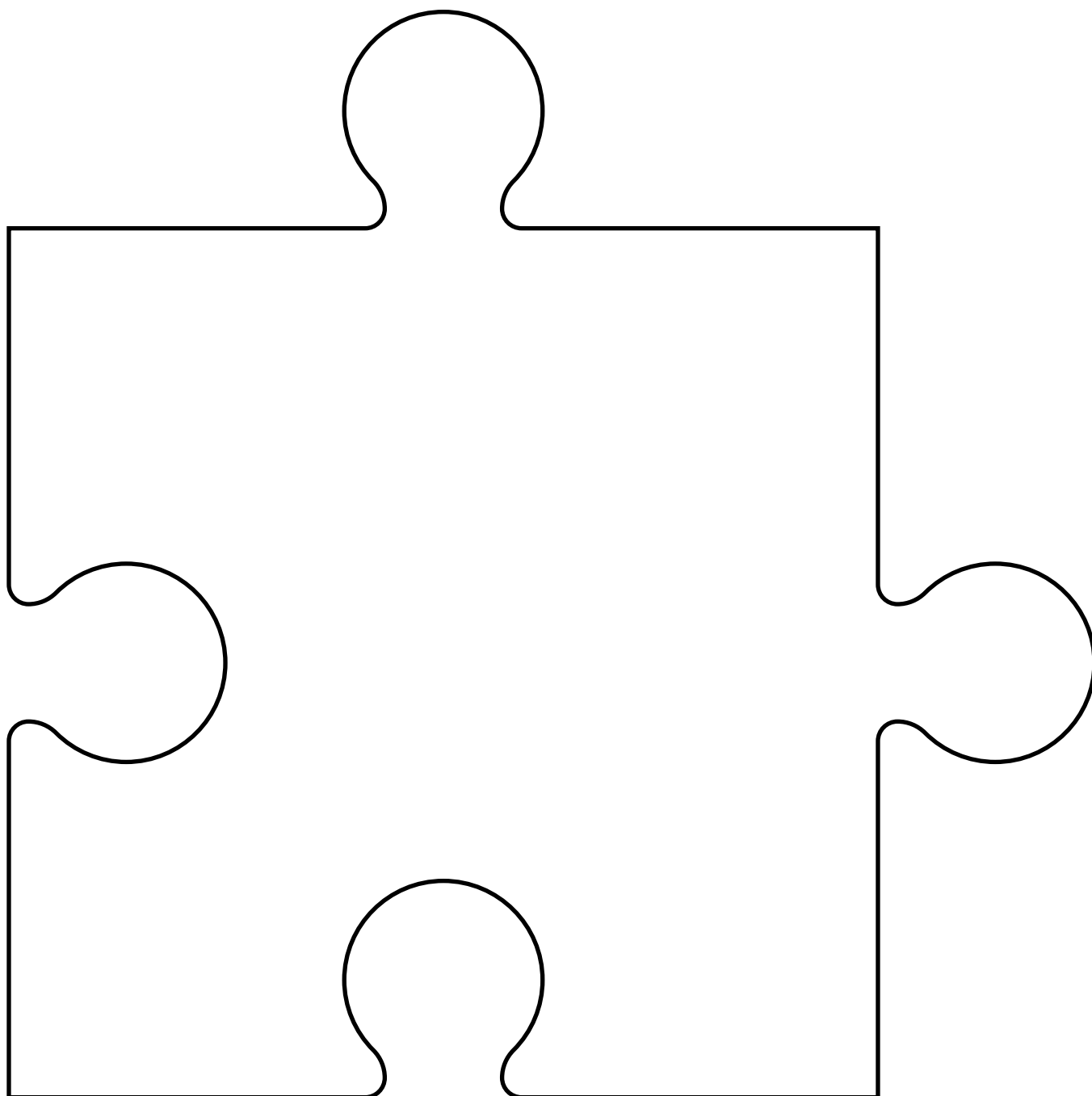
Sourced from Legislative Assembly of Ontario. (n.d.) Lesson Plan – Three Levels of Government. Retrieved from <https://www.ola.org/en/visit-learn/teach-learn-play/lesson-plans/lesson-plan-three-levels-government>.

⁴ Government of Canada. (2018, September 7). Indian Act. Retrieved from <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/i-5/>

Health equity in action: First puzzle piece



Health equity in action: Second puzzle piece



Health equity in action: Third puzzle piece

