

Glossary

Affordable housing: Affordable housing is defined as housing costs that do not exceed 30% of household income, in contrast to other definitions based on the housing market—for example: affordable housing defined as rental housing that is 80% or less than gross market rents.

Age-Friendly Cities: “Age-Friendly Cities” is an international [World Health Organization \(WHO\) initiative](#) designed to improve the accessibility and inclusiveness of services in cities for people of all ages.

Arts and Culture Professional Occupations: The Statistics Canada National Index of Occupations lists the following [Professional Occupations in Art and Culture](#):

- Librarians, archivists, conservators and curators
 - o Librarians
 - o Conservators and curators
 - o Archivists
- Writing, translating and related communications professionals
 - o Authors and writers
 - o Editors
 - o Journalists
 - o Translators, terminologists and interpreters
- Creative and performing artists
 - o Producers, directors, choreographers and related occupations
 - o Conductors, composers and arrangers
 - o Musicians and singers
 - o Dancers
 - o Actors and comedians

Average: The average equals the sum of all the values, divided by the number of values being studied. For example, in a population of 10 people, if one person earns \$1 million and 9 earn \$30,000, the average income would be \$127,000, whereas the median income in the sample would be \$30,000.

Also see: **median**.

Brownfield development: Brownfield development is re-development of previously developed land (generally urban infill or intensification).

Also see: **greenfield development**.

Budget deficit: A budget deficit would occur if the City of Toronto’s expenses were greater than their revenues, or if the City collected less revenue than it anticipated. The City is not permitted to have a year-end operating budget deficit.

Also see: **operating budget**.

Business establishment: An establishment refers to any business or firm location. Some businesses, such as a restaurant chain, may have a number of establishments at different locations.

Body Mass Index (BMI): is a method of determining health risk by body weight. It is calculated by dividing body weight (in kilograms) by height (in metres) squared. According to the World Health Organization and [Health Canada guidelines](#), the index is as follows: less than 18.5 (underweight); 18.50–24.99 (normal weight); 25–29.99 (overweight = increased health risk); 30–39.99 (obese class I = high health risk); 35–39.99 (obese class II = very high health risk); 40.0 or greater (obese class III = extremely high health risk).

Capital budget: The City of Toronto’s [capital budget](#) sets aside future funding for the construction and repair of transit, roads, bridges, public buildings such as libraries, community centres and fire stations, water and sewer facilities, parks and other major infrastructure projects. The City of Toronto updates and presents a new 10-year Capital Budget and Plan each year as part of the annual budget process. The capital budget is primarily funded by property taxes. Other funds come from reserves, development charges, other levels of government and by borrowing funds or taking on debt.

Also see: **operating budget**.

Census family: A census family is defined as a married couple and the children, if any, of either or both spouses; a couple living common law and the children, if any, of either or both partners; or, a lone parent of any marital status with at least one child living in the same dwelling and that child or those children. All members of a particular census family live in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. Children may be children by birth, marriage or adoption regardless of their age or marital status

as long as they live in the dwelling and do not have their own spouse or child living in the dwelling. Grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present also constitute a census family. ([Statistics Canada](#) definition)

Census tract: [Census tracts](#) are small, relatively stable geographic areas that usually have a population between 2,500 and 8,000 persons. They are located in census metropolitan areas and in other population areas that had a core population of 50,000 or more in the previous census.

Child poverty: Children are defined as living in poverty when they are a part of low-income families. The definition of “low income” varies by the measure being used, and there is currently no consensus among anti-poverty advocates, researchers, decision-makers or media as to the best measure.

For a discussion of poverty measures, see Richard Shillington and John Stapleton (2010), [Cutting Through the Fog: Why is it so hard to make sense of poverty measures?](#)

Also see: **Low Income Measure**, **Low Income Cut Off**, and **Gini coefficient**.

Complete streets: Complete streets describes streets that have been designed with all users in mind: the motorists, street car and bus riders, cyclists, pedestrians, and those with disabilities. A complete street is therefore, one where a variety of policies, bylaws and infrastructure have come together to make the public right-of-way fully multi-modal.

Core housing need: Households are said to be in core housing need if they are occupying housing that falls below any of three dwelling standards: adequacy—not requiring major repairs; suitability—enough bedrooms for the size and make-up of resident household, and; affordability—not requiring the household to spend 30% or more of their before-tax income to pay for the median rent of alternative local market housing (from the CMHC Canada Housing Observer 2008).

Cultural industries: There is no standard definition of this cluster of occupations in Canada. For the purposes of this Report, cultural industries refers to the following sub-industries from the Labour Force Survey: Information and Cultural Industries, and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation. Sub-industries that are excluded are publishing industries,

telecommunications, internet providers and other information, and amusement, gambling and recreation industries, as well as those industries with less than 1,500 workers in Ontario. Note that this is not the same as the definition of the Cultural Labour Force used in [From the Ground Up: Growing Toronto’s Cultural Sector](#).

Crime Severity Index: The police-reported Crime Severity Index (CSI) was introduced in the spring of 2009 to enable Canadians to track changes in the severity of police-reported crime from year to year. The index measures changes in the severity of crime from year to year. Each type of offence is assigned a weight derived from actual sentences handed down by courts in all provinces and territories. Weights are calculated using the five most recent years of available sentencing data. More serious crimes are assigned higher weights; less serious offenses lower weights. As a result, when all crimes are included, more serious offenses have a greater impact on changes in the Index.

Police Reported Crime Rate (PRCR): the PRCR is a rate per 100,000 population measuring changes in the volume of crime, and counts each criminal incident equally. As a result, the rate is dominated by high volume, less-serious offenses.

Also see: **Violent Crime Severity Index**.

Diversity: For the purposes of this Report, diversity within a group is measured in terms of race and ethnicity, rather than a broader range of diverse characteristics.

Downtown core: For the purposes of this report, Toronto’s downtown core refers to the area bounded on the north by Bloor St., on the west by Spadina Ave., on the east by Jarvis St., and on the south by Queen’s Quay.

Economic family: An economic family refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. Foster children are included. By definition, all persons who are members of a Census Family are also members of an economic family. Examples of the broader concept of economic family include the following: two co-resident census families who are related to one another are considered one economic family; co-resident siblings who are not members of a census family are

considered as one economic family; and, nieces or nephews living with aunts or uncles are considered one economic family. ([Statistics Canada](#) definition)

Food insecurity: The UN defines food security as access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet dietary needs and preferences for an active and healthy life. Food insecurity has been monitored in Canada since 2004. On the basis of an 18-question survey of the experience of household members, households are judged to be:

- Marginally food insecure: Worry about running out of food and/or limit food selection because of lack of money for food.
- Moderately food insecure: Compromise in quality and/or quantity of food because of lack of money for food.
- Severely food insecure: Miss meals, reduce food intake and at the extreme, go day(s) without food.

Food system: Food systems are chains of commercial and non-commercial actors—from suppliers to consumers, regulators to advocates for system change—who collectively determine how we grow, process, distribute, acquire and dispose of food. (From [Municipal Food Policy Entrepreneurs](#).)

Gini coefficient: Named after the Italian statistician Corrado Gini, the Gini coefficient is a simple relative measure of income inequality. It calculates the extent to which income distribution varies from a perfectly equal distribution. A Gini coefficient of 0 represents perfect equality, and a coefficient of 1 represents perfect inequality (one person has all the income, and the rest of the population has nothing). Its focus is on relative income distribution, rather than real levels of poverty and prosperity in society.

For a discussion of poverty measures, see Richard Shillington and John Stapleton (2010), [Cutting Through the Fog: Why is it so hard to make sense of poverty measures?](#)

Also see: **Low Income Measure** and **Low Income Cut Off**.

Green infrastructure: Green infrastructure is defined, for the purposes of this Report, as natural vegetation, soil in volumes sufficient to sustain vegetation and absorb water, and green technologies that replicate ecosystem functions, such as porous sidewalks, cisterns and bioswales (landscape elements that trap contaminants from surface water runoff).

Greenfield development: In the context of this report,

greenfield development is defined as development on land that has not been developed before (generally rural and often agricultural).

Also see: **brownfield development**.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): GDP is a measure of a jurisdiction's annual official economic output. The most direct way of determining GDP is to add up the value of production in all categories of economic enterprise. To bring the Canadian System of National Economic Accounts into line with international standards, the valuation of production is now calculated according to basic prices. GDP at basic prices (as opposed to GDP at factor costs or at market prices) includes indirect taxes (for example property taxes, capital taxes and payroll taxes) but excludes taxes and subsidies attached to the factors of production (for example sales taxes, fuel taxes, duties and taxes on imports, excise taxes on tobacco and alcohol products and subsidies paid on agricultural commodities, transportation services and energy).

Homelessness: the [Canadian Definition of Homelessness](#), as defined by the Canadian Homelessness Research Network, describes a range of housing and shelter circumstances, with people being without any shelter at one end, and being insecurely housed at the other. That is, homelessness encompasses a range of physical living situations, organized here in a typology that includes:

1. Unsheltered, or absolutely homeless and living on the streets or in places not intended for human habitation;
2. Emergency Sheltered, including those staying in overnight shelters for people who are homeless, as well as shelters for those impacted by family violence;
3. Provisionally Accommodated, referring to those whose accommodation is temporary or lacks security of tenure, and finally;
4. At Risk of Homelessness, referring to people who are not homeless, but whose current economic and/or housing situation is precarious or does not meet public health and safety standards. It should be noted that for many people homelessness is not a static state but rather a fluid experience, where one's shelter circumstances. Although many included in the category will not end up in shelters, their housing situation is defined as such because it is insecure or unstable.

Human capital: For the purposes of this report, human capital is defined as the set of characteristics

and competencies in a labour force that determine and influence economic strength and output, including:

- Employment
 - Unemployment rate/Youth unemployment rate
 - Proportion of women in management positions
 - Male-female income ratio
 - Proportion of population over 65
- Workplace Health
 - Population Health
 - Workplace safety (work-related injuries and deaths per 100,000 population)
- Workforce Skills
 - Proportion of labour force with post-secondary education
 - Proportion of population with high-school education or less
 - Proportion of workers employed in high-skill occupations
 - Proportion of highly skilled immigrants

Human trafficking: In Canada and elsewhere, there is no overall consensus on the definition of human trafficking. Law enforcement in Canada are mandated to adhere to [sections 279.01 to 279.04](#) of the Criminal Code of Canada, which contain four indictable offences that specifically address human trafficking, and [section 118](#) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act. The working definition of human trafficking of the [City of Toronto](#) is: “An act by a person, or group of people that involves recruiting, transporting or receiving a person, harbouring, luring, exercising control over a person by means of a threat, use of force or other forms of coercion or influence for the purpose of exploitation, including sexual exploitation, forced labour and/or forced marriages”.

LEED: Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) is a set of rating systems regulated by national bodies like the [Canada Green Building Council](#) and the [World Green Building Council](#) for the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of green buildings, homes and neighbourhoods. Green buildings can have advanced air ventilation systems, utilize for more natural daylight, produce less waste, conserve energy, and/or decrease water consumption. Criteria for certification continue to evolve as emerging green building technologies advance.

Local Health Integration Networks (LHINs): The 2006 Local Health System Integration Act changed the way the Ontario government planned, funded and managed health care services. LHINs possess significant decision-making power in order to manage health care at the community level. They plan, integrate and fund local health care services. The Province stewards the health system, setting direction, policy and standards and delivering provincial programs and series.

Low Income Cut Off (LICO): The LICO is defined as the income levels at which 70% or more of a family's before tax income is spent on food, shelter and clothing. It takes into account the total family income, the number of people supported by that income, and the population size of the municipality where they live. For example:

Census Metropolitan Area – 500,000 inhabitants or more
Family Unit Size: 2013 After Tax Low income Cut-off (1992 base)
1 person: \$19,774
2 persons: \$24,066
3 persons: \$29,968
4 persons: \$37,387

The LICO has been criticized for not reflecting regional differences, and because it has not been updated to reflect changes in spending patterns since 1992. LICO can be calculated both before and after taxes.

For a discussion of poverty measures, see Richard Shillington and John Stapleton (2010), [Cutting Through the Fog: Why is it so hard to make sense of poverty measures?](#)

Also see: **Low Income Measure** and **Gini coefficient**.

Low Income Measure (LIM): LIM is used for international comparisons and is increasingly being adopted by the anti-poverty movement in Canada. It is a relative measure of low income. LIM is a fixed percentage (50%) of median family income adjusted based on a consideration of family needs. The family size adjustment reflects the precept that family needs increase with family size. For the LIM, each additional adult, first child (regardless of age) in a lone-parent family, or child over 15 years of age, is assumed to increase the family's needs by 40% of the needs of the first adult. Each child less than 16 years of age

(other than the first child in a lone-parent family) is assumed to increase the family's needs by 30% of the first adult. A family is considered to be low income when their income is below the Low Income Measure (LIM) for their family type and size. The LIM has been criticized for defining poverty in relative rather than absolute terms, as it incorporates contemporary living standards and is adjusted in some way to maintain this relationship, rather than being indexed to prices only. LIM can be calculated both before and after taxes.

For a discussion of poverty measures, see Richard Shillington and John Stapleton (2010), [Cutting Through the Fog: Why is it so hard to make sense of poverty measures?](#)

Also see: **Low Income Cut Off** and **Gini coefficient**.

Median: The median equals the mid-point in distribution of a number of values being studied where one half is above and the other half below. For example, in a population of 10 people, if one person earns \$1 million and 9 earn \$30,000, the median income in the sample would be \$30,000, whereas the average income would be \$127,000.

Also see **average**.

Ontario Disability Support Program (ODSP): ODSP is a provincial program of income and employment support to those in Ontario with a physical or mental disability of long duration (more than one year). Income support is available to those in financial need who also face substantial restrictions that prevent them from working, taking care of themselves, or participating in community life.

Office sector: Employment activity in the city of Toronto is categorized by sector. The broadest breakdown is into six sectors: manufacturing, retail, office, service, institutions (education, health, religious and other institutions) and other. The office sector includes:

- mining, manufacturing, transportation, utilities, construction and resource production (office workers)
- finance, insurance and real estate
- business and technical services
- communications and media
- trade and personal services
- health service offices
- government
- associations

Ontario Municipal Benchmarking Initiative (OMBI): [The Ontario Municipal Benchmarking Initiative](#) is a partnership project to push for service excellence in municipal government. The 15 participating municipalities work together to identify and share performance statistics and operational best practices. Together, they provide regional services to more than 9.3 million residents or 73% of Ontario's population.

Ontario Works: Ontario Works is the name of the Provincial social assistance program that provides eligible Ontario residents with financial assistance to help cover the costs of basic needs (e.g., food and housing costs), and employment assistance to assist in preparing for and finding employment.

Operating budget: The City of Toronto's [operating budget](#) covers day-to-day spending on services such as recreational programs, parks maintenance, beaches and city roads, garbage collection, delivery of safe drinking water, police and other emergency services. Some of the funds for the operating budget come from property tax. The remainder comes from provincial transfers and user fees.

Also see: **capital budget**.

Precarious employment (or employment precarity): is employment that is uncertain, insecure and lacks the benefits associated with conventional full-time permanent work. Those in precarious employment are more likely to receive no benefits, face irregular hours and shifts, be paid minimum wage (sometimes in cash), have to pay for their own training, and face limited career prospects.

Priority neighbourhoods: In 2005, the City's Strong Neighbourhoods Task Force recommended the designation of 22 areas of Toronto (commonly reported as 13, as some adjacent communities are grouped and counted as one) that faced particular economic and social challenges for particular attention and investment. Some of these challenges included: low income, high levels of unemployment, and high numbers of recent immigrants. These 13 Priority Neighbourhoods (sometimes referred to as Priority Areas) were:

- [#1 Jamestown](#)
- [#2 Jane-Finch](#)
- [#3 Malvern](#)
- [#4 Kingston-Galloway](#)
- [#5 Lawrence Heights](#)
- [#6 Steeles-L'Amoreaux](#)
- [#7 Eglinton East-Kennedy Park](#)

- #8 Crescent Town
- #9 Weston-Mt. Dennis
- #10 Dorset Park
- #11 Scarborough Village
- #12 Flemingdon Park-Victoria Village
- #13 Westminster-Branson

In April 2014 Toronto City Council approved a recommendation by Social Development, Finance and Administration staff to increase the number of priority neighbourhoods from 13 to 31. A name change occurred as well, with these neighbourhoods now called Neighbourhood Improvement Areas (or NIAs). Of the original 22 neighbourhoods, eight no longer qualify as neighbourhoods requiring targeted investment: Westminster-Branson, Malvern, Dorset Park, L'Amoreaux, Yorkdale-Glen Park, Steeles, Englemount-Lawrence and Humber Heights-Westmount.

The 31 NIAs are:

- Beechborough-Greenbrook
- Birchmount-Eglinton East (BEE) (previously "Ionview")
- Black Creek
- Downsview-Roding-CFB
- Eglinton East
- Elms-Old Rexdale
- Flemingdon Park
- Glenfield-Jane Heights
- Humber Summit
- Humbermede
- Keelesdale-Eglinton West
- Kennedy Park
- Kingston Road/Galloway Road/Orton Park Road (previously West Hill)
- Kingsview Village-The Westway
- Mornelle Court (previously "Morningside")
- Mount Dennis
- Mount Olive-Silverstone-Jamestown
- Oakridge
- Regent Park
- Rockcliffe-Smythe
- Rustic
- Scarborough Village
- South Parkdale
- Taylor-Massey (previously "Crescent Town")
- Thistletown-Beaumont Heights
- Thorncliffe Park
- Victoria Village
- Weston
- Weston-Pellam Park
- Woburn
- York University Heights

For more information, including description of the 15 indicators of neighbourhood inequity used to choose the NIAs, see the City's [Neighbourhood equity index: Methodological documentation](#).

Professional Employment in Arts and Culture:

Using the National Occupational Codes defined by Statistics Canada, Professional Employment in Arts and Culture includes the following:

- Librarians, Archivists, Conservators, Curators
- Writers, translators and public relations professionals
- Creative and performing artists.

Racialized: Racialized is a term that is increasingly used in place of "visible minority" or "racial minority". It affirms that "race" is a social and cultural construct often imposed upon people on the basis of perceived physical characteristics. Those racialized groups may then be discriminated against on the basis of perceived physical traits.

Also see: **visible minority**.

Real income: Real income is income adjusted for inflation's effect on purchasing power. If it costs earners more to buy the same goods and services than it did previously, and their income has not increased correspondingly, then their "real income" has actually decreased.

Recent immigrant: Recent immigrants refer to those who arrived in Canada in the five years prior to a particular census. The most recent immigrants are those who arrived in Canada between January 1, 2006 and Census Day, May 16, 2011. Established immigrants are those who have resided in Canada 10 years or more.

Resilience: Resilience is the ability of a system, entity, community, or person to withstand shocks while still maintaining its essential functions and to recover quickly and effectively (from the [Rockefeller Foundation](#)).

Sanctuary City: A Sanctuary City one where all people, regardless of immigration status, can live without fear of detention or deportation. It is a city where individuals can exert autonomous control over the places they gather at, their schools, their health centers, their food banks, their social services and their neighbourhoods. (From [No One is Illegal](#)).

Self-reported data: Self-reported data is information reported by study participants themselves rather than measured independently. Self-reported data is subject to bias, as respondents may over- or under-report. Activity levels, for example, tend to be over-estimated, while obesity tends to be under-reported.

Social capital: Social capital refers to networks of social relationships between individuals and groups with shared values and assets that benefit those individuals, groups and communities, and the larger society. Examples of social capital include networks of social support, membership in voluntary organizations and associations, civic participation and levels of trust and sense of belonging to the community. By investing in and leveraging social networks, social capital can be developed to help communities build and create together.

Social housing: Sometimes called subsidized housing, social housing is housing that receives some form of government or not-for-profit subsidy. Forms of social housing include some housing co-ops (with rent geared to income for low-income residents, or housing geared to specific low-income groups such as seniors or artists), public housing (where the government directly manages the property) and rent supplements (paid to landlords). Tenants must generally meet eligibility requirements for social housing.

Social planning neighbourhoods: The City's [Social Policy Analysis & Research Unit](#) divides Toronto into 140 social planning neighbourhoods based on Statistics Canada census tracts. The boundaries do not change over time in order to gather longitudinal socio-economic data at a meaningful geographic area. [Neighbourhood profiles](#) were developed to help government and community agencies with their local planning.

Supply chain: The supply chain is the linked chain of organizations and individuals that starts with suppliers of raw materials and ends with consumers. Supply chain organizations include farms, mines, manufacturers, retailers, service providers, government agencies and not-for-profit groups.

Undocumented resident: Also known as non-status residents, undocumented residents have no immigration status, not even the temporary resident status of a Temporary Foreign Worker or a refugee claimant (who still have no access to federal programs or provincial programs such as Ontario Works and

OHIP). Although Toronto was declared a Sanctuary City in 2013, these residents still face significant barriers to accessing municipal services.

Unemployed: The [unemployment rate](#) expresses the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force (the [labour force](#) is the population aged 15 and over who were either employed or unemployed; it does not include those who were not working nor anticipating a return to work within four weeks, nor does it include those not available nor looking for work). [Unemployed persons](#) are defined as those who are available for work but without it, and either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks. (from [Employment and Social Development Canada](#), using Statistics Canada definitions from the Guide to the Labour Force Survey)

Urban heat island: In the context of this Report, an urban heat island is defined as an area within a metropolitan centre, where surface temperatures are at least 5° above the average for the whole of the metropolis. Heat islands are caused by the combined effects of heat-generating and heat-trapping construction materials; lack of vegetation; tall buildings that block wind; air pollution; and waste heat from energy generation, industrial processes, air conditioning and automobiles.

Violent Crime Severity Index: In addition to the overall police-reported Crime Severity Index, the Violent Crime Severity Index measures only violent crime. It is also available for crimes committed by youth.

Also see: **Crime Severity Index.**

Visible minority: Visible minority refers to whether or not a person, under criteria established by the Employment Equity Act, is non-Caucasian or non-white. Under the Act, an Aboriginal person is not considered to be a visible minority. The term is controversial and deemed to be problematic for a number of reasons by many. The term is vague and subject to confusion. In some instances it is used to refer to ethnicity or nationality, which may include both white and non-white people; in others to sub-regions of entire continents (East Asia, for example), which always are made up by multiple ethnic and racial groups.

Also see: **racialized.**

Walkability Index: The Walkability Index is a rigorous tool that has been developed to measure and evaluate neighbourhood design features that have been clearly associated with utilitarian walking such as residential density, land use mix, and intersection density (Frank et al., 2009). The tool was used by Toronto Public Health to measure “walkability” in neighbourhoods.

Whitebelt: The Whitebelt is the common name for the land between the protected Greenbelt and existing urban development. The Whitebelt is not protected like the Greenbelt, and is subsequently subject to continued pressure from development, while other interests would like to see it remain primarily used for farmland, or added to the Greenbelt.

Woonerf: A woonerf is a street in the Netherlands where pedestrians and cyclists have legal priority over motorists. By 1999 the Netherlands had over 6,000 woonerfs. The Dutch traffic code stipulates that motorized traffic in a woonerf is restricted to walking pace.

Working poor: For the purposes of this Report, a member of the working poor is an independent adult between the ages of 18 and 64, and not a student, with earnings of at least \$3,000 per year, but an income below the median Low Income Measure (LIM). (from the [Metcalf Foundation](#)).

Endnotes

495. Statistics Canada. (2009). Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Frequently asked questions. Last accessed on September 8, 2014 from <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/nea-cen/faq-foq/gdp-pib-eng.htm>.
496. Canadian Homelessness Research Network. (2012). Canadian Definition of Homelessness. Homeless Hub. Last accessed September 25, 2014 from: www.homelesshub.ca/CHRNhomelessdefinition/.
497. Alliance Against Modern Slavery. (2014). The Incidence of Human Trafficking in Ontario. Last accessed on June 23, 2014 from <http://www.allianceagainstmodernslavery.org/sites/default/files/AAMS-ResearchData.pdf>.
498. Statistics Canada. (2014). Low income after tax cut-off 2013. Special request.
499. For an expanded discussion of this term, see Myer Siemiatycki, The Diversity Gap, p. 2-3, at <http://diversecitytoronto.ca/wp-content/uploads/Final-Report.pdf>.