

Definitions and Acronyms

Glossary of Common Terms

Health: The World Health Organization (WHO) defines health as “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity”.

Health Equity: Health equity means that everyone has a fair and just opportunity to be as healthy as possible. This requires removing obstacles to health such as poverty, discrimination, and their consequences, including powerlessness and lack of access to good jobs with fair pay, quality education and housing, safe environments, and health care.¹

Rural Health Equity: Rural health equity means that all people living in rural areas are able to live their healthiest life possible, including freedom from discrimination and unfair treatment, access to healthcare and social services, safe neighborhoods and places to live, reliable transportation, healthy foods, working wages that support basic needs, and community policies that are fair to all people.²

Health Disparities: Differences that exist among specific population groups in the United States in the attainment of full health potential that can be measured by differences in incidence, prevalence, mortality, burden of disease, and other adverse health conditions.³

Health Care Disparities: Differences in treatment and care quality between population groups with equal access to care, after accounting for patient preferences and clinical need. Populations can be defined across many dimensions, including but not limited to race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender

¹ <https://www.rwjf.org/en/insights/our-research/2017/05/what-is-health-equity-.html>

² <https://www.dartmouth-health.org/carhe/about>

³ National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2017. Communities in Action: Pathways to Health Equity. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. <https://doi.org/10.17226/24624>.

identity, socioeconomic status, age, place of residence, disability status, and/or veteran status.³

Social Determinants of Health (SDOH), preferred term is Drivers of Health: The conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live and age. These circumstances are shaped by the distribution of money, power, and resources at global, national, and local levels. They include income, education (opportunities for education), employment, housing, neighborhood conditions, transportation systems, social connections, and other social factors.³

Community Engaged Scholarship: Community-engaged scholarship includes research or scholarship conducted in partnership with non-academic organizations and community scholars and practitioners. Such partnerships create opportunities for the mutually beneficial exchange of knowledge and resources that make a positive contribution to both our university and to the public good.^{4 5}

Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR): Collaborative efforts to gather data, build on community strengths, and co-develop multi-level strategies to improve health and social equity.⁶ Collaborative research approach designed to ensure and establish structures for participation by communities. affected by the issue being studied, representatives of organizations, and researchers in all aspects of the process.⁷

⁴ <https://senate.ucla.edu/committee/cap/guidance/community-engaged-scholarship>

⁵ Supplemental Material: Annu. Rev. Public Health 2020. 41. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-publhealth-040119-094220> Partnerships, Processes, and Outcomes: A Health Equity–Focused Scoping Meta-Review of Community-Engaged Scholarship Ortiz et al.

⁶ Page-Reeves J. Community-Based Participatory Research for Health. Health Promotion Practice. 2019;20(1):15-17. doi:10.1177/1524839918809007

⁷ Viswanathan M, Ammerman A, Eng E, et al. Community-Based Participatory Research: Assessing the Evidence: Summary. 2004 Aug. In: AHRQ Evidence Report Summaries. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (US); 1998-2005. 99. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/books/NBK11852/>



Community Engaged Research (CEnR): The process of working collaboratively with groups of people affiliated by geographic proximity, special interests, or similar situations to address issues affecting their well-being. Since 2006, the National Institutes of Health, Clinical Translational Science Awards have adopted this term to denote participatory-oriented research.

Community Advisory Board (CAB): Provides an infrastructure for community members to voice concerns and priorities that otherwise might not enter into the researchers' agenda, and advise about suitable research processes that are respectful of and acceptable to the community.⁸ Common roles of a CAB⁹:

- Identify community priorities, needs, and interests
- Develop research questions
- Advise on study design and approach
- Identify recruitment strategies and venues
- Provide resources and input for interventions
- Interpret and disseminate data and findings
- Promote community investment in research
- Cultivate trust and nurture bi-directional partnerships

Frequently Used Acronyms

CBO: Community Based Organization

DH: Dartmouth Health

CHNA: Community Health Needs Assessment

CES: Community Engaged Scholarship

SMART goals: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Right-sized, and Timely goals

⁸ Newman SD, Andrews JO, Magwood GS, Jenkins C, Cox MJ, Williamson DC. Community advisory boards in community-based participatory research: a synthesis of best processes. *Prev Chronic Dis* 2011;8(3). http://www.cdc.gov/pcd/issues/2011/may/10_0045.htm. Accessed November 29, 2024.

⁹ CCPH Board of Directors. Position Statement on Authentic Partnerships. *Community-Campus Partnerships for Health*, 2013.