

# COMMUNITY COALITION FOR EQUITY IN RESEARCH GLOSSARY

The purpose of this glossary is to serve as a reference guide and resource for community partners and researchers so they may learn common acronyms and research terms used in community-engaged research and practice. It also includes suggested alternatives to common terms used in research that community partners have identified as those that foster equity and inclusion. To this end, the ultimate goal of this guide is to support and enhance better communication between community partners and researchers. Original definitions, which were drawn from sources cited, have been adapted to ensure the language is accessible. This is a living document that will be regularly updated to reflect new terminology.

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## ACRONYMS

A list of useful public health terms and organizations.

AAMC	Association of American Medical Colleges
ACA	Affordable Care Act
ACO	Accountable Care Organization
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act (U.S. Department of Labor); also American Dental Association; American Diabetes Association; or American Dietetic Association
AHRQ	Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
AMA	American Medical Association
AMCHP	Association of Maternal and Child Health Programs
AMSA	American Medical Student Association
ANA	American Nurses Association
AoA	Administration on Aging (HHS)
ASTHO	Association of State and Territorial Health Officials
BMJ	British Medical Journal
CAB	Community Advisory Board
CBHI	Children's Behavioral Health Initiative
CBO	Community-based Organization
CBPR	Community-based Participatory Research
CCA	Commonwealth Care Alliance
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEnR	Community Engaged Research
CEP	Community Engagement Program
CHAMPS	Community Health Center and Academic Medical Partnerships
CHC	Community Health Center
CHIP	Community Health Improvement Plan, or Children's Health Insurance Program
CHNA	Community Health Needs Assessment, or Community Health Network Area
CLAS	Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services
CMS	Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
CTSI	Clinical and Translational Science Institute
DCF	Department of Children and Families
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FMLA	Family Medical Leave Act (U.S. Department of Labor)
FPL	Federal Poverty Level
FQHC	Federally-Qualified Health Centers
HCR	Health Care Reform
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
HIM	Health Insurance Marketplace
HIPAA	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
HIX	Health Insurance Exchange
HRSA	Health Resources and Services Administration
IHI	Institute for Healthcare Improvement
IHS	Indian Health Service
IRB	Institutional Review Board
LGBTQIA	Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Queer Intersex Asexual

MassCHIP	Massachusetts Community Health Information Profile
MCAD	Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination
MDPH	Massachusetts Department of Public Health
MOD	Massachusetts Office on Disability
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRCT Center	Multi-Regional Clinical Trials Center
NACCHO	National Association of City and County Health Officers
NACHC	National Association of Community Health Centers
NIH	National Institutes of Health
ODEO	Massachusetts Office of Disability and Equal Opportunity
OHE	Office of Health Equity, Massachusetts Department of Public Health
PCORI	Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute
PI	Principal Investigator
RAND Corporation	Research and Development Corporation
SDOH	Social Determinants of Health
WIC	Women Infants and Children

## RESEARCH TERMS

A list of common research terms.

### A

**Academic-Community partnership:** A partnership between communities and academic institutions where they share power and resources. They work towards change that helps everyone involved. (Duke CTSI)

**Adverse event:** Any health problem that happens during the study. (MRCT Center)

**Adverse reaction:** A health problem that happens during the study and is possibly caused by the study treatment. (MRCT Center)

**Anonymize:** Remove, change, or hide personal details to protect participant privacy. (MRCT Center)

**Arm:** A group of participants in a research study who all receive the same study treatment. (MRCT Center)

**Assessment:** Information that is collected and analyzed from a study participant. (MRCT Center)

**Attrition:** When people stop participating in a study.

- For example, people might drop out of a study because of a change in their health. They might also lose interest or move away. (PCORI)

### B

**Baseline assessment:** Information that is collected and analyzed from a study participant at the start of a study. (MRCT Center)

**Beneficence:** Researchers should make the participant's well-being a goal of the research study. The benefits of the research should be bigger than the risks. (RAND Corporation)

**Bias (in research):** Bias happens when the differences between groups might affect the results of the study. This makes the study less trustworthy. Bias can also happen when people in a study don't reflect the larger population. (PCORI)

- For example, a study might compare patients at Clinic A taking Medicine Y with patients at Clinic B using Medicine Z. However, most patients at Clinic A are older than 65. Most patients at clinic B are between ages 30 and 45. If Medicine Z looks like it works better, it might be because of the medicine, or it might be because patients who got it were younger and healthier.

**Blood draw:** Taking a sample of blood by using a needle. (MRCT Center)

## C

**Clinical benefit:** A health change that researchers measure to find out if the study treatment helps the study participants. (MRCT Center)

**Clinical research:** A controlled way to study health and illness in people. (MRCT Center)

**Clinical significance:** The effect of a treatment is enough to make a difference in decisions about treatment. (PCORI)

**Clinical trial:** A way to study new drugs, devices, and treatments to see if they are safe and work in people. (MRCT Center)

**Clinical trial agreement:** An agreement or contract between researcher and a funder that explains how researchers will do the clinical trial. (Duke CTSI)

**Cluster randomized trial:** A type of study design in which the researchers randomly assign a treatment to a group of people with something in common. (PCORI)

- For example, all patients who all go to one clinic or all students who all go to one school would get the same treatment. The treatment would not be randomly given to individuals.

**Coercion:** Motivating people to join a study because of a real or imagined threat. People should be able to join studies freely. They should not be afraid of negative consequences. (PCORI)

- For example, students might be afraid of getting a lower grade in class if they don't take part in their teacher's study. Prisoners might think they will be released sooner if they join a study.

**Cohort:** A group of research participants who are similar to each other. (MRCT Center)

**Cohort study:** A type of research design that follows groups of people over time.

**Co-Investigator (CO-I):** A person who works with the study leader on the planning or conduct of a research project. (Duke CTSI)

**Community Advisory Board:** A group that is made of a variety of community members with different experiences. They provide input for researcher on the planning and implementation of studies. (Duke CTSI)

**Community-based Participatory Research:** A type of research where community members and researchers work together on all parts of the research process. Everyone can share their experience, expertise, and make decisions together. (Duke CTSI)

**Capacity building:** Capacity building is helping to improve the work of a community group or its members. Ways to build capacity include providing new information or skills or providing resources to improve technology. (National Council on Nonprofits)

**Community engagement:** This is a partnership that involves an active relationship between researchers and members of the community. It promotes an exchange of information, ideas, and

resources. Community engagement can include different levels of involvement, decision-making, and control. (Duke CTSI)

**Community-engaged research:** An approach to research that involves researchers working with different communities and organizations. These communities may be groups of people who are connected by location, identity, special interest, or other factors. It is a powerful approach that can bring about change in policies, programs, and practices for the community's benefit. (Harvard Catalyst CEP)

**Community health workers:** Health professionals that give informal counseling and social support. They educate community members on health matters and advocate on their behalf. Community health workers also offer referral and follow-up services to their clients. They are a bridge between clients and health services. (CLAS, Mass.gov)

**Comparative effectiveness research:** This is a type of research that compares two or more treatment options. The goal is to see which works better for certain patients under certain conditions. (PCORI)

- For example, a researcher might compare two headache medicines to see which one works better for older women who get very bad headaches. Comparative effectiveness research is often referred to as CER.

**Confidentiality:** Protecting personal information from people who should not have access. (MRCT Center)

**Conflict of interest:** A situation when someone would personally benefit from study results. (Duke CTSI)

- For example, a researcher who has a patent on a drug could make a lot of money if the drug was found to be effective.

**Confounding:** When the results of the study could be caused by something other than the study conditions. (PCORI)

- For example, a study might compare two ways to reduce obesity in children and test those two ways in different cities. If one city also started a youth sports program at the same time, the study results in that city might be affected. This would make it difficult to know how well the obesity program worked.

**Consent form:** A document used to explain the details of the research study. It should give all the important information so that someone can decide whether or not they want to participate. (MRCT Center)

**Control group:** People in a study who do not receive the treatment or do not have the condition being studied. (MRCT Center)

## D

**Data:** Information collected from or about people taking part in a research study. (MRCT Center)

**De-identified data:** When nothing is included in data that identifies a specific person. (Duke CTSI)

- For example, de-identified data would not include the name, date of birth, place of birth, or address of a study participant.

**Discontinue:** To stop a study treatment or stop being a participant in the study. (MRCT Center)

**Dissemination:** Sharing the study results with different groups. The goal is for the study results to inform policy, practice, and individual choices. (PCORI)

**Dissemination research:** This is a type of research that looks at the best ways to share research findings. (Duke CTSI)

**Double-blind study:** A study that is set up so that participants do not know which study treatment they are getting, and researchers do not know either. (MRCT Center)

## E

**Effectiveness:** How well a study treatment works in real world settings. (CLAS, Mass.gov)

**Efficacy:** How well a study treatment works in an ideal setting. (MRCT Center)

**Eligibility criteria:** The reasons a person can be included in, or excluded from, a study. (MRCT Center)

**Enroll:** Agree to join a study as a study participant. (MRCT Center)

**Evaluation:** The process of collecting, analyzing, and using data to look at how successful a program is. (CDC)

**Evidence:** systematic data collected to establish facts and reach conclusions (BMJ Best Practice)

**Evidence-based:** A treatment has been shown to work in research studies. (Duke CTSI)

**Exclusion criteria:** A list of reasons a person cannot be included in a study. (MRCT Center)

- For example, a study could be looking only at adults. Kids would not be able to participate.

**Experimental design:** A type of research method where the researcher assigns one or more treatments to people. Then they measure how the treatment affects the person's health. (PCORI)

## F

**False negative:** A test result that incorrectly shows a negative finding. (PCORI)

- For example, a lab tests shows no infection, but the patient does have strep throat.

**False positive:** A test result that incorrectly shows a positive finding. For example, a mammogram report identifies a cancer, but it turns out to be a cyst. (PCORI)

**Federally-Qualified Health Centers:** Those centers that receive cost-based reimbursement for services delivered to patients who qualify for Medicaid or for Medicare. To qualify, a clinic must receive federal funds or meet other criteria.

**Focus group:** A way to collect data. Volunteers are asked to participate in a group discussion. Researchers ask questions about experiences or opinions on a specific topic. Participants answer those questions and talk as a group. Researchers look for common themes and experiences. (PCORI)

## G

**Generalizability:** Seeing how well the study result can apply to all other people who have the same condition or circumstance. (PCORI)

## H

**Health disparities:** The differences in health status among various people. Some groups face higher burdens of illness because of their gender, race, ethnicity, education, income, disability, or where they live. (Duke CTSI)

**Health equity:** Everyone has a fair and just chance to reach their full health potential. No one should be at a disadvantage because of their gender, race, ethnicity, education, income, disability, or where they live. (CLAS, Mass.gov)

**Health impact assessment:** A health impact assessment (HIA) uses different data sources and analytic methods and considers input from stakeholders to determine the likely effects of a policy or program on different groups. An HIA gives ideas to handle those effects. (Duke CTSI)

**Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA):** A U.S. law designed to provide privacy standards to protect patients' medical records and other health information provided to health plans, doctors, hospitals and other health care providers. (Duke CTSI)

**Health literacy:** A measure of how well people can access and understand basic health information so that they can make informed decisions about their health. (CLAS, Mass.gov)

**Health outcome:** When a person, group, or population's health status changes because of an intervention. (Duke CTSI)

## I

**Implementation:** The process of putting a decision or plan into effect. (Duke CTSI)

**Implementation science:** The goal is to speed up the adoption and use of evidence-based practices, programs, and policies in healthcare. Implementation science helps to fill the gap between research and practice. It brings programs that work to communities who need them. (Harvard Catalyst CEP)

**Implementation strategies:** These are specific ways to adopt, use, and sustain evidence-based practices, programs, and policies. (Harvard Catalyst CEP)

**Incentive:** A promised reward for participating in a study. The incentive may be financial (such as gift cards), or non-financial (such as class credit or an award ceremony). (PCORI)

**Inclusion criteria:** A list of requirements a person must meet to take part in a study. (MRCT Center)

- For example, a study may look at heart problems in females over 40 years old. The inclusion criteria might be that someone must be female and over 40 years old.

**Informed consent:** The process of learning and discussing the details of a research study before deciding whether to take part. (MRCT Center)

**Institutional Review Board (IRB):** A team of people who review studies to protect the rights and welfare of study participants. (MRCT Center)

**Intervention:** A healthcare prevention, diagnosis, treatment, or delivery activity that is being studied. (PCORI)

**Investigator:** A person who leads a research study. (MRCT Center)

## L

**Limited English Proficient:** A person who does not speak, read, write, or understand English at the same level as health and social service providers. It may be hard to communicate their health needs. (CLAS, Mass.gov)

## M

**Measure:** A specific outcome or result that the research team chooses as a way of answering the research question. Measures are based on data that the research team can collect in consistent ways. (PCORI)

- For example, a team might want to compare two blood pressure medicines. One measure might be patients' blood pressure after three months of taking the medicine. Another measure might be how many patients had a heart attack or died after starting the medicine. Another measure might be patients' feelings about their health after taking the medicine for a year.

**Memorandum of Understanding:** An agreement between two or more parties. Can be used to set expectations in a research partnership. (Duke CTSI)

**Method:** A scientific process or plan for how a research team should answer a research question so that the findings are valid, reliable, and credible. A method lays out what kind of data to collect and how to collect it. Methods also help researchers analyze the data or understand what the data means and how it answers the question. (PCORI)

**Minimal risk:** The chance of harm from the research is not bigger than the chance of harm from normal daily activities. The chance of harm is also not bigger than the chance of harm from routine medical tests. (Duke CTSI)

**Mixed methods:** A type of study that uses both qualitative and quantitative methods to answer a research question. (PCORI)

- For example, a research team that wants to understand community weight loss programs might first conduct focus groups (qualitative methods) to get people's ideas about what kinds of weight loss programs they would like to have in their town. In the second part of the study, the research team would assign people to those weight loss programs. The team would then use quantitative methods to see whether people lost weight in each program.

**Monitoring:** Observing and reviewing the progress and quality of something over a given amount of time. (Duke CTSI)

**Multicenter trial:** A study that takes place at more than one research center. (MRCT Center)

## N

## O

**Observational study:** A study that collects health information about study participants without changing their medical care. (MRCT Center)

**Outcomes:** A description of the overall results of the study. (MRCT Center)

- For example, a diagnosis, like a broken bone on an x-ray, is an outcome. Another example of an outcome is a change in health like how long a patient lived or if they felt better.

## P

**Patient-centered care:** Health care that promotes a partnership with patients and their families. The goal is to make sure decisions are made that respect and honor patients' wants and needs. This approach to care also helps to educate and support patients. (CLAS, Mass.gov)

**Patient-centered outcomes research:** A type of comparative effectiveness research. It compares results that matter most to patients and caregivers. Patients and caregivers must be active partners in the research. They make the research more relevant and useful by sharing their lived experiences. (PCORI)

**Personally Identifiable Information (PII):** Information that can be used to identify, contact, or locate a person. (Duke CTSI)

**Phase:** A step in the overall clinical research process to test a new drug, device, or treatment. (MRCT Center)

**Population:** A group of people with one or more common characteristic. This could be their health condition, age, race, gender, job, or geographic location. (PCORI)

- For example, a population in a research study might be men who smoke or women in their 20s.

**Population health:** The health outcomes within a group of people rather than of each person. (New York State)

**Power calculation:** A study needs to have enough people to detect the difference between two treatments. Power calculation is using statistics to determine the right number of people for the study. (PCORI)

**Preclinical study:** A study to test a treatment in the lab or in animals before testing it in people. (MRCT Center)

**Principal Investigator:** The person who leads and organizes the research study and the team. (PCORI)

**Privacy:** Research participants have the right to control access to their personal information. Participants also have a right to control the collection of samples from their bodies. They can control how other people see, touch, or get their information. (RAND)

**Probability value (p-value):** A statistical concept about the probability that the study would produce a result by chance, even if there were no difference between the two treatments. A p-value of .05 means that there is a 5 percent, or 1-in-20 chance, that a difference in results for Medicine A and Medicine B is just chance. The lower a p-value, the more confident researchers are that there is a real difference between two treatments. (PCORI)

**Protected Health Information (PHI):** The data a medical provider collects to figure out best care for a patient. They may get data includes demographic information, medical history, test and laboratory results, and insurance information. (Duke CTSI)

**Protocol:** A complete description of the research plan and procedures. (MRCT Center)

**Public health:** Public health promotes and protects the health of people and the communities where they live, learn, work and play. (APHA)

## Q

**Qualitative research:** Research methods that use people's thoughts to answer questions. Some ways of getting this data include interviews and focus groups. (PCORI)

- For example, focus groups could help a researcher understand how to improve mental health services in schools. Another study could use interviews to find out what matters most to people living with a diabetes.

**Quantitative research:** Research methods that use numbers to measure the relationships between treatments and how they affect health. (PCORI)

- Examples of quantitative measures include blood pressure readings, survey responses on a rating scale, or the number of days spent in the hospital.

- Researchers analyze the data using statistics to figure out the relationship between a treatment and the result. For example, they might test whether patients spent less time in the hospital with Treatment A than with Treatment B.

**Questionnaire:** A list of questions for study participants to answer as part of the study. (MRCT Center)

## R

**Racial bias:** A previously formed negative opinion or attitude towards a group of people who have common skin color, physical, or cultural characteristics. (CLAS, Mass.gov)

**Randomization:** A way to use chance to place study participants into different study treatment groups. (MRCT Center)

**Recruitment:** The process of inviting people to participate in a research study. The research team identifies potential study participants. They will explain all parts of the study. The research team will also explain any benefits or harms that may occur during or after the study. Then the team will ask participants if they would like to take part in the study. (PCORI)

**Registry-based research:** An organized system that uses observational methods to collect uniform data. This is to evaluate specific outcomes for a population that is defined by a disease, condition, or exposure. It serves one or more scientific, clinical, or policy purposes that was decided ahead of time. (Duke CTSI)

**Reliability:** The degree to which, if another research team did the same study using the same methods, they would get similar results. (PCORI)

**Research integrity:** Researchers should be honest and truthful. They should not make up data, change results, or hide relevant data. They should report all their results and try to minimize bias in the methods. (RAND)

**Retention:** Keeping participants involved at each step of a study. (PCORI)

## S

**Sample:** A group of people participating in a study. Researchers decide on the characteristics that are important to include. They want to make sure the sample is a good match for the groups that they are trying to study. For example, they may want to get people of different ages, races, and ethnicities. (PCORI)

**Sample size:** The number of participants in a study. The sample size should ideally be large enough for a study to detect differences between two or more treatments. (PCORI)

**Screening:** A test that detects signs of a condition in people who do not have symptoms. (PCORI)

- For example, a doctor might use a blood test as a screening method for early signs of diabetes. Based on the results of screening, a patient might get more tests to confirm that they have a condition.

**Setting:** Where a study takes place. (PCORI)

- For example, a study about preventing falls at home might look different than a study about preventing falls in a nursing home.

**Side effect:** A health problem that is likely caused by an approved treatment. (MRCT Center)

**Single-blind study:** A study that is set up so that participants do not know which study treatment they are getting. (MRCT Center)

**Social Determinants of Health:** Where a person is born, lives, learns, works, plays, or worships can affect a wide range of health outcomes and risks. (Duke CTSI)

**Statistics:** The science of analyzing data based on numbers. This helps researchers to look at the relationship between treatments and results in a study. (PCORI)

- For example, they can figure out whether results are probably caused by a treatment or random chance.

**Standard of care:** Treatment usually given to patients for an illness. (MRCT Center)

**Statistical significance:** The chance that a study result is caused by the treatment being studied. (PCORI)

**Study design:** The way a study is set up to answer the study question. (MRCT Center)

**Study participant:** A person who joins a research study. (MRCT Center)

**Study population:** All the participants in a study. (MRCT Center)

**Systematic review:** A type of study that looks at all the evidence that can be used to answer a research question. (PCORI)

- For example, a research team might do a systematic review of all previous studies about how well a medicine worked. The reviews are called systematic because they follow strict rules about the quality of evidence they include and how the results of different studies can be combined.

## T

**Timeframe:** The time it takes for a research study to happen. (PCORI)

- For example, how long patients get a treatment for or how long the research team collects data.

**Translational research:** The process of applying basic biology knowledge and clinical trial results to strategies that address medical needs. The goal is to move basic science discoveries to practice use to improve health outcomes. (Duke CTSI)

## U

## V

**Validity:** How well a study measured what it wanted to measure. There are several types of validity. (PCORI)

- Internal validity is being able to demonstrate that the results are based on the treatment and not on other factors.
- External validity is being able to apply the results of the study to other people or other settings.
- Content validity is making sure to measure all the parts that make up the studied thing.
- For example, a study about depression would not just ask about mood, but about energy level, self-worth, and disrupted sleep or eating.

**Variables:** Something that can be measured and have different values. It might play a role in study results. (PCORI)

- For example, many studies collect information about patients' age, race, ethnicity, and sex. Each is a variable. The research team might compare results for men and women, or people younger than or older than 65.

## W

**Withdrawal of consent:** To stop being a participant in a study. (MRCT Center)

## HEALTH EQUITY RESEARCH TERMS

A list of alternative research terms that foster equity and inclusion in community-engaged research.

**Belonging (versus *Inclusion*):** Use language that shows equal partnership in the research process. (Community Coalition for Equity in Research)

- For example, "we want you to be a part of this study" vs. "you belong in the conversation now and always."

**Engage/prioritize/collaborate with/serve (population of focus) (instead of *target, tackle, combat*):** Eliminate violence connotation when referring to people, groups, or communities. (AMA AAMC)

**Historically disadvantaged groups/communities (instead of *Vulnerable or marginalized groups*):** Groups and communities that are left out or discriminated against because of unequal power relationships in society. (National Collaborating Centre for Determinants of Health)

**Impacted groups/communities (instead of *Vulnerable or marginalized groups*):** Emphasizes that a particular group has experienced a health exposure or outcome rather than characterizing the people as weak or to blame. (Community Coalition for Equity in Research)

**People from racial/ethnic/sexual/gender/linguistic/religious groups (instead of *Subgroups or Subpopulations*):** Groups of study participants who have a common characteristic. General use of the term subpopulation or subgroup should not be used and should be defined. The prefix "sub" can have the connotation of "less than". Be as specific as possible about the group you are referring to. (Community Coalition for Equity in Research/AMA AAMC)

**People experiencing (health outcome or life circumstance) (instead of *dehumanizing language that labels people as their disease*):** Describe people as having a condition or circumstance, not being a condition. Humanize those you are referring to by using people or persons. (AMA AAMC)

Examples include:

- People with obesity, instead of the obese
- Patients with COVID-19, instead of COVID-19 cases
- Person with mobility disability, instead of handicapped
- People who are experiencing homelessness, instead of the homeless

**People with limited access to (specific service/resource) (instead of *unintentional blaming people*):** Consider the context and the audience to determine if language used could potentially lead to negative assumptions, stereotyping, stigmatization, or blame (AMA AAMC)

- For example, use people with limited access to healthcare, instead of people who do not seek health care

**Study participant (instead of *Human subject*):** A person who participates in a research study.

**Under-resourced (instead of *Low-income*):** Communities or people who have fewer resources compared to the general population. However, in some cases (for example, poverty research), "low-income" may be appropriate to show specific income or poverty levels. (Community Coalition for Equity in Research)

## LOCAL RESOURCES

A list of Massachusetts' organizations that intersect with public health and health equity work.

- [Massachusetts Association for Community Action](#)
- [Massachusetts Association of Health Boards](#)
- [Massachusetts Association of Public Health Nurses](#)
- [Massachusetts Department of Housing and Community Development](#)
- [Massachusetts Department of Public Health](#)
- [Massachusetts Environmental Health Association](#)
- [Massachusetts Health Officers Association](#)
- [Massachusetts League of Community Health Centers](#)
- [Massachusetts Office of Community Health Workers](#)
- [Massachusetts Office of Rural Health](#)
- [Massachusetts Public Health Association](#)
- [Multi-Regional Clinical Trials Center](#)
- [New England Rural Health Association](#)

## NATIONAL RESOURCES

A list of federal agencies and major national organizations that intersect with public health and health equity work.

- [Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality \(HHS\)](#)
- [American Public Health Association \(APHA\)](#)
- [Association of Public Health Nurses \(APHN\)](#)
- [Association of Schools & Programs of Public Health \(ASPPH\)](#)
- [Association of State and Territorial Health Officials \(ASTHO\)](#)
- [CDC Office of Science and Public Health Practice](#)
- [CDC Public Health Professionals Gateway](#)
- [County Health Rankings and Roadmaps](#)
- [Health Impact Partners](#)
- [National Association of City and County Health Officials \(NACCHO\)](#)
- [National Association of Local Boards of Health \(NALBOH\)](#)
- [National Institutes of Health \(NIH\)](#)
- [National Partnership for Action - The Office of Minority Health](#)
- [Public Health Accreditation Board](#)
- [Public Health Foundation](#)
- [Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Culture of Health](#)
- [Society for Public Health Education \(SOPHE\)](#)
- [U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(CDC\)](#)
- [U.S. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services \(Medicaid\)](#)
- [U.S. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services \(Medicare\)](#)
- [U.S. Department of Health and Human Services \(USDHHS\)](#)