Attachment 1

Definitions and Acronyms

Key Terms

Term	Meaning
Consultant	Someone who gives professional advice or services in an area of specialization .
Community of Practice	A group of people who share a concern or a passion for something they do and learn how to do it better as they interact regularly .
Best Practices	Interventions that have been shown to be effective in achieving positive health outcomes and can be implemented in various settings to address specific health issues.
Community Wealth Building	An economic development approach focused on increasing community ownership and control over local assets and resources, aiming to redistribute wealth and opportunities more equitably .
Community Wealth Building Institute	The Community Wealth Building Training Institute aim is to empower high burden communities across New York State by fostering inclusive economies and improving health outcomes through wealth-building initiatives. Recognizing the intricate link between economic stability and health, the Institute aims to equip high burden communities with the knowledge and tools necessary to support community-led initiatives that promote equity, collective prosperity, and well-being.
Economic Disadvantages	When an individual, family, or community lacks the financial resources to meet basic needs and participate fully in society.
Distressed Communities	Geographic areas experiencing significant economic hardship, often characterized by high poverty rates, unemployment, and a decline in business activity. These communities face challenges like limited access to resources, economic instability, and social issues, impacting residents' quality of life.
	No high school diploma: High population without a high school diploma or equivalent.
	Housing vacancy rate: Habitable housing that is unoccupied, excluding properties that are for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.
	Adults not working: (25-54) population that is not currently employed.
	4. Poverty rate: Majority of the population below the poverty line.

	 Median income ratio: Median household income as a share of metro area median household income (or state, for non-metro areas and all congressional districts).
	Changes in employment: Major decrease in the number of jobs over the past five years.
	7. Changes in establishments: Percent change in the number of business establishments over the past five years.
Community-led Initiatives	Projects and activities that are conceived, planned, and implemented by community members to address their own needs and aspirations. These initiatives are driven by the community itself, rather than by external organizations or governments. They prioritize local knowledge, build on community strengths, and foster a sense of ownership and empowerment.
Non-traditional Partners	Entities outside the usual scope of public health agencies and organizations that can contribute to improving community health. These partners bring new perspectives, resources, and expertise to address public health challenges, especially those related to social determinants of health.
Community Development	Community Development is a comprehensive, strengths-based process where community members come together to take collective action to build and sustain vibrant, strong, resilient, healthy, and inclusive communities. It involves people working together to improve their quality of life through social, economic, and environmental initiatives. It promotes active citizen participation, collaboration, and empowerment.
Community Organizing	Community organizing is method for building power, particularly for communities who have traditionally been excluded from decision making.
Community Economic Development Principles	Principles that guide a community-driven approach to improving the local economy and quality of life. These principles emphasize community control, sustainability, and inclusivity, focusing on leveraging local assets to create opportunities and well-being for all residents.
Community Assets	The strengths and resources within a community that can be leveraged for positive change. These assets can be tangible, like buildings or parks, or intangible, like skills or social networks. Identifying and using these assets is a key part of community development and improving quality of life.
Community Investments	Strategic financial investments aimed at improving social, economic, and environmental conditions in underserved communities, often with the goal of generating both social and financial returns for investors. These investments can fund a variety of initiatives, including affordable housing, small business development, and community facilities.

Financial systems and practices that are equitable, transparent, and accessible to all, with a focus on social and environmental responsibility. It emphasizes putting people and the planet first, ensuring financial systems support communities and contribute to sustainable development. This includes promoting financial inclusion, responsible lending, and ethical investment practices.
Shifting control and ownership of businesses and assets away from traditional, centralized, or private entities to a more inclusive and participatory structure. This can include worker cooperatives, employee stock ownership plans (ESOPs), and other forms of collective ownership, where decisions are made democratically and benefits are shared more equitably.
A contractual agreement where a service provider (the contractor) agrees to provide specific, measurable, and tangible outcomes (deliverables) to the NYSDOH.
The changes in health status or well-being that result from healthcare interventions, treatments, or other factors.
A non-profit entity that operates within a specific local area to address community needs and improve the lives of its residents.
The conditions in the environments where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks.
The health of the population as a whole, especially as the subject of government regulation and support.
In its broadest sense, is the study and management of money, encompassing how individuals, organizations, and governments raise, spend, and invest funds.
The study of how people use resources and respond to incentives, or the study of decision-making.
An Employer Identification Number (EIN) is a unique, nine-digit number assigned to businesses by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in the U.S.
A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being.
The total net value of all assets an individual owns, minus any liabilities.
A complex combination of a person's physical, mental, emotional and social health factors.
The duration for which a contract remains valid and enforceable. It defines the timeframe between the start and end dates of the agreement, during which parties are obligated to fulfill their responsibilities.
An agreement where payment is tied to the successful completion and delivery of specific, pre-defined outcomes.

Commonly Used Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
NYSDOH	New York State Department of Health
ОРН	Office of Public Health
HRI	Health Research, Inc.
CDC	Center for Disease Control and Prevention
PHIG	Public Health Infrastructure Grant
DPHI	Division of Public Health Infrastructure
HWW	Health, Wealth and Wellbeing
СОР	Community of Practice
SM Apply	Survey Monkey Apply – Application Management Software