

is a "...process by which groups come together, establishing a formal commitment to work together to address a shared need. Identification is by age, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, special interest, faith, life experience, disability, illness, or health condition, cultural or racial differences, mutual interests, or a common sense of identification and a shared need.

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is a partnership that leverages the strengths of both community and academic partners to answer community health problems.<sup>3</sup>

is a "collaborative approach to research that equitably involves, for example, community members, organizational representatives, and researchers in all aspects of the research process."<sup>4</sup> "CBPR begins with a research topic of importance to the community with the aim of combining knowledge and action for social change to improve community health and eliminate health disparities."<sup>5</sup>

is "an increase in community groups' abilities to define, assess, analyze, and act on health or any other concerns of importance to their members."<sup>6</sup>

is a patient-centered healthcare approach situated within the broader context of family and community. This clinical care approach is sensitive to the particular needs of the populations served in order to improve credibility and trust among the community. This form of clinical care goes beyond the traditional patient-provider relationship, recognizing the importance of community 2 T0 -1.15 TD[(c)-2 (om)1.7 (p)6.1 (et)3.6 (en)6.1 (c)-2 (i)1.5 (e)6.1 (s)-2 (,)3.6 ( )0.5 (and )0.5 (et)3.6 (hi)7.5 (

well-being of the community or focus.”<sup>10</sup> It “is a core element of any research effort involving communities which requires academic members to become part of the community and community members to become part of the research team, thereby creating a unique working and learning environment before, during, and after the research.”<sup>10</sup>

is “collaboration between institutions of higher education and their larger communities (local, regional, state, national, global) for mutually beneficial exchange of knowledge and resources in a context of partnership and reciprocity.”<sup>11</sup>

is “the ways faculty, staff, and students collaborate with external groups in mutually beneficial partnerships that are grounded in scholarship and consistent with [the] role and mission” of their professional appointment.<sup>12</sup>

is co-curricular or extracurricular service that is done apart from or in addition to academic or professional duties.<sup>13</sup>

is broadly defined as a “state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease.”<sup>14</sup> It is “a resource for everyday life, not the objective of living. Health is a positive concept emphasizing social and personal resources, as well as physical capacities.”<sup>15</sup>

refer to “a particular type of health difference that is closely linked with social, economic, and/or environmental disadvantage. Health disparities adversely affect groups of people who have systematically experienced greater obstacles to health based on their racial or ethnic group; religion; socioeconomic status; gender; age; mental health; cognitive, sensory, or physical disability; sexual orientation or gender identity; geographic location; or other characteristics historically linked to discrimination or exclusion.”<sup>16</sup>

means that “everyone has a fair and just opportunity to be healthier. This requires



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