### Acronyms

#### State assessments and plans
- SHA — State health assessment
- SHIP — State health improvement plan

#### Hospital assessments and plans
- CHNA — Community health needs assessment
- IS — Implementation strategy

#### Local health department (LHD) assessments and plans
- CHA — Community health assessment
- CHIP — Community health improvement plan

#### Organizations
- HCNO — Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio
- HPIO — Health Policy Institute of Ohio
- PHAB — Public Health Accreditation Board

#### Miscellaneous
- MAPP — Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (planning model)
- PCMH — Patient-Centered Medical Home
- CHR — County Health Rankings

### Glossary

**Evidence-based prevention strategy** — A policy, program or service that has been evaluated and demonstrated to be effective in preventing health problems based upon the best available research evidence, rather than upon personal belief or anecdotal evidence (from HPIO publication “What is ‘Evidence-Based Prevention?’” [2016]).

**Health disparities** — Differences in health status among distinct segments of the population including differences that occur by gender, race or ethnicity, education or income, disability, or living in various geographic localities.

**Health equity** — The absence of differences in health that are caused by social and economic factors. Achieving health equity means that all people have the opportunity to achieve their full health potential, with no one at a disadvantage because of social or economic circumstances.

**Health inequity** — A subset of health disparities that are a result of systemic, avoidable and unjust social and economic policies and practices that create barriers to opportunity.

**Life course perspective** — A multidisciplinary approach to understanding the mental, physical and social health of individuals, which incorporates both life span and life stage concepts that determine the health trajectory.

**SMART objectives** — Objectives that are specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound.

**Population Health** — The distribution of health outcomes across a geographically-defined group that result from the interaction between individual biology and behaviors; the social, familial, cultural, economic and physical environments that support or hinder wellbeing; and the effectiveness of the public health and healthcare systems (as defined by HPIO Population Health Definition Workgroup and published in HPIO publication “What is ‘Population Health?’” [2015]).

### State health agencies

- ODA — Ohio Department of Aging
- DODD — Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities
- OFCF — Ohio Family and Children First
- OHT — Governor’s Office of Health Transformation
- ODH — Ohio Department of Health
- ODJFS — Ohio Department of Job and Family Services
- ODM — Ohio Department of Medicaid
- OMHAS — Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services
- ODVS — Ohio Department of Veterans Services
Ohio regions and county types

Regions defined by the Association of Ohio Health Commissioners
County types defined by the Ohio Medicaid Assessment Survey

Note: These regions and county types will be used in the State Health Assessment to analyze priorities identified by local health departments and hospitals in their community health assessments/plans.

County type
- Appalachian
- Urban
- Suburban
- Rural, non-Appalachian