

## Health Domain Definitions

The definitions below describe the focus areas or domains of the MAPP process. These are also the domains of the Florida public health statistics website, CHARTS.

**Behavioral Risk Factors:** Behaviors that are believed to cause, or to be contributing factors to, accidents, injuries, disease, and death during youth and adolescence and significant morbidity and mortality in later life.

**Communicable Disease:** Measures within this category include diseases that are usually transmitted through person-to-person contact or shared use of contaminated instruments/materials. Many of these diseases can be prevented through the use of protective measures, such as a high level of vaccine coverage of vulnerable populations. This is a category of data recommended for collection in MAPP's Community Health Status Assessment.

**Population Characteristics:** This domain of data includes socioeconomic and demographic indicators from the U.S. Census Bureau. Population characteristics include measures of total population as well as percent of total population by age group, gender, race and ethnicity, rates of change in total populations over the ten year census period and mean age per population. Population Characteristics also includes measures such as income, education, employment and other indicators based on the U.S. Census. This category of data is recommended for collection within MAPP's Community Health Status Assessment.

**Environmental Health Indicators:** The physical environment directly impacts health and quality of life. Clean air and water, as well as safely prepared food, are essential to physical health. Exposure to environmental substances, such as lead or hazardous waste, increases risk for preventable disease.

**Health Resource Availability:** This category includes data on factors associated with health system capacity that may include both the number of licensed and credentialed health personnel and the physical capacity of health facilities. In addition, the health resources availability category includes measures of access, utilization, and cost and quality of health care and prevention services. Service delivery patterns and roles of public and private sectors as payers and/or providers may also be relevant.

**Injury:** Injuries can be classified by the intent or purposefulness of occurrence in two categories, intentional and unintentional injuries. Intentional injuries are ones that are purposely inflicted and often associated with violence. These include child abuse, domestic violence, sexual assault, aggravated assault, homicide, and suicide. Unintentional injuries include only those injuries that occur without intent of harm and are not purposely inflicted. Unintentional home, workplace, or recreational injuries affect all age groups and may result in premature disability or mortality.

**Maternal and Child Health:** Birth data and outcomes as well as mortality data for infants and children are the focus of this domain. Because maternal care is correlated with birth outcomes, measures of maternal access to, and/or utilization of, care is included. One of the most significant areas for monitoring and comparison relates to the health of a vulnerable population: infants and children. Births to teen mothers is a critical indicator of increased risk for both mother and child.

**Social and Mental Health:** This category represents social and mental health factors and conditions that directly or indirectly influence overall health status and individual and community quality of life.