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| **Community/ Population Health Domain** | **Description of Domain** |
| Community Assessment | A community assessment is the process of identifying the strengths, assets, needs and challenges of the community. A windshield survey is part of the community assessment. A windshield survey is the equivalent of a community head-to-toe assessment and yields a basic description about the community, its health, members, and resources. Shoe-leather surveys collect data while walking through the community. |
| Culture/Beliefs/Spirituality | Culture is the characteristics and knowledge of an aggregate. Culture, beliefs, and spirituality are intrinsic values that provide important social and economic benefits. Understanding and incorporating culture, beliefs, and spirituality improve learning and health, enhances quality of life, and increases overall well-being for both individuals and communities. |
| Disease/Illness Prevention | Disease prevention focuses on specific efforts aimed at reducing the development and severity of chronic disease and other morbidities. There are three levels of preventive measures in disease /illness prevention-primary, secondary, and tertiary.  Primary prevention is the promotion of health and the prevention of a disease (clean water, immunizations, smoke free environment, education, personal hygiene).  Secondary prevention is detection and early treatment of disease (health screenings).  Tertiary prevention aims to retrain, re-educate, and rehabilitate (therapy or treatment for disease processes, addiction, and disability). |
| Education/Counseling | Education/counseling includes health education and counseling of individual, family, and communities with a purpose of changing health directed behavior to reduce injury or consequences. |
| Health Promotion | Health promotion is the process of enabling people to increase control over, and to improve, their health. Health promotion enables individuals, family, and communities to act positively in their environment by creating conditions that encourage and nurture health. |
| Resource Identification | Resource identification reveal possible solutions to help solve problems with/for individual and families within and outside of the community. Identification of resources include human (services/expertise) and non-human (funding/facilities/supplies/equipment) resources |
| Risk Reduction | Risk reduction facilitates behaviors that enable individuals, families, and communities to react to threats of health through early identification and avoidance of risks. |
| Self-Management | Self-management is the taking of responsibility for one's own behavior and well-being. Self-management includes managing the daily tasks to live well with one or more chronic conditions and having the skills and confidence to take charge of personal physical and emotional health, roles, and responsibilities. Self-management includes dietary and symptom management. |
| Social Determinants of Health | Social Determinants of Health identify ways to create social and physical environments that promote good health for all. Social determinants of health are conditions in the environment in which 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. |
| Surveillance | Surveillance is an ongoing process of monitoring, collecting data, and evaluating the impact of the health of individuals, families, and communities. Effective surveillance and control lead to the elimination and eradication of disease. |