

## **Core Public Health Functions Definitions**

a. **Community health assessment:** activities related to community health assessments (CHAs) and community health improvement plans (CHIPs), including estimating the health status of the population and factors that contribute to health issues; identifying priority areas for health improvement; identifying public health services in the community that can be mobilized to improve population health; and developing a community health improvement plan consisting of actions, policies, strategies and measurable objectives through which the county will address areas for health improvement and track progress toward improvement of public health outcomes.

b. **Family health:** activities designed to reduce perinatal, infant and maternal mortality and morbidity and to promote the health of infants, children, adolescents, and people of childbearing age.

c. **Communicable disease control:** activities to control and mitigate the extent of infectious diseases, including surveillance and epidemiological programs, programs to detect diseases in their early stages, immunizations against infectious diseases, investigation of diseases and prevention of transmission, prevention and treatment of sexually transmissible diseases, and arthropod vector-borne disease prevention.

d. **Chronic disease prevention:** activities that encourage chronic disease prevention, early detection and quality care delivery, including activities that promote healthy communities and reduce risk factors such as tobacco use, poor nutrition and physical inactivity.

e. **Environmental health:** activities that promote health and prevent illness and injury by assuring that safe and sanitary conditions are maintained at public drinking water supplies, food service establishments, and other regulated facilities; investigating public health nuisances to assure abatement by responsible parties; protecting the public from unnecessary exposure to radiation, chemicals, and other harmful contaminants; and conducting investigations of incidents that result in illness, injury or death in order to identify and mitigate the environmental causes to prevent additional morbidity and mortality.

f. **Emergency preparedness:** activities that include planning, training, and maintaining readiness for public health emergencies.