

Below are the most commonly used terms in the HHDW. These definitions are sourced from:

1. **Healthy Hawaii 2010 website:** <http://www.healthyhawaii2010.org/gen-glossary.aspx>
2. **CDC:** <http://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/EpiGlossary/glossary.htm>
3. **NCHS:** <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/nchsdefs/list.htm>

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Birth Rate	A birth rate is calculated by dividing the number of live births in a population in a year by the midyear resident population. Birth rates are expressed as the number of live births per 1,000 population.
Birth Weight	The weight of the infant, usually expressed in grams
Body Mass Index (BMI)	BMI is a measure that adjusts bodyweight for height. It is calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared.  Healthy weight for adults is defined as a BMI of 18.5 to less than 25; overweight, as greater than or equal to a BMI of 25; and obesity, as greater than or equal to a BMI of 30.
Causes of Death	The underlying cause is defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as the disease or injury that initiated the train of events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence, which produced the fatal injury.
Cell Size Restrictions	Cell size restriction ensures the significance of the population reported and is based on the standards set by the data source provider.
Census	The enumeration of an entire population, usually with details being recorded on residence, age, sex, occupation, ethnic group, marital status, birth history, and relationship to head of household.
Confidence Intervals	A range of values for a variable of interest, e.g., a rate, constructed so that this range has a specified probability of including the true value of the variable. The specified probability is called the confidence level, and the end points of the confidence interval are called the confidence limits.
Denominator	The lower portion of a fraction used to calculate a rate or ratio. In a rate, the denominator is usually the population (or population experience, as in person-years, etc.) at risk.
Dimensions	Dimensions represent the who, what, when and where of a report. Dimensions allow users to slice and dice Population data by county or year, BRFSS data by education level or gender or Vitals data by a mother's age or a child's ethnicity.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Fetal Death Rate	A fetal death rate is the number of fetal deaths with stated or presumed gestation of 20 weeks or more divided by the sum of live births plus fetal deaths, per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths.
Gestation	The period of gestation is defined as beginning with the first day of the last normal menstrual period and ending with the day of birth or day of termination of pregnancy.
Health indicator	A measure that reflects, or indicates, the state of health of persons in a defined population, e.g., the infant mortality rate.
Infant Death	An infant death is the death of a live-born child before his or her first birthday.
Low Birth Weight	Low birthweight is defined as less than 2,500 grams or 5 pounds 8 ounces.
Marital Status	The term married encompasses all married people including those separated from their spouses. Unmarried includes those who are single (never married), divorced, or widowed.
Morbidity	Illness or disease. Morbidity rate is calculated by dividing the number of illnesses or disease cases in a year by the resident population.
Mortality Rate	A measure of the frequency of occurrence of death in a defined population during a specified interval of time.
Mortality Rate, Age Adjusted	A mortality rate statistically modified to eliminate the effect of different age distributions in the different populations.
Mortality Rate, Age Specific	A mortality rate limited to a particular age group. The numerator is the number of deaths in that age group; the denominator is the number of persons in that age group in the population.
Mortality Rate, Crude	Mortality rate (or death rate) is calculated by dividing the number of deaths in a population in a year by the resident population.
Mortality Rate, Infant	A ratio expressing the number of deaths among children under one year of age reported during a given time period divided by the number of births reported during the same time period. The infant mortality rate is usually expressed per 1,000 live births.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Mortality Rate, Neonatal	A ratio expressing the number of deaths among children from birth up to but not including 28 days of age divided by the number of live births reported during the same time period. The neonatal mortality rate is usually expressed per 1,000 live births.
Mortality Rate, Postnatal	A ratio expressing the number of deaths among children from 28 days up to but not including 1 year of age during a given time period divided by the number of live births reported during the same time period. The postneonatal mortality rate is usually expressed per 1,000 live births.
Numerator	The upper portion of a fraction.
Population	The total number of inhabitants of a given area or country. In sampling, the population may refer to the units from which the sample is drawn, not necessarily the total population of people.
Prenatal Care (PNC)	Prenatal care is medical care provided to a pregnant woman to prevent complications and decrease the incidence of maternal and prenatal mortality.
Prevalence	The total number of cases of a disease in a given population at a specific time.
Public Health Surveillance	The systematic collection, analysis, interpretation, and dissemination of health data on an ongoing basis, to gain knowledge of the pattern of disease occurrence and potential in a community, in order to control and prevent disease in the community.
Risk Factor	An aspect of personal behavior or lifestyle, an environmental exposure, or an inborn or inherited characteristic that is associated with an increased occurrence of disease or other health-related event or condition.
Trend	A long-term movement or change in frequency, usually upwards or downwards.
Unintentional Injury	A broad category of injuries that includes injury by motor vehicles and other means of transport, poisoning, falls, fires, drowning/submersion, firearms, adverse effects and other types of injuries.
Very Low Birth Weight	Low birthweight is defined as less than 1,500 grams or 3 pounds 5 ounces.
Vital Statistics	Systematically tabulated information about births, marriages, divorces, and deaths, based on registration of these vital events.

