

GLOSSARY

Built Environment: all the physical parts of where we live and work (e.g., homes, buildings, streets, open spaces, and infrastructure). (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)

Civic Participation: community members working together to address an issue of concern in the community.

Early Childhood Education and Development: includes education, health, nutrition, and parenting investments for infants and young children through age five. Quality early childhood education significantly benefits low-income children. The best return on investment is achieved with interventions during the prenatal and infant periods.

Economic Stability: household income and financial stability that supports overall health and well-being. Poverty, unemployment, food insecurity, and housing insecurity adversely affect economic stability.

Food Insecurity: household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food. (US Department of Agriculture)

Health Literacy: the degree to which an individual has the capacity to obtain, communicate, process, and understand basic health information and service to make appropriate health decisions. (Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act)

Housing Insecurity: high housing costs in proportion to income, poor housing quality, unstable neighborhoods, overcrowding, or homelessness. (US Department of Health and Human Services)

Literacy: the ability to use printed and written information to function in society, to achieve one's goals, and to develop one's knowledge and potential. (National Assessment of Adult Literacy)

Limited English Proficiency: individuals who do not speak English as their primary language and who have a limited ability to read, speak, write, or understand English. (US Department of Energy)

Poverty: Link to federal poverty guidelines <http://familiesusa.org/product/federal-poverty-guidelines>

Primary Care: the provision of integrated, accessible health care services by clinicians who are accountable for addressing the large majority of personal health care needs, developing a sustained partnership with patients, and practicing in the context of family and community. (Institute of Medicine)

Social and Community Context: social context is a person's direct experience shaped by family, social support, and social networks and community context is how an individual interacts with larger community and institutional systems for good or ill. Healthy People 2020 lists civic participation, discrimination, incarceration, and social cohesion as critical elements of the social and community context.

Social Cohesion: the willingness of a group of people to work together to achieve common goals.

Social Determinants of Health: conditions in the environments 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. (Healthy People 2020 SDOH Topic Area and Framework:

<https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/social-determinants-of-health>)