(Money)

Income security: Poverty; inequality; related to safety (poor neighborhoods and frequency of crime; some people not able to move out)

Food security and nutrition: Not able to afford healthy food; food insecurity; some areas with more risk of food insecurity

Child development and education: Effect on overall development of children; schools in different neighborhoods are not equal

Housing: For public schools, addresses determine which school children go to; a necessity for most families

Environmental quality: Poor air quality can lead to health issues (lung cancer, asthma); can affect people in lower-income neighborhoods

Built environment: Income affecting sources of transportation; differences in rural and urban areas, differences between different urban areas

Health care access and quality of care: Direct relationship to someone’s health; expensive; some people don’t have access; insurance

Clinical and community prevention: Prevention more cost-efficient and effective

Discrimination: Race, gender discrimination causing stress and other health issues

Neighborhood safety and collective efficacy: Important for children’s physical and mental health (physical assault, police, prisons)

Cultural and linguistic competence: Many people speaking languages other than English, limited-English proficiency; making services inaccessible to many people who do not speak English

Mental health services: Important to keep people productive; prevent self-harm and harm to others