Table 1. Examples of Social Determinants, Social Risk Factors, and Social Needs Across the Five SDoH Domains by *Salud America!* 

SDoH Domain	Social Determinants	Social Risk Factors	Experiences	Social Needs
Economic Stability	Income, employment, neighborhood opportunity	Economic segregation where low-income people have been concentrated in low-opportunity neighborhoods with transportation barriers to employment opportunities	-Spends more than 30% of annual income on housing -Spends more than 15% of annual income on transportation -The bus makes them late to work and they get fired -Cycles between low-wage jobs and unemployment -Misses out on workforce development opportunities -Forgoes better job opportunities	-Financial assistance to alleviate transportation cost burden -Financial assistance to buy a dependable vehicle to access jobs -Income assistance -SNAP, WIC, TANF, etcUnemployment -Frequent evening and weekend transit service to access better job opportunities -Financial assistance to access to workforce development programs
Education Access and Quality	Income, employment, education, neighborhood opportunity	Economic segregation where low-income people have been concentrated in low-opportunity neighborhoods with chronically underperforming schools	-Parents with no high school diploma -Not ready for kindergarten -Low reading and math proficiency -Exposed to violence -Drops out of high school -Does not attend college -Cycles between low-wage jobs and unemployment	-Financial assistance with child care -Early childhood home visiting programs -After-school programs -Trauma-informed care -GED prep courses -Income assistance -Unemployment -Workforce development programs -Transportation assistance to get work
Neighborhood and Built Environment	Transportation, housing, neighborhood opportunity, air quality, injuries, food deserts	Inadequate transportation options where private vehicle ownership is costly, the streets are unsafe for people walking and biking, and public transit is infrequent and inconvenient	-Spends more than 15% of annual income on transportation thus forgoes spending on healthy food or medications -Misses appointments with doctor or social service agency -Is late to or misses work -Avoids walking and biking -Forgoes better job opportunities	-Financial assistance to alleviate transportation cost burden -Non-emergency medical transportation to get to the doctor or social service agency -Traffic-calming measures and bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure -Frequent evening and weekend transit service to access essential destinations
Social and Community Context	Income, employment, community cohesion, civic engagement, crime, neighborhood opportunity	Economic segregation where low-income people have been concentrated in low-opportunity neighborhoods with higher rates of crime and incarceration	-Exposed to racism and community violence -Family member is incarcerated -At risk for substance misuse, depression, and anxiety -Avoids walking, biking, and playing at park	-Assistance for families of inmates -Trauma-informed care -Substance misuse treatment programs -Access to parks with programming -Income assistance -Unemployment -Traffic-calming measures and bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure
Health Care Access and Quality	Primary health care providers, insurance coverage, preventative care, maternal and infant health	Inaccessible and unaffordable health care where low-income people lack access to preventative services and chronic disease management	-Forgoes preventative screenings -Poor medication adherence -Reliance on emergency department	-Mobile screening clinics -Non-emergency medical transportation to get to the doctor or pharmacy -Medicaid expansion -Early childhood home visiting programs -Promotoras