

Community Health Survey – GLOSSARY

1. What are the greatest Strengths of our Community?

a) Strengths of our Community	Qualities of our community that contribute to Arlington being a strong and healthy community
b) Opportunities to be involved in the community	Includes civic opportunities such as civic associations, commissions, advisory boards and open government processes; social opportunities like public events; volunteering opportunities to help meet needs of fellow residents; etc.
c) Welcomes social, cultural, and economic diversity	Includes government, neighborhoods, work settings, schools, restaurants, shops, etc.
d) Meet basic needs of everyone (food, shelter, clothing)	Includes all resources (government, non-profit agencies, faith-based groups, etc) for all including people with disabilities, diversity of income, ethnicity, languages; consider both people in times of crisis and people needing ongoing support.
e) Access to affordable, healthy food in everyone’s community (fresh fruits, vegetables)	Includes both the ability to afford healthy food and ability to get to a store that sells healthy food.
f) Access to affordable housing for everyone	Includes traffic, safety features such as sidewalks, lights and cross walks, access to public transportation, safe and accessible roads, bike paths, and sidewalks etc.
g) Access to health care for everyone	Includes access to health care coverage, affordability, availability of services, providers and appointments, geographic location, and options in health care etc.
h) Educational opportunities for all	Includes educational opportunities for everyone at all levels, including preschool, schools, and college, and graduate schools.
i) A good place to raise children	Includes quality of schools, day care options, after school programs, recreation opportunities, safety, cultural and social opportunities etc.
j) A good place to grow old	Includes elder-friendly housing, adequate long-term care residences, in home support, transportation to medical services, churches, shopping, day care, recreation opportunities, safety, cultural and social opportunities etc.
k) Good transportation options for all	Includes traffic, safety features such as sidewalks, lights and cross walks, access to public transportation, safe and accessible roads, bike paths, and sidewalks etc.
l) Services and support for everyone during times of stress and crisis	Includes neighbors, support groups, faith community outreach, nonprofit agencies and organizations, etc.

Community Health Survey – GLOSSARY

m) Well prepared for emergencies	Includes community and individual preparedness for disasters (e.g., hurricanes, snowstorms), as well as health threats (e.g., pandemic flu), etc.
n) Safe place to live	Includes safety in the home, the workplace, the schools, playgrounds, parks, trails, and shops, and neighborhood watch programs, etc.
o) Low crime	Includes both violent crime (homicide, assault, sexual assault, robbery, etc.) and property crime (burglary, car theft, vandalism, etc.).
p) Access to parks and recreation	Includes parks, playgrounds, recreation centers, bike and walking trails. Also includes gyms, health clubs, and sports leagues.
q) Living in a clean and healthy environment	Includes clean air, clean water, recycling programs, low pollution buses, car ownership alternatives etc.
r) Access to arts and cultural events	Includes diverse and inclusive opportunities for events and educational activities.

2. What are the most important health-related issues for our entire Community?

a) Health-related issues (for a community)	Health and well-being topics that impact residents in our community (how frequently they occur, how serious they become, etc.)
b) Aging	Includes health topics such as arthritis, hearing/vision loss, dementia, services to support aging in place, etc.
c) Chronic diseases	Includes heart disease, high blood pressure, stroke, diabetes, asthma, cancers, arthritis, chronic kidney disease, etc.
d) Dental health	Also known as oral health, includes dental insurance and access to dental care, etc.
e) Disabilities	Includes physical, sensory, and mental disabilities (e.g., loss of hearing, vision, speech and mobility, as well as developmental, emotional and cognitive delays), etc.)
f) environment	Includes safe food, clean water, pest control, allergies, clean air, respiratory and lung diseases, etc.
g) Immunizations	Includes access and affordability of immunizations or vaccines (shots) for all children and adults for diseases such as influenza, measles, polio, tetanus, etc.

Community Health Survey – GLOSSARY

h) Infectious Diseases	Infectious diseases are caused by organisms (like bacteria or viruses) that can be spread from person-to-person contact, transmitted by animal or insect bites, or via contaminated food, water, or environment.
i) Mental health	Includes depression, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, suicide, emotional health issues, etc.
j) Healthy babies and mothers	Includes family planning services, teen pregnancy, training for parenthood, infants born too early or too small, availability of prenatal care and hospital care, etc.
k) Healthy children	Includes healthy physical, social, and cognitive development; formation of health habits; access to health care, etc. during all stages of childhood from early childhood through adolescence.
l) Alcohol and drug abuse	Includes all types of substance use, including alcohol, illicit drugs, and non-medical use of prescription drugs, as well as access to treatment and prevention efforts.
m) Tobacco	Includes all types of tobacco use across the lifespan.
n) Violence and abuse	Includes child abuse and neglect, domestic violence, rape and sexual assault, assault-related injuries, homicide, etc.
o) Accidental injuries	Includes unintentional injuries such as automobile crashes, workplace injuries, seatbelt and car seat use, etc.
p) Healthy eating and active living	Think about obesity, regular exercise, diet, nutrition, etc.

3. What would most improve the quality of life for our entire Community?

a) Opportunities to be involved in the community	Includes civic opportunities such as civic associations, commissions, advisory boards and open government processes; social opportunities like public events; volunteering opportunities to help meet needs of fellow residents; etc.
b) Being more welcoming of social, cultural, and economic diversity	Includes government, neighborhoods, work settings, schools, restaurants, shops, etc.
c) Meeting the basic needs of everyone (food, shelter, clothing)	Includes all resources (government, non-profit agencies, faith-based groups, etc.) for all including people with disabilities, diversity of income, ethnicity, languages; consider both people in times of crisis and people needing ongoing support.
d) Access to affordable, healthy food in everyone's community (fresh fruits, vegetables)	Includes both the ability to afford healthy food and ability to get to a store selling healthy food.

Community Health Survey – GLOSSARY

e) Access to affordable housing for everyone	Includes the ability of all residents to afford and stay in safe housing.
f) Access to health care for everyone	Includes access to health care, affordability, availability of providers and appointments, geographic location, and options in health care etc.
g) Educational opportunities for all	Includes educational opportunities for everyone at all levels, including preschool, schools, and college, and graduate schools.
h) Making a better place to raise children	Includes quality of schools, day care options, after school programs, recreation opportunities, safety, cultural and social opportunities etc.
i) Making a better place to grow old	Includes elder-friendly housing, adequate long-term care residences, in home support, transportation to medical services, churches, shopping, day care, recreation opportunities, safety, cultural and social opportunities etc.
j) Transportation options for all	Includes traffic, safety features such as sidewalks, lights and cross walks, access to public transportation, safe and accessible roads, bike paths, and sidewalks etc.
k) More services and support for everyone during times of stress and crisis	Includes neighbors, support groups, faith community outreach, nonprofit agencies and organizations, etc.
l) Being better prepared for emergencies	Includes community and individual preparedness for disasters (e.g., hurricanes, snowstorms), as well as health threats (e.g., pandemic flu), etc.
m) Improved police, fire and rescue services	Includes safety in the home, the workplace, the schools, playgrounds, parks, trails, and shops, and neighborhood watch programs, etc.
n) Safer place to live	Includes both violent crime (homicide, assault, sexual assault, robbery, etc.) and property crime (burglary, car theft, vandalism, etc.).
o) Access to parks and recreation	Includes parks, playgrounds, recreation centers, bike and walking trails. Also includes gyms, health clubs, and sports leagues.
p) A clean and healthy environment	Includes clean air, clean water, recycling programs, low pollution busses, car ownership alternatives etc.
q) Access to arts and cultural events	Includes diverse and inclusive opportunities for events and educational activities.

Community Health Survey – GLOSSARY

Socio-demographic questions (4-17) are included to better understand the answers provided by our diverse residents in our community to better meet their service needs.

4. ZIP CODE	Home residence 5-digit zip code of participant
5. AGE	Ages are provided in ranges; participants are asked to select the range that includes their age; survey is being administered to adults only.
6. HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION	Highest level of education completed by participant.
a) Less than high school diploma	PreK, K, 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th , 10, 11 th or 12 th grade (without earning a high school diploma or GED)
b) High school diploma / GED	High school diploma or completion of a general equivalency degree (GED) for high school education
c) Some college	Earned high school diploma and completed with one or more years of college without earning a college degree
d) Associates / Technical degree	Earned high school diploma and completed an associate’s degree in college or a post-secondary technical degree at a technical or trade school
e) Bachelor’s degree	Completed a bachelor’s degree (usually four years of college)
f) Graduate degree or higher	After bachelor’s degree was earned, continued to a master’s, doctorate, law or medical degree
7. HISPANIC ORIGIN	Also called ethnicity, respondents report that they are either “Hispanic or Latino” or “NOT Hispanic or NOT Latino.” OMB defines "Hispanic or Latino" as a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin (regardless of race).
8. RACE	Respondents can select one or more race groups with which they self- identify - Black/African American, Asian, NHOPI, AI/AN or White/Caucasian
a) African American / Black	A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa.
b) Asian	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.
c) Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.
d) American Indian / Alaska Native	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.
e) White / Caucasian	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.
9. HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	Respondents can report if they are living in households with children. Respondent should include any children that are not related to the respondent but are living in the same household.

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10. MILITARY/VETERAN status	Veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps.
11. HOMELESSNESS status	Asks about residents experiencing homelessness in the past month by asking about their primary nighttime residence. People who lack fixed, adequate, or regular housing are disproportionately impacted by health and well-being issues
12. Length of RESIDENCY in Arlington	Asks respondents to report how long they have resided in Arlington
15b. CURRENT GENDER IDENTITY	Gender identity refers to a person’s internal sense of gender (e.g., being a man, a woman, or genderqueer) and potential affiliation with a gender community (e.g., women, trans women, genderqueer).
i. Transgender	Transgender describes persons whose current gender identity is not the same as their assigned sex at birth
16. SEXUAL ORIENTATION	
a) Straight	Straight refers to persons with romantic or sexual attraction to persons of the opposite sex or gender
b) Gay or lesbian	Gay or lesbian refers to persons with romantic or sexual attraction to persons of the same sex or gender
c) Bisexual	Bisexual refers to persons with romantic or sexual attraction to both males and females (or more than one gender)