



The Categories Checklist

Economic Disadvantage

- Living at or under the poverty line, including those who have been in poverty for at least two generations
- Homeless
- Medicaid recipients
- Working poor with limited resources, often working multiple jobs
- Single mothers and sole caregivers
- Low wage workers in multiple jobs
- Ethnic and racial minorities

Language and Literacy (limited English proficiency, low literacy or non-English speaking groups):

- Spanish
- Asian and Pacific Island languages (Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Vietnamese, Hmong, Khmer, Lao, Thai, Tagalog, Dravidian, Polynesian and Micronesian languages)
- Other Indo-European languages (Germanic, Scandinavian, Slavic, Romance French, Italian), Indic, Celtic, Baltic, Iranian, and Greek languages)
- All other languages (Uralic and Semitic languages as well as indigenous languages of the Americas)
- Sign Languages/American Sign Language (ASL)
- Limited language proficiency (read, write) in native language
- Foreign visitors
- Illegal/undocumented immigrants
- Immigrants/refugees

Medical Issues and Disability

- Blind and/or visually impaired
- Deaf and/or hard of hearing
- Developmentally disabled
- Mobility impaired
- Medically dependent (life support/medical equipment)
- Chronic disease/infirm
- Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS
- Immune-compromised
- Drug and/or alcohol dependent (perhaps not in treatment)
- Diagnosed with mental illness and/or substance abuse
- Mentally ill or having brain disorders/injuries
- Chronic pain



- Non-hospitalized patients:
 - Require renal dialysis
 - Require supplemental oxygen
 - Require daily medication (e.g., insulin, antihypertensive agents, narcotics, antipsychotics)
 - Receiving chemotherapy for cancer treatment
 - Clinically depressed individuals who may be unable to follow directions
 - Stroke patients with limited mobility and additional care requirements
- Pregnant women
- People recuperating at home from acute injury (e.g., broken bones, recent surgery, back injury, burns)
- Individuals who do not identify as visually impaired, but would be impaired if they were to lose their glasses during an emergency.

Isolation (cultural, geographic, or social)

- Homebound elderly
- Homeless people
- People living alone
- Sole caregivers
- Single individuals without extended family
- Low-income people
- People living in remote rural areas with spotty or no reception of mass media
- People living in shelters (e.g., homeless people, runaways, or battered persons)
- Undocumented immigrants
- People dependent on public transportation
- Rural and urban ethnic groups
- Religious communities (e.g., Amish, Mennonite)
- Seasonal or temporary populations and those in temporary locations
- Commuters
- People displaced by a disaster
- Schools: students, teachers, administrators, and employees at schools, universities, and boarding schools
- Seasonal migrant workers
- Seasonal tourists, residents, and workers
- People isolated by recreational activity (e.g., primitive campers or backpackers)
- Truckers, pilots, railroad engineers, and other transportation workers
- Military personnel
- Campers and staff at residential summer camps



Age

- Elderly, with limited strength, but not disabled
- Senior citizens
- Infants
- Mothers with newborns
- Teens, school-age children, latchkey children
- Families with children who have health care needs
- Grandparents who are guardians of grandchildren